

Reliable DVA-C02 Exam Papers | DVA-C02 Practice Exam Questions

الكتاب الرابع
الطرح المحروطة
جوانا الشري
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اختر الاجابة الصحيحة فيما يلي

1	القطع المكافئ الذي معادلته $(x-4)^2 = 8(y+3)$ تكون رأسه	أ (-4,3) ب (4,-3) ج (-3,4) د (3,-4)
2	القطع المكافئ الذي معادلته $(x-4)^2 = 8(y+3)$ تكون يافته	أ (2,-1) ب (6,-1) ج (4,-5) د (4,-1)
3	القطع المكافئ الذي معادلته $(x-4)^2 = 8(y+3)$ معادلة دليله هي	أ $y = -5$ ب $y = -1$ ج $x = -5$ د $x = -1$
4	القطع المكافئ الذي معادلته $(y+4)^2 = -12(x-6)$ يكون مفتوح ناحية	أ الأعلى ب الأعلى ج اليسار د اليمين
5	الشكل المقابل يمثل قطع مكافئ معادلته دليله هي	أ $y = -5$ ب $y = 5$ ج $x = -5$ د $x = 5$
6	المحل الهندسي لمجموعة النقاط المستوية التي يكون بعد كل منها عن نقطة ثابتة يساوي دائما بعدها عن مستقيم معلوم يسمى	أ قطع مكافئ ب قطع ناقص ج قطع زائد د دائرة
7	عند قطع مخروطين دائريين قائمين متقابلين بمستوى كاسياتشك ينتج قطع مخروطي هو	أ قطع مكافئ ب قطع ناقص ج قطع زائد د دائرة
8	القطع المكافئ الذي معادلته $(x-1)^2 = 4(y+2)$ طول وتره البؤري يساوي	أ وحدتان ب 4 وحدات ج 6 وحدات د 8 وحدات
9	رأس القطع المكافئ الذي معادلته العامة $x^2 - y = 2x + 1$ تكون	أ (-2,1) ب (2,-1) ج (1,-2) د (-1,2)
10	فتحة القطع المكافئ الذي معادلته العامة $x^2 - 2y = 3x + 5$ ناحية	أ الأعلى ب الأعلى ج اليسار د اليمين

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The DVA-C02 Certification is valuable for developers who want to demonstrate their proficiency in AWS development and increase their job prospects. It can also help developers earn higher salaries and gain recognition as experts in the field. Overall, the DVA-C02 certification is an excellent opportunity for developers to validate their skills in AWS development and advance their careers.

The AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is a great way for developers to advance their careers and stay up-to-date with the latest cloud computing technologies. It is highly valued by employers and can lead to better job opportunities and higher salaries. Preparing for the exam requires a strong understanding of AWS services and their use cases, as well as hands-on experience with building and deploying applications on the AWS platform.

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The Amazon DVA-C02 exam is one of the top-rated career advancement certifications in the market. With the AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 certification exam everyone can validate their skills and knowledge after passing the DVA-C02 exam. The Amazon DVA-C02 certification exam will recognize your expertise and knowledge in the market. You will get solid proof of your proven skill set. There are other countless benefits that you can gain after passing the AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 Certification Exam. But the problem is how to pass the Amazon DVA-C02 exam. The Amazon DVA-C02 certification exam is not an easy exam. It is a challenging exam that gives taught time to candidates. However, with the assistance of Amazon DVA-C02 PDF Questions and practice tests you can pass the DVA-C02 exam easily.

Amazon DVA-C02 exam covers a wide range of topics related to AWS development. DVA-C02 exam tests the candidate's knowledge of AWS core services such as EC2, S3, RDS, DynamoDB, and Lambda, along with other services such as API Gateway, CloudFront, CloudFormation, and CloudWatch. DVA-C02 Exam also covers topics such as AWS security, deployment, and troubleshooting. To pass the exam, candidates must demonstrate proficiency in all of these areas.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q222-Q227):

NEW QUESTION # 222

A company runs an application as an Amazon ECS service on an AWS Fargate cluster. The company has configured the service to use the rolling update deployment type. The company set the minimum healthy percentage to 100% and set the maximum healthy percentage to 200%.

A developer observes that a new deployment of the ECS service is failing continuously. The developer must ensure that Amazon ECS restores the most recently completed service deployment when a new service deployment fails.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use Amazon ECS service auto scaling. Set the scaling policy type as step scaling.
- B. Use the blue/green deployment type. Enable the deployment circuit breaker and rollback on failures options.
- **C. Use the rolling deployment type. Enable deployment circuit breaker and rollback on failures options.**
- D. Use Amazon ECS service auto scaling. Set the scaling policy type as target tracking.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The requirement is specifically to have ECS automatically restore the last known good deployment when a new deployment fails, while the service is using the rolling update deployment type. Amazon ECS supports this through the deployment circuit breaker with the option to rollback on failures.

When enabled, the deployment circuit breaker monitors the deployment and detects failure conditions such as tasks repeatedly failing health checks, not reaching steady state, or being unable to start successfully. With rollback enabled, ECS automatically stops the failing deployment and reverts the service to the most recently completed (stable) task definition, restoring service stability without manual intervention.

Option D matches exactly: keep the rolling deployment type and enable circuit breaker + rollback. This is minimal change and directly addresses the behavior observed.

Options A and B are unrelated: service autoscaling adjusts desired count based on metrics and does not roll back failed deployments.

Option C could also achieve rollback behavior, but switching to blue/green introduces additional components (AWS CodeDeploy integration, target groups, and traffic shifting), which is unnecessary when the requirement can be met within rolling deployments. Therefore, enabling the ECS deployment circuit breaker with rollback on failures for a rolling deployment is the correct solution.

NEW QUESTION # 223

A developer is using an AWS Lambda function to generate avatars for profile pictures that are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket. The Lambda function is automatically invoked for profile pictures that are saved under the /original/ S3 prefix. The developer notices that some pictures cause the Lambda function to time out. The developer wants to implement a fallback mechanism by using another Lambda function that resizes the profile picture.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Set the SNS topic as a destination with an on failure condition for the avatar generator Lambda function. Subscribe the image resize Lambda function to the SNS topic.
- B. Set the image resize Lambda function as a destination of the avatar generator Lambda function for the events that fail processing.
- **C. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine that invokes the avatar generator Lambda function and uses the image resize Lambda function as a fallback. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches events from the S3 bucket to invoke**

the state machine.

- D. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Set the SQS queue as a destination with an on failure condition for the avatar generator Lambda function. Configure the image resize Lambda function to poll from the SQS queue.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 224

A company has a web application that contains an Amazon API Gateway REST API. A developer has created an AWS CloudFormation template for the initial deployment of the application. The developer has deployed the application successfully as part of an AWS CodePipeline continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) process. All resources and methods are available through the deployed stage endpoint.

The CloudFormation template contains the following resource types:

- * AWS::ApiGateway::RestApi
- * AWS::ApiGateway::Resource
- * AWS::ApiGateway::Method
- * AWS::ApiGateway::Stage
- * AWS::ApiGateway::Deployment

The developer adds a new resource to the REST API with additional methods and redeploys the template.

CloudFormation reports that the deployment is successful and that the stack is in the UPDATE_COMPLETE state. However, calls to all new methods are returning 404 (Not Found) errors.

What should the developer do to make the new methods available?

- A. Add an AWS CodeBuild stage to CodePipeline to run the aws apigateway create-deployment AWS CLI command.
- B. Specify the disable-rollback option during the update-stack operation.
- C. Unset the CloudFormation stack failure options.
- D. Add an action to CodePipeline to run the aws cloudfront create-invalidation AWS CLI command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 225

A developer at a company needs to create a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time. The company does not have infrastructure in the AWS Cloud yet, but the company wants to implement this functionality on AWS.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Use an AWS Batch job that is submitted to an AWS Batch job queue.
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by an Amazon EventBridge scheduled event.
- C. Use an Amazon Linux crontab scheduled job that runs on Amazon EC2.
- D. Use a Kubernetes cron job that runs on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS).

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Use an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by an Amazon EventBridge scheduled event.

C: Use an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by an Amazon EventBridge scheduled event. This is correct.

AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers.

Lambda runs your code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, and logging¹. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that enables you to connect your applications with data from a variety of sources². EventBridge can create rules that run on a schedule, either at regular intervals or at specific times and dates, and invoke targets such as Lambda functions³. This solution meets the requirements of creating a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, without requiring any infrastructure in the AWS Cloud or any operational overhead.

A: Use a Kubernetes cron job that runs on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). This is incorrect. Amazon EKS is a fully managed Kubernetes service that allows you to run containerized applications on AWS⁴. Kubernetes cron jobs are tasks that run periodically on a given schedule⁵. This solution could meet the functional requirements of creating a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, but it would not be the most operationally efficient manner. The company would need to provision and manage an EKS cluster, which would incur additional costs and complexity.

B: Use an Amazon Linux crontab scheduled job that runs on Amazon EC2. This is incorrect. Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud⁶. Crontab is a Linux utility that allows you to schedule commands or scripts to run automatically at a specified time or date⁷. This solution could meet the functional requirements of creating a small application

that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, but it would not be the most operationally efficient manner. The company would need to provision and manage an EC2 instance, which would incur additional costs and complexity.

D: Use an AWS Batch job that is submitted to an AWS Batch job queue. This is incorrect. AWS Batch enables you to run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud. Batch jobs are units of work that can be submitted to job queues, where they are executed in parallel or sequentially on compute environments. This solution could meet the functional requirements of creating a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, but it would not be the most operationally efficient manner. The company would need to configure and manage an AWS Batch environment, which would incur additional costs and complexity.

References:

- * 1: What is AWS Lambda? - AWS Lambda
- * 2: What is Amazon EventBridge? - Amazon EventBridge
- * 3: Creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that runs on a schedule - Amazon EventBridge
- * 4: What is Amazon EKS? - Amazon EKS
- * 5: CronJob - Kubernetes
- * 6: What is Amazon EC2? - Amazon EC2
- * 7: Crontab in Linux with 20 Useful Examples to Schedule Jobs - Tecmint
- * 8: What is AWS Batch? - AWS Batch
- * 9: Jobs - AWS Batch

NEW QUESTION # 226

A developer is building an ecommerce application that uses multiple AWS Lambda functions. Each function performs a specific step in a customer order workflow, such as order processing and inventory management.

The developer must ensure that the Lambda functions run in a specific order.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to contain messages about each step a function must perform. Configure the Lambda functions to run sequentially based on the order of messages in the SQS queue.
- B. Configure Amazon EventBridge Scheduler schedules to invoke the Lambda functions in a specific order.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to contain notifications about each step a function must perform. Subscribe the Lambda functions to the SNS topic. Use subscription filters based on the step each function must perform.
- **D. Configure an AWS Step Functions state machine to invoke the Lambda functions in a specific order.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The requirement here is to ensure that Lambda functions are executed in a specific order. AWS Step Functions is a low-code workflow orchestration service that enables you to sequence AWS services, such as AWS Lambda, into workflows. It is purpose-built for situations like this, where different steps need to be executed in a strict sequence.

* AWS Step Functions: Step Functions allows developers to design workflows as state machines, where each state corresponds to a particular function. In this case, the developer can create a Step Functions state machine where each step (order processing, inventory management, etc.) is represented by a Lambda function.

* Operational Overhead: Step Functions have very low operational overhead because it natively handles retries, error handling, and function sequencing.

* Alternatives:

* Amazon SQS (Option A): While SQS can manage message ordering, it requires more manual handling of each step and the logic to sequentially invoke the Lambda functions.

* Amazon SNS (Option B): SNS is a pub/sub service and is not designed to handle sequences of Lambda executions.

* EventBridge (Option D): EventBridge Scheduler allows you to invoke Lambda functions based on scheduled times, but it doesn't directly support sequencing based on workflow logic.

Therefore, AWS Step Functions is the most appropriate solution due to its native orchestration capabilities and minimal operational complexity.

AWS Step Functions documentation

NEW QUESTION # 227

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