

# Quiz Amazon - DVA-C02 - Professional Composite Test AWS Certified Developer - Associate Price



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Earning the Amazon DVA-C02 certification demonstrates an individual's expertise in developing and deploying applications on the AWS platform. It also validates an individual's ability to use AWS services effectively to design and deploy scalable, reliable, and cost-effective applications. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification can open up various job opportunities in the cloud computing industry, including roles such as AWS developer, cloud architect, and DevOps engineer, among others.

The Amazon DVA-C02 Exam is intended for individuals who have experience in developing and maintaining applications in AWS. It is also recommended that candidates have a basic understanding of at least one programming language and a working knowledge of RESTful API design principles. The Amazon DVA-C02 certification is an excellent way for developers to demonstrate their expertise and differentiate themselves in a competitive job market.

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Learning is sometimes extremely dull and monotonous, so few people have enough interest in learning, so teachers and educators have tried many ways to solve the problem. Research has found that stimulating interest in learning may be the best solution. Therefore, the DVA-C02 prepare guide' focus is to reform the rigid and useless memory mode by changing the way in which the DVA-C02 Exams are prepared. DVA-C02 practice materials combine knowledge with the latest technology to greatly stimulate your learning power. By simulating enjoyable learning scenes and vivid explanations, users will have greater confidence in passing the

qualifying exams.

## Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

### NEW QUESTION # 94

A company is planning to use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). During the deployment of a new version of the application, the company initially must expose only 10% of live traffic to the new version of the deployed application. Then, after 15 minutes elapse, the company must route all the remaining live traffic to the new version of the deployed application.

Which CodeDeploy predefined configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. CodeDeployDefault.ECSCanary10Percent15Minutes
- B. CodeDeployDefault.LambdaCanary10Percent15Minutes
- C. CodeDeployDefault.LambdaCanary10Percent5Minutes
- D. CodeDeployDefault.ECSLinear10PercentEvery1Minutes

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 95

A developer is creating a template that uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy an application. The application is serverless and uses Amazon API Gateway, Amazon DynamoDB, and AWS Lambda. Which AWS service or tool should the developer use to define serverless resources in YAML?

- A. CloudFormation serverless intrinsic functions
- B. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
- C. AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM)
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The AWS Serverless Application Model (SAM) is an open-source framework for building serverless applications. It provides shorthand syntax to express functions, APIs, databases, and event source mappings. With just a few lines per resource, you can define the application you want and model it using YAML.

<https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/sam/>

### NEW QUESTION # 96

A developer is using an AWS CloudFormation template to create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline. The template creates an Amazon S3 bucket that the pipeline references in a source stage. The template also creates an AWS CodeBuild project for a build stage. The pipeline sends notifications to an Amazon SNS topic. Logs for the CodeBuild project are stored in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

The company needs to ensure that the pipeline's artifacts are encrypted with an existing customer-managed AWS KMS key. The developer has granted the pipeline permissions to use the KMS key.

Which additional step will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the notification topic to use the existing KMS key to enable encryption with the existing KMS key.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 gateway endpoint that the pipeline can access.
- C. In the CloudFormation template, use the KMS key to encrypt the logs in CloudWatch Logs.
- D. Apply an S3 bucket policy that ensures the pipeline sends only encrypted objects to the S3 bucket.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all AWS References

\* Why Option C is Correct: Ensuring that pipeline artifacts are encrypted with a customer-managed AWS KMS key involves configuring the S3 bucket policy to require encryption. This policy ensures all objects uploaded to the bucket are encrypted with the specified KMS key.

\* Why Other Options are Incorrect:

\* Option A: A gateway endpoint improves S3 access efficiency but does not enforce encryption.

- \* Option B: Encrypting CloudWatch Logs is unrelated to securing pipeline artifacts.
- \* Option D: Configuring SNS for encryption does not affect the artifacts stored in the S3 bucket.
- \* AWS Documentation References:
- \* Using Server-Side Encryption with S3 Bucket Policies

### NEW QUESTION # 97

A company has an existing application that has hardcoded database credentials. A developer needs to modify the existing application. The application is deployed in two AWS Regions with an active-passive failover configuration to meet company's disaster recovery strategy. The developer needs a solution to store the credentials outside the code. The solution must comply with the company's disaster recovery strategy. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure way?

- **A. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager in the primary Region. Enable secret replication to the secondary Region. Update the application to use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) based on the Region.**
- B. Store credentials in a config file. Upload the config file to an S3 bucket in the primary Region. Enable Cross-Region Replication (CRR) to an S3 bucket in the secondary region. Update the application to access the config file from the S3 bucket based on the Region.
- C. Store credentials in a config file. Upload the config file to an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system. Update the application to use the Amazon EFS file system Regional endpoints to access the config file in the primary and secondary Regions.
- D. Store credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store in the primary Region. Enable parameter replication to the secondary Region. Update the application to use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) based on the Region.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is a service that allows you to store and manage secrets, such as database credentials, API keys, and passwords, in a secure and centralized way. It also provides features such as automatic secret rotation, auditing, and monitoring<sup>1</sup>. By using AWS Secrets Manager, you can avoid hardcoding credentials in your code, which is a bad security practice and makes it difficult to update them. You can also replicate your secrets to another Region, which is useful for disaster recovery purposes<sup>2</sup>. To access your secrets from your application, you can use the ARN of the secret, which is a unique identifier that includes the Region name. This way, your application can use the appropriate secret based on the Region where it is deployed<sup>3</sup>.

Reference:

AWS Secrets Manager  
Replicating and sharing secrets  
Using your own encryption keys

### NEW QUESTION # 98

A company has an application that stores data in Amazon RDS instances. The application periodically experiences surges of high traffic that cause performance problems.

During periods of peak traffic, a developer notices a reduction in query speed in all database queries.

The team's technical lead determines that a multi-threaded and scalable caching solution should be used to offload the heavy read traffic. The solution needs to improve performance.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST complexity?

- A. Replicate the data to Amazon DynamoDB. Set up a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster.
- B. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis to offload read requests from the main database.
- C. Configure the Amazon RDS instances to use Multi-AZ deployment with one standby instance. Offload read requests from the main database to the standby instance.
- **D. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached to offload read requests from the main database.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached is a fully managed, multithreaded, and scalable in-memory key-value store that can be used to cache frequently accessed data and improve application performance<sup>1</sup>.

By using Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached, the developer can reduce the load on the main database and handle high traffic surges more efficiently.

\* To use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached, the developer needs to create a cache cluster with one or more nodes, and configure the application to store and retrieve data from the cache cluster<sup>2</sup>. The developer can use any of the supported

