

- How to configure cloud administrations
- Ability to compose code utilizing AWS security best practices (e.g., not utilizing mystery and access keys in the code, rather utilizing IAM jobs)
- Database ideas
- Ability to creator, keep up, and troubleshoot code modules on AWS
- Leveraging AWS SDKs to communicate with AWS administrations from your application
- Professional experience utilizing AWS innovation
- Code-level application security (IAM jobs, certifications, encryption, and so forth)
- Ability to utilize the AWS administration APIs, AWS CLI, and SDKs to compose applications

- Understanding of center AWS administrations, uses, and essential AWS engineering best practices
- Picking the privilege AWS administrations for the application
- Writing code that upgrades execution of AWS administrations utilized by your application
- Understanding of use lifecycle the executives
- Ability to utilize or cooperate with AWS administrations
- Ability to utilize a CI/CD pipeline to send applications on AWS
- Ability to apply a fundamental comprehension of cloud-local applications to compose code
- Inside and out information on in any event one significant level programming language
- Understanding of the utilization of compartments in the improvement interaction

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The AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate certification exam tests the developer's knowledge of AWS services such as Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Simple Storage Service (S3), and Relational Database Service (RDS). AWS-Developer exam also covers topics such as security, deployment, and troubleshooting of AWS applications. Candidates taking AWS-Developer Exam need to have a good understanding of AWS architecture, development tools, and best practices.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer Associate Exam (DVA-C02) Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

NEW QUESTION # 183

A company maintains a REST service using Amazon API Gateway and the API Gateway native API key validation. The company recently launched a new registration page, which allows users to sign up for the service. The registration page creates a new API key using `CreateApiKey` and sends the new key to the user.

When the user attempts to call the API using this key, the user receives a 403 Forbidden error. Existing users are unaffected and can still call the API.

What code updates will grant these new users access to the API?

- A. The `updateAuthorizer` method must be called to update the API's authorizer to include the newly created API key
- B. The `importApiKeys` method must be called to import all newly created API keys into the current stage of the API.
- C. The `createUsagePlanKey` method must be called to associate the newly created API key with the correct usage plan.
- D. The `createDeploymer.t` method must be called so the API can be redeployed to include the newly created API key.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 184

A developer is implementing authentication and authorization for an application. The developer needs to ensure that the user credentials are never exposed. Which approach should the developer take to meet this requirement?

- A. Store the user credentials In Amazon DynamoDB Build an AWS Lambda function to validate the credentials and authorize users
- B. Store the user credentials In Amazon RDS Enable the encryption option for the Amazon RDS D8 instances Build an API using AWS Lambda to validate the credentials and authorize users
- C. Deploy a custom authentication and authorization API on an Amazon EC2 instance. Store the user credentials in Amazon S3 and encrypt the credentials using Amazon S3 server-side encryption.
- D. Use Amazon Cognito to configure a user pool, and use the Cognito API to authenticate and authorize the users.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 185

Your manager has requested you to tag EC2 instances to organize and manage a load balancer. Which of the following statements about tag restrictions is incorrect?

- A. The maximum key length is 127 Unicode characters.
- B. The maximum value length is 255 Unicode characters.
- C. Tag keys and values are case sensitive.
- D. The maximum number of tags per load balancer is 20.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tags help you to categorize your load balancers in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. The following basic restrictions apply to tags: The maximum number of tags per resource is

10. The maximum key length is 127 Unicode characters. The maximum value length that can be used is 255 Unicode characters. The tag keys and values are case sensitive. Allowed characters are letters, spaces, and numbers representable in UTF-8, plus the following special characters: +

- = _ : / @. Do not use leading or trailing spaces. Do not use the aws: prefix in your tag names or values because it is reserved for AWS use. You can't edit or delete tag names or values with this prefix. Tags with this prefix do not count against your tags per resource limit.

NEW QUESTION # 186

Which of the following statements about SQS is true?

- A. Messages will be delivered one or more times and message delivery order is indeterminate
- B. Messages will be delivered exactly once and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- C. Messages will be delivered one or more times and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- D. Messages will be delivered exactly once and message delivery order is indeterminate

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/features/>

NEW QUESTION # 187

A user has configured ELB with two instances running in separate AZs of the same region? Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- A. Multi AZ instances will provide HA with ELB
- B. Multi AZ instances will provide scalability with ELB
- C. Multi AZ instances are not possible with a single ELB
- D. The user can achieve both HA and scalability with ELB

Answer: A

Explanation:

