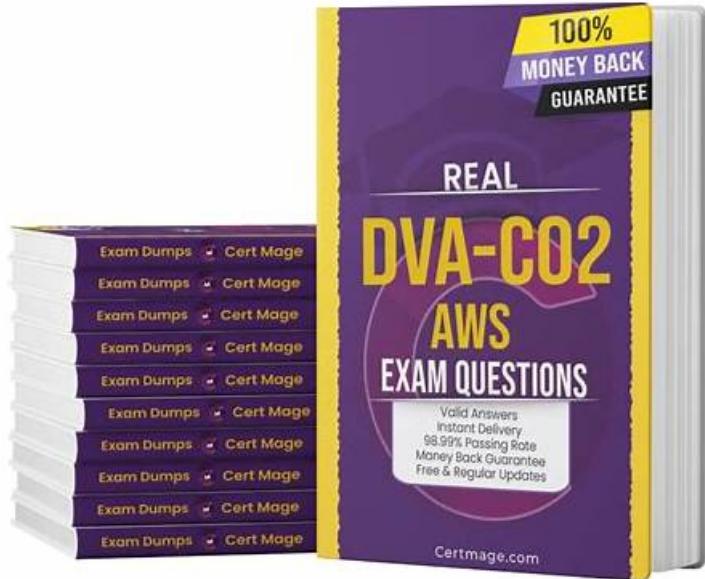# Quiz Reliable Amazon - DVA-C02 Reliable Dumps

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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.

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The AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification exam, also known as Amazon DVA-C02, is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in developing and deploying AWS applications. DVA-C02 Exam Tests a candidate's ability to write code using AWS services, design and deploy scalable and highly available systems, and troubleshoot common issues.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q293-

Q298):

NEW QUESTION # 293

An application development team decides to use AWS X-Ray to monitor application code to analyze performance and perform root cause analysis.

What does the team need to do to begin using X-Ray? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use a visualization tool to view application traces.
- B. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to store the trace logs.
- C. Log instrumentation output into an Amazon SQS queue.
- D. Instrument application code using the AWS SDK.
- E. Install the X-Ray agent on the application servers.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
To begin using AWS X-Ray, the team must (1) instrument the application to emit trace segments /subsegments and (2) ensure there is a component that can send trace data to the X-Ray service.
Instrumenting code is typically done with the AWS X-Ray SDK (language-specific). This adds tracing to inbound requests and downstream calls, creates segments/subsegments, and attaches annotations/metadata.
That corresponds to Option C.
For many compute environments (especially EC2, ECS on EC2, and on-prem servers), the application sends trace data via the X-Ray daemon/agent running locally. The daemon batches segments and forwards them to the X-Ray service endpoint. That corresponds to Option D.
Option B is helpful after traces exist (using the X-Ray console or CloudWatch ServiceLens), but it is not a prerequisite to "begin using" X-Ray.
Option A is unrelated. X-Ray does not require SQS for instrumentation output.
Option E is incorrect because X-Ray stores trace data in its managed backend; you do not create a DynamoDB table for trace logs.
Therefore, the team needs to instrument the code with the X-Ray SDK and install/run the X-Ray agent /daemon on the servers where the application runs.

NEW QUESTION # 294

An ecommerce startup is preparing for an annual sales event. As the traffic to the company's application increases, the development team wants to be notified when the Amazon EC2 instance's CPU utilization exceeds 80%.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a custom AWS CloudTrail alarm that sends a notification to an Amazon SNS topic when the CPU utilization exceeds 80%.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that queries the AWS CloudTrail logs for the CPUUtilization metric every 15 minutes and sends a notification to an Amazon SNS topic when the CPU utilization exceeds 80%.
- C. Create a custom Amazon CloudWatch alarm that sends a notification to an Amazon SNS topic when the CPU utilization exceeds 80%.
- D. Create a cron job on the EC2 instance that invokes the --describe-instance-information command on the host instance every 15 minutes and sends the results to an Amazon SNS topic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Step-by-Step Breakdown:
Requirement Summary:
* Get notified when EC2 CPU Utilization > 80%
Option A: CloudWatch Alarm with SNS
* Correct and standard AWS practice
* CloudWatch automatically collects EC2 metrics, including CPUUtilization.
* You can set a CloudWatch Alarm with a threshold (80% in this case).
* Then, trigger an SNS notification to email, SMS, Lambda, etc.
Option B: AWS CloudTrail alarm
* Incorrect: CloudTrail logs API activity, not performance metrics.
* It doesn't track metrics like CPU utilization.

