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>> DVA-C02全真模擬試験 <<

素敵な DVA-C02全真模擬試験試験-試験の準備方法-便利な DVA-C02勉強方法

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate 認定 DVA-C02 試験問題 (Q313-Q318):

質問 # 313

A bookstore has an ecommerce website that stores order information in an Amazon DynamoDB table named BookOrders. The DynamoDB table contains approximately one million records.

The table uses OrderID as a partition key. There are no other indexes.

A developer wants to build a new reporting feature to retrieve all records from the table for a specified customer, based on a CustomerID property.

- A. Create a DynamoDB global secondary index (GSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the partition key. Use the specified CustomerID value to run a query on the table.
- B. Create a DynamoDB global secondary index (GSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the sort key. Use a filter expression to perform a scan operation on the table to match on the specified CustomerID value.
- C. Create a DynamoDB local secondary index (LSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the sort key. Run a PartiQL query on the table with a SELECT statement where CustomerID equals the specified CustomerID value.
- D. Create a DynamoDB local secondary index (LSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the partition key. Use the specified CustomerID value to run a query on the table.

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation: The requirement is to query records by CustomerID, which is not the current partition key (OrderID). To achieve this efficiently:

- * Option A: Create a GSI with CustomerID as the Partition Key.
- * A Global Secondary Index (GSI) allows developers to create a different partition key and optional sort key for querying the data.
- * By creating a GSI with CustomerID as the partition key, the developer can query the table efficiently using CustomerID as the primary lookup key.
- * This avoids scanning the entire table and matches the requirement.
- * Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
- * Option B: Using CustomerID as a sort key for the GSI and performing a scan operation is inefficient. Queries are optimized, but scans are not.
- * Option C and D: Local Secondary Indexes (LSI) are only valid when the partition key remains the same as the base table. Since OrderID is the base table's partition key, using CustomerID as the partition key or sort key in an LSI is not valid.

References:

- * Amazon DynamoDB Documentation: GSIs

質問 # 314

A company needs to set up secure database credentials for all its AWS Cloud resources. The company's resources include Amazon RDS DB instances Amazon DocumentDB clusters and Amazon Aurora DB instances. The company's security policy mandates that database credentials be encrypted at rest and rotated at a regular interval.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST securely?

- A. Create parameters for the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store Set the Type parameter to Secure String. Set up automatic rotation on the parameters.
- **B. Create an AWS Lambda function by using the SecretsManagerRotationTemplate template in the AWS Secrets Manager console. Create secrets for the database credentials in Secrets Manager Set up secrets rotation on a schedule.**
- C. Store the database access credentials as an encrypted Amazon S3 object in an S3 bucket Block all public access on the S3 bucket. Use S3 server-side encryption to set up automatic rotation on the encryption key.
- D. Set up IAM database authentication for token-based access. Generate user tokens to provide centralized access to RDS DB instances. Amazon DocumentDB clusters and Aurora DB instances.

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

This solution will meet the requirements by using AWS Secrets Manager, which is a service that helps protect secrets such as database credentials by encrypting them with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and enabling automatic rotation of secrets. The developer can create an AWS Lambda function by using the SecretsManagerRotationTemplate template in the AWS Secrets Manager console, which provides a sample code for rotating secrets for RDS DB instances, Amazon DocumentDB clusters, and Amazon Aurora DB instances. The developer can also create secrets for the database credentials in Secrets Manager, which encrypts them at rest and provides secure access to them. The developer can set up secrets rotation on a schedule, which changes the database credentials periodically according to a specified interval or event.

Option A is not optimal because it will set up IAM database authentication for token-based access, which may not be compatible with all database engines and may require additional configuration and management of IAM roles or users. Option B is not optimal because it will create parameters for the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, which does not support automatic rotation of secrets. Option C is not optimal because it will store the database access credentials as an encrypted Amazon S3 object in an S3 bucket, which may introduce additional costs and complexity for accessing and securing the data.

