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To prepare for the DVA-C02 exam, candidates should have hands-on experience working with AWS services and should be familiar with AWS best practices. They should also have a good understanding of programming languages such as Java, Python, and Ruby, as well as database technologies such as MySQL and Oracle. Candidates can prepare for the exam by taking online courses, attending AWS training sessions, and practicing with sample questions and scenarios.

The DVA-C02 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to AWS development, including AWS core services such as EC2, S3, and RDS, as well as AWS developer tools like AWS CodeDeploy, AWS CodePipeline, and AWS CloudFormation. Additionally, the exam tests candidates on their knowledge of programming languages commonly used in AWS development, such as Python, Java, and Node.js.

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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.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
When using the AWS Encryption SDK how does the developer keep track of the data encryption keys used to encrypt data?

- A. The data encryption key is stored m the user data for the EC2 instance.
- B. The developer must manually keep Hack of the data encryption keys used for each data object.
- C. The SDK stores the data encryption keys automaticity in Amazon S3.

- D. The SDK encrypts the data encryption key and stores it (encrypted) as part of the resumed ophertext.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This solution will meet the requirements by using AWS Encryption SDK, which is a client-side encryption library that enables developers to encrypt and decrypt data using data encryption keys that are protected by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). The SDK encrypts the data encryption key with a customer master key (CMK) that is managed by AWS KMS, and stores it (encrypted) as part of the returned ciphertext.
The developer does not need to keep track of the data encryption keys used to encrypt data, as they are stored with the encrypted data and can be retrieved and decrypted by using AWS KMS when needed. Option A is not optimal because it will require manual tracking of the data encryption keys used for each data object, which is error-prone and inefficient. Option C is not optimal because it will store the data encryption keys automatically in Amazon S3, which is unnecessary and insecure as Amazon S3 is not designed for storing encryption keys. Option D is not optimal because it will store the data encryption key in the user data for the EC2 instance, which is also unnecessary and insecure as user data is not encrypted by default.

NEW QUESTION # 34
A developer is receiving an intermittent ProvisionedThroughputExceededException error from an application that is based on Amazon DynamoDB. According to the Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the table, the application is not exceeding the provisioned throughput. What could be the cause of the issue?

- A. The DynamoDB table storage size is larger than the provisioned size.
- B. The DynamoDB table is exceeding the provisioned scaling operations.
- C. The application is exceeding capacity on a particular hash key.
- D. The application is exceeding capacity on a particular sort key.

Answer: C

Explanation:
DynamoDB distributes throughput across partitions based on the hash key. Ahot partition(caused by high usage of a specific hash key) can result in a ProvisionedThroughputExceededException, even if overall usage is below the provisioned capacity.
* Why Option B is Correct:
* Partition-Level Limits: Each partition has a limit of 3,000 read capacity units or 1,000 write capacity units per second.
* Hot Partition: Excessive use of a single hash key can overwhelm its partition.
* Why Not Other Options:
* Option A: DynamoDB storage size does not affect throughput.
* Option C: Provisioned scaling operations are unrelated to throughput errors.
* Option D: Sort keys do not impact partition-level throughput.
References:
* DynamoDB Partition Key Design Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 35
A developer is working on a web application that runs on Amazon ECS and uses an Amazon DynamoDB table to store data. The application performs a large number of read requests against a small set of the table data.
How can the developer improve the performance of these requests? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster. Configure the application to cache data in the cluster.
- B. Enable DynamoDB adaptive capacity.
- C. Create a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster. Configure the application to use the DAX cluster for DynamoDB requests.
- D. Increase the read capacity of the DynamoDB table.
- E. Configure the application to make strongly consistent read requests against the DynamoDB table.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The workload is a classic "hot key / hot dataset" pattern: many reads repeatedly target a small subset of items.
The best way to improve performance and reduce latency is to add a caching layer so the application does not hit DynamoDB for every read.

