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Amazon Web Services (AWS) is one of the leading cloud computing platforms that provide a wide range of services and tools to help organizations in building, deploying, and managing their applications and infrastructure in the cloud. AWS offers various certification exams that validate the skills and expertise of individuals in different roles, such as developers, architects, administrators, and operations.

The AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is intended for individuals who have at least one year of hands-on experience in developing and maintaining applications on the AWS platform. AWS Certified Developer Associate Exam (DVA-C02) certification validates the skills and knowledge required to develop cloud-based applications using AWS services such as Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, AWS Lambda, AWS Elastic Beanstalk, and more. It also validates the ability to use AWS SDKs to write code that interacts with AWS services.

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer Associate Exam (DVA-C02) Sample Questions (Q295-Q300):

NEW QUESTION # 295

After launching an instance that you intend to serve as a NAT (Network Address Translation) device in a public subnet you modify your route tables to have the NAT device be the target of internet bound traffic of your private subnet. When you try and make an outbound connection to the Internet from an instance in the private subnet, you are not successful.

Which of the following steps could resolve the issue?

- A. Attaching a second Elastic Network interface (ENI) to the NAT instance, and placing it in the private subnet
- B. Attaching a second Elastic Network Interface (ENI) to the instance in the private subnet, and placing it in the public subnet
- **C. Disabling the Source/Destination Check attribute on the NAT instance**
- D. Attaching an Elastic IP address to the instance in the private subnet

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 296

A developer is optimizing an AWS Lambda function and wants to test the changes in production on a small percentage of all traffic. The Lambda function serves requests to a REST API in Amazon API Gateway. The developer needs to deploy their changes and perform a test in production without changing the API Gateway URL.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Define a function version for the currently deployed production Lambda function. Update the API Gateway endpoint to reference the new Lambda function version. Upload and publish the optimized Lambda function code. Update the API Gateway endpoint to use the \$LATEST version of the Lambda function. Deploy the API to the production API Gateway stage.
- **B. Define an alias on the \$LATEST version of the Lambda function. Update the API Gateway endpoint to reference the new Lambda function alias. Upload and publish the optimized Lambda function code. On the production API Gateway stage, define a canary release and set the percentage of traffic to direct to the canary release. Update the API Gateway endpoint to use the \$LATEST version of the Lambda function. Publish to the canary stage.**
- C. Define a function version for the currently deployed production Lambda function. Update the API Gateway endpoint to reference the new Lambda function version. Upload and publish the optimized Lambda function code. Update the API Gateway endpoint to use the \$LATEST version of the Lambda function. Deploy a new API Gateway stage.
- D. Define a function version for the currently deployed production Lambda function. Update the API Gateway endpoint to reference the new Lambda function version. Upload and publish the optimized Lambda function code. On the production API Gateway stage, define a canary release and set the percentage of traffic to direct to the canary release. Update the API Gateway endpoint to use the \$LATEST version of the Lambda function. Publish the API to the canary stage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* A Lambda alias is a pointer to a specific Lambda function version or another alias¹. A Lambda alias allows you to invoke different versions of a function using the same name¹. You can also split traffic between two aliases by assigning weights to them¹.

* In this scenario, the developer needs to test their changes in production on a small percentage of all traffic without changing the API Gateway URL. To achieve this, the developer can follow these steps:

* Define an alias on the \$LATEST version of the Lambda function. This will create a new alias that points to the latest code of the function.

* Update the API Gateway endpoint to reference the new Lambda function alias. This will make the API Gateway invoke the alias instead of a specific version of the function.

* Upload and publish the optimized Lambda function code. This will update the \$LATEST version of the function with the new code.

* On the production API Gateway stage, define a canary release and set the percentage of traffic to direct to the canary release.

This will enable API Gateway to perform a canary deployment on a new API². A canary deployment is a software development strategy in which a new version of an API is deployed for testing purposes, and the base version remains deployed as a production release for normal operations on the same stage². The canary release receives a small percentage of API traffic and the production release takes up the rest².

* Update the API Gateway endpoint to use the \$LATEST version of the Lambda function. This will make the canary release invoke the latest code of the function, which contains the optimized changes.

* Publish to the canary stage. This will deploy the changes to a subset of users for testing.

* By using this solution, the developer can test their changes in production on a small percentage of all traffic without changing the API Gateway URL. The developer can also monitor and compare metrics between the canary and production releases, and promote or disable the canary as needed².

NEW QUESTION # 297

A company is developing an application that will be accessed through the Amazon API Gateway REST API. Registered users should be the only ones who can access certain resources of this API. The token being used should expire automatically and needs to be refreshed periodically.

How can a Developer meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Cognito user pool, configure the Cognito Authorizer in API Gateway, and use the identity or access token.
- B. Create and maintain a database record for each user with a corresponding token and use an AWS Lambda authorizer in API Gateway.
- C. Create an IAM user for each API user, attach an invoke permissions policy to the API, and use an IAM authorizer in API Gateway.
- D. Create an Amazon Cognito identity pool, configure the Amazon Cognito Authorizer in API Gateway, and use the temporary credentials generated by the identity pool.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cognito-custom-scopes-api-gateway/>

NEW QUESTION # 298

A Developer is making changes to a custom application that is currently using AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

After the Developer completes the changes, what solutions will update the Elastic Beanstalk environment with the new application version? (Choose two.)

- A. Package the application code into a .zip file, and upload, then deploy the packaged application from the AWS Management Console
- B. Package the application code into a .tar file, and upload and deploy the packaged application from the AWS Management Console
- C. Package the application code into a .tar file, create a new application version from the AWS Management Console, then update the environment by using AWS CLI
- D. Package the application code into a .zip file, create a new application version from the AWS Management Console, then rebuild the environment by using AWS CLI
- E. Package the application code into a .zip file, create a new application version from the packaged application by using AWS CLI, then update the environment by using AWS CLI

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 299

A development team is designing a mobile app that requires multi-factor authentication.

Which steps should be taken to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable multi-factor authentication for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
- B. Send multi-factor authentication text codes to users with the Amazon SNS Publish API call in the app code.
- C. Use Amazon Cognito to create a user pool and create users in the user pool.
- D. Use AWS IAM to create IAM users.
- E. Enable multi-factor authentication for the users created in AWS IAM.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/user-pool-settings-mfa.htm#:~:text=To%20configure%20MFA%20in%20the,the%20risk%2Dbased%20adaptive%20authentication.>

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa_enable_virtual.html

NEW QUESTION # 300