References: [AWS Secrets Manager], [Rotating Your AWS Secrets Manager Secrets]

質問 # 315

A developer is designing a serverless application with two AWS Lambda functions to process photos. One Lambda function stores objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and stores the associated metadata in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The other Lambda function fetches the objects from the S3 bucket by using the metadata from the DynamoDB table. Both Lambda functions use the same Python library to perform complex computations and are approaching the quota for the maximum size of zipped deployment packages.

What should the developer do to reduce the size of the Lambda deployment packages with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Combine the two Lambda functions into one Lambda function. Deploy the Lambda function as a single .zip file archive.
- **B. Create a Lambda layer with the required Python library. Use the Lambda layer in both Lambda functions.**
- C. Package each Python library in its own .zip file archive. Deploy each Lambda function with its own copy of the library.
- D. Download the Python library to an S3 bucket. Program the Lambda functions to reference the object URLs.

正解: B

解説:

AWS Lambda is a service that lets developers run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda layers are a distribution mechanism for libraries, custom runtimes, and other dependencies. The developer can create a Lambda layer with the required Python library and use the layer in both Lambda functions. This will reduce the size of the Lambda deployment packages and avoid reaching the quota for the maximum size of zipped deployment packages. The developer can also benefit from using layers to manage dependencies separately from function code.

References:

* [What Is AWS Lambda? - AWS Lambda]

* [AWS Lambda Layers - AWS Lambda]

質問 # 316

A company has a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances with a custom Amazon Machine Image (AMI) The company uses AWS CloudFormation to provision the application The application runs in the us-east-1 Region, and the company needs to deploy the application to the us-west-1 Region An attempt to create the AWS CloudFormation stack in us-west-1 fails. An error message states that the AMI ID does not exist. A developer must resolve this error with a solution that uses the least amount of operational overhead Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Change the AWS CloudFormation templates for us-east-1 and us-west-1 to use an AWS AMI. Relaunch the stack for both Regions.
- B. Manually deploy the application outside AWS CloudFormation in us-west-1.
- **C. Copy the custom AMI from us-east-1 to us-west-1. Update the AWS CloudFormation template for us-west-1 to refer to AMI ID for the copied AMI Relaunch the stack**
- D. Build the custom AMI in us-west-1 Create a new AWS CloudFormation template to launch the stack in us-west-1 with the new AMI ID

正解: C

解説:

* Problem: CloudFormation can't find the custom AMI in the target region (us-west-1) because AMIs are region-specific.

* Copying AMIs:

* AMIs can be copied across regions, maintaining their configuration.

* This approach minimizes operational overhead as the existing CloudFormation template can be reused with a minor update.

* Updating the Template:

* Modify the CloudFormation template in us-west-1 to reference the newly copied AMI's ID in that region.

References:

* Copying AMIs: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/CopyingAMIs.html>

* CloudFormation Templates and AMIs: [invalid URL removed]

質問 # 317

A company is creating a new application that gives users the ability to upload and share short video files. The average size of the video files is 10 MB. After a user uploads a file, a message needs to be placed into an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue so the file can be processed. The files need to be accessible for processing within 5 minutes. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- **A. Write the files to Amazon S3 Standard. Add the S3 location of the files to the SQS queue.**
- B. Write the files to an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) General Purpose SSD volume. Add the EBS location of the files to the SQS queue.
- C. Write the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive. Add the S3 location of the files to the SQS queue.
- D. Write messages that contain the contents of the uploaded files to the SQS queue.

正解: A

解説:

- * Why Option B is Correct:
- * Amazon S3 Standard provides immediate access to files and is cost-effective for files that need to be accessed within 5 minutes.
- * By adding the S3 location to the SQS queue, you avoid transferring large files directly, which is both more efficient and scalable.
- * Why Other Options are Incorrect:
- * Option A: S3 Glacier Deep Archive is designed for archival storage with retrieval times ranging from minutes to hours, which does not meet the 5-minute requirement.
- * Option C: Amazon EBS is designed for block storage attached to EC2 instances, which adds unnecessary complexity and cost.
- * Option D: SQS is not designed to handle large file content directly and has message size limits (256 KB).
- * AWS Documentation References:
- * Amazon S3 Overview
- * Amazon SQS Best Practices

質問 #318

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