Option C: Cron job on EC2 running --describe-instance-information
* Incorrect: This doesn't give CPU usage.
* Also inefficient, and polling is bad practice when CloudWatch already monitors this natively.
Option D: Lambda function querying CloudTrail for CPU usage
* Incorrect and conceptually flawed.
* CloudTrail does not store performance metrics; CloudWatch does.
* CloudWatch Alarms for EC2: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring
/AlarmThatSendsEmail.html
* EC2 Metrics in CloudWatch: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide
/viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
* Amazon SNS Notification Setup: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-email-notifications.
html

NEW QUESTION # 295

A developer has written an AWS Lambda function. The function is CPU-bound. The developer wants to ensure that the function returns responses quickly.
How can the developer improve the function's performance?

- A. Increase the function's memory.
- B. Increase the function's CPU core count.
- C. Increase the function's timeout.
- D. Increase the function's reserved concurrency.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 296

A developer is managing an application that uploads user files to an Amazon S3 bucket named companybucket. The company wants to maintain copies of all the files uploaded by users for compliance purposes, while ensuring users still have access to the data through the application.
Which IAM permissions should be applied to users to ensure they can create but not remove files from the bucket?

- A. {"Version": "2012-10-17","Statement": [{"Sid": "statement1","Effect": "Allow","Action": ["s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject", "s3:DeleteObject"],"Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::companybucket"]}]}
- B. {"Version": "2012-10-17","Statement": [{"Sid": "statement1","Effect": "Allow","Action": ["s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject", "s3:DeleteObject", "s3:PutObjectRetention"],"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::companybucket"}]}
- C. {"Version": "2012-10-17","Statement": [{"Sid": "statement1","Effect": "Allow","Action": ["s3:CreateBucket", "s3:GetBucketLocation"],"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::companybucket"}]}
- D. {"Version": "2012-10-17","Statement": [{"Sid": "statement1","Effect": "Allow","Action": ["s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject"],"Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::companybucket"]}]}

Answer: D

Explanation:
To meet the requirement:
* Users must be able to upload (PutObject) and read (GetObject) files but not delete them.
* Option D ensures users cannot delete files by omitting the s3:DeleteObject action while allowing s3:
GetObject and s3:PutObject.
* Option A: Includes s3:DeleteObject, which allows users to delete files and does not meet the requirement.
* Option B: Contains unrelated actions like CreateBucket, which is not relevant here.
* Option C: Adds s3:PutObjectRetention, which is unnecessary and does not restrict DeleteObject.
Reference:AWS S3 Permissions Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 297

A developer accesses AWS CodeCommit over SSH. The SSH keys configured to access AWS CodeCommit are tied to a user with the following permissions:
The developer needs to create/delete branches

Which specific IAM permissions need to be added based on the principle of least privilege?

- A. Option D
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option A

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
This solution allows the developer to create and delete branches in AWS CodeCommit by granting the codecommit:CreateBranch and codecommit:DeleteBranch permissions. These are the minimum permissions required for this task, following the principle of least privilege. Option B grants too many permissions, such as codecommit:Put*, which allows the developer to create, update, or delete any resource in CodeCommit.
Option C grants too few permissions, such as codecommit:Update*, which does not allow the developer to create or delete branches. Option D grants all permissions, such as codecommit:*, which is not secure or recommended.

NEW QUESTION # 298
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