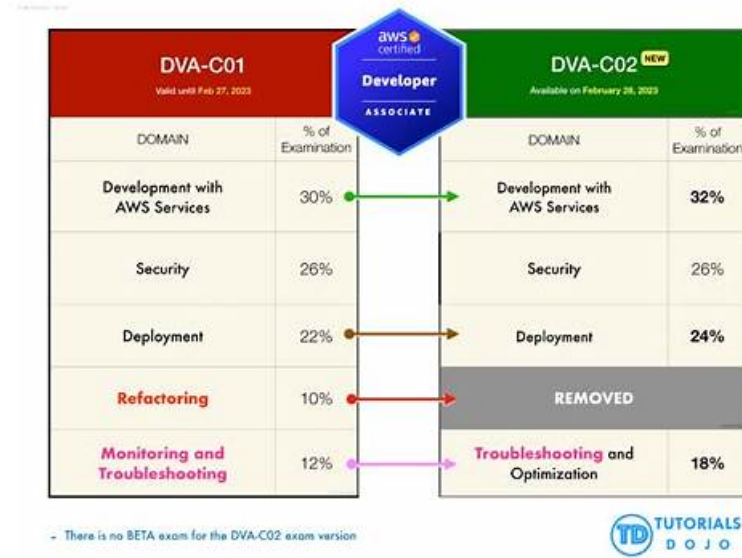# Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Updated Amazon DVA-C02: Valid AWS Certified Developer - Associate Exam Dumps

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q411-Q416):

NEW QUESTION # 411
A real-time messaging application uses Amazon API Gateway WebSocket APIs with backend HTTP service.
A developer needs to build a feature in the application to identify a client that keeps connecting to and disconnecting from the WebSocket connection. The developer also needs the ability to remove the client Which combination of changes should the

developer make to the application to meet these requirements?
(Select TWO.)

- A. Switch to REST APIs in the backend service.
- B. Implement $connect and $disconnect routes in the backend service.
- C. Switch to HTTP APIs in the backend service.
- D. Use the callback URL to disconnect the client from the backend service.
- E. Add code to track the client status in Amazon ElastiCache in the backend service.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Requirement Summary:
* WebSocket-based messaging app using API Gateway WebSocket APIs
* Need to:
* Identify clients repeatedly connecting/disconnecting
* Be able to remove problematic clients
Evaluate Options:
A). Switch to HTTP APIs
* HTTP APIs don't support WebSocket connections
B). Switch to REST APIs
* REST APIs are not compatible with WebSockets
C). Use the callback URL to disconnect clients
* ## Possible, but not a direct option
* Callback URLs are used for sending messages to connected clients, not for disconnecting D). Track client status in ElastiCache
* Good solution: Store and update connection state (connected, disconnected, timestamps)
* Helps track abuse or reconnections
E). Implement $connect and $disconnect routes
* Required to capture connection lifecycle events
* These can be used to log/store client behavior and decide on removal
* WebSocket routes in API Gateway: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide
/apigateway-websocket-api-route-selection.html
* Managing WebSocket connections: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide
/apigateway-websocket-api-mapping-template-reference.html

NEW QUESTION # 412
An ecommerce company is planning to migrate an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to migrate the database to SQL Server Always On availability groups. The cloud-based solution must be highly available.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy three Amazon EC2 instances with SQL Server across three Availability Zones. Use Amazon S3 as the storage tier.
- B. Migrate the database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server. Configure a Multi-AZ deployment and read replicas.
- C. Deploy three Amazon EC2 instances with SQL Server across three Availability Zones. Use Amazon FSx for Windows File Server as the storage tier.
- D. Deploy three Amazon EC2 instances with SQL Server across three Availability Zones. Attach one Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Why Option C is Correct:SQL Server Always On availability groups require a shared storage solution. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides the shared storage necessary to implement Always On availability groups in a highly available configuration.
* Why Other Options are Incorrect:
* Option A: A single EBS volume cannot provide shared storage for Always On availability groups.
* Option B: RDS does not support SQL Server Always On availability groups.
* Option D: S3 is not a suitable storage tier for SQL Server database operations.
* AWS Documentation References:
* Amazon FSx for Windows File Server

NEW QUESTION # 413

A developer is migrating a containerized application from an on-premises environment to the AWS Cloud. The developer is using the AWS CDK to provision a container in Amazon ECS on AWS Fargate. The container is behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

When the developer deploys the stack, the deployment fails because the ALB fails health checks. The developer needs to resolve the failed health checks.

Which solutions will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Confirm that a hosted zone associated with the ALB matches a hosted zone that is referenced in the ECS task definition.
- B. Confirm that the ALB listener on the mapped port has a default action that redirects to the application's health check path endpoint.
- C. Confirm that the capacity providers for the container have been provisioned and are properly sized.
- D. Confirm that the ALB listener on the mapped port has a default action that forwards to the correct target group.
- E. Confirm that the target group port matches the port mappings in the ECS task definition.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Option B: The target group port in the ALB must match the port specified in the ECS task definition. If there is a mismatch, the ALB health check will fail since it cannot correctly route traffic to the container.
Option E: The ALB listener must have a default action that forwards requests to the correct target group associated with the ECS service. If this configuration is missing, the health check will fail as no traffic is routed to the service.
Option A is irrelevant to resolving health check issues since capacity providers relate to provisioning compute capacity.
Option C (hosted zone) is not directly related to ALB health checks.
Option D (redirecting traffic) is not related to ECS health check configurations.
Reference:
AWS ECS Health Check Documentation
Reference:
AWS ECS Health Check Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 414

A developer migrated a legacy application to an AWS Lambda function. The function uses a third-party service to pull data with a series of API calls at the end of each month. The function then processes the data to generate the monthly reports. The function has been working with no issues so far.

The third-party service recently issued a restriction to allow a fixed number of API calls each minute and each day. If the API calls exceed the limit for each minute or each day, then the service will produce errors. The API also provides the minute limit and daily limit in the response header. This restriction might extend the overall process to multiple days because the process is consuming more API calls than the available limit.

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to refactor the serverless application to accommodate this change?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to batch the API calls and deliver them to an Amazon S3 bucket with an event notification to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Use an Amazon CloudWatch Logs metric to count the number of API calls. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that stops the currently running instance of the Lambda function when the metric exceeds the API threshold limits.
- C. Use an AWS Step Functions state machine to monitor API failures. Use the Wait state to delay calling the Lambda function.
- D. Use an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to hold the API calls. Configure the Lambda function to poll the queue within the API threshold limits.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Solution (B) is the most operationally efficient way to refactor the serverless application to accommodate this change. This solution allows the Lambda function to continue executing API calls even if the API call limit is reached. The Amazon SQS queue will act as a buffer for API calls that exceed the limit. The Lambda function can then poll the queue within the API limits.

NEW QUESTION # 415

A developer is deploying a company's application to Amazon EC2 instances The application generates gigabytes of data files each

day The files are rarely accessed but the files must be available to the application's users within minutes of a request during the first year of storage The company must retain the files for 7 years.
How can the developer implement the application to meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store the files on an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) mount. Configure EFS lifecycle management to transition the files to the EFS Standard-Infrequent Access (Standard-IA) storage class after 1 year.
- B. Store the files in an Amazon S3 bucket Use the S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval storage class Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the files to the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class after 1 year
- C. Store the files on an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume Use Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to create snapshots of the EBS volumes and to store those snapshots in Amazon S3
- D. Store the files in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use the S3 Standard storage class. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the files to the S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class after 1 year.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval is an archive storage class that delivers the lowest-cost storage for long-lived data that is rarely accessed and requires retrieval in milliseconds. With S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval, you can save up to 68% on storage costs compared to using the S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage class, when your data is accessed once per quarter. https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/glacier/instant-retrieval/ Understanding Storage Requirements:
Files are large and infrequently accessed, but need to be available within minutes when requested in the first year.
Long-term (7-year) retention is required.
Cost-effectiveness is a top priority.
Why S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval:
Matches the retrieval requirements (access within minutes).
More cost-effective than S3 Standard for infrequently accessed data.
Simpler to use than traditional Glacier where retrievals take hours.
Why S3 Glacier Deep Archive:
Most cost-effective S3 storage class for long term archival.
Meets the 7-year retention requirement.
S3 Lifecycle Policy:
Automate the transition from Glacier Instant Retrieval to Glacier Deep Archive after one year.
Optimize costs by matching storage classes to access patterns.
Reference:
Amazon S3 Storage Classes: https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/
S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval: [invalid URL removed]
S3 Glacier Deep Archive: [invalid URL removed]
S3 Lifecycle Policies: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html

NEW QUESTION # 416
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