Option B is purpose-built for DynamoDB read acceleration: DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) is an in-memory cache that sits in front of DynamoDB and is API-compatible for many DynamoDB operations. DAX can dramatically reduce read latency (often to microseconds) for frequently accessed items and offload read traffic from the table.
Option A can also help: ElastiCache (Redis/Memcached) can be used as an application-managed cache. This is useful when the application wants more control over caching strategy, TTLs, and non-DynamoDB data caching. For ECS applications, ElastiCache is a common high-performance caching choice.
Why not the others:
* C (strongly consistent reads) typically increases latency and capacity consumption; it does not improve performance for repeated reads.
* D (increase read capacity) can reduce throttling, but it does not reduce latency as effectively as caching and can be more expensive for hot-read patterns.
* E (adaptive capacity) helps DynamoDB handle uneven workloads, but it is not a direct performance boost like caching for repeated reads of a small dataset.
Therefore, adding caching via ElastiCache and/or DAX best improves performance. With "select two," A and B are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 36
A company has a mobile app. The app includes an Amazon API Gateway REST API that invokes AWS Lambda functions. The Lambda functions process data from the app.
The company needs to test updated Lambda functions that have new features. The company must conduct these tests with a subset of users before deployment. The tests must not affect other users of the app.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational effort?

- A. Create a new version of each Lambda function. Integrate a predefined canary deployment in AWS CodeDeploy to slowly shift the traffic to the new versions automatically.
- B. Create a new REST API in API Gateway. Set up a Lambda proxy integration to connect to multiple Lambda functions. Enable canary settings on the deployment stage. Specify a smaller percentage of API traffic to go to the new version of the Lambda function.
- C. Create a new version of each Lambda function with a weighted alias. Configure a weight value for each version of the Lambda function. Update the new weighted alias Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the REST API.
- D. Create a new REST API in API Gateway. Set up a Lambda non-proxy integration to connect to multiple Lambda functions. Specify the necessary parameters and properties in API Gateway.Enable canary settings on the deployment stage. Specify a smaller percentage of API traffic to go to the new version of the Lambda function.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/set-up-lambda-proxy- integrations.html

NEW QUESTION # 37
A developer supports an application that accesses data in an Amazon DynamoDB table. One of the item attributes is expirationDate in the timestamp format. The application uses this attribute to find items, archive them, and remove them from the table based on the timestamp value The application will be decommissioned soon, and the developer must find another way to implement this functionality. The developer needs a solution that will require the least amount of code to write.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create two AWS Lambda functions, one to delete the items and one to process the items. Create an Amazon EventBndge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda Functions Use the DeleteItem API operation to delete the items based on the expirationDate attribute. Use the GetRecords API operation to get the items from the DynamoDB table and process them.
- B. Enable TTL on the expirationDate attribute in the table. Create a DynamoDB stream. Create an AWS Lambda function to process the deleted items. Create a DynamoDB trigger for the Lambda function.
- C. Enable TTL on the expirationDate attribute in the table Specify an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS> dead-letter queue as the target to delete the items Create an AWS Lambda function to process the items
- D. Create two AWS Lambda functions one to delete the items and one to process the items Create a DynamoDB stream Use the DeleteItem API operation to delete the items based on the expirationDate attribute Use the GetRecords API operation to get the items from the DynamoDB stream and process them

Answer: B

Explanation:

* TTL for Automatic Deletion: DynamoDB's Time-to-Live effortlessly deletes expired items without manual intervention.
* DynamoDB Stream: Captures changes to the table, including deletions of expired items, triggering downstream actions.
* Lambda for Processing: A Lambda function connected to the stream provides custom logic for handling the deleted items.
* Code Efficiency: This solution leverages native DynamoDB features and stream-based processing, minimizing the need for custom code.
References:
* DynamoDB TTL Documentation: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/TTL.html
* DynamoDB Streams Documentation: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Streams.html

NEW QUESTION # 38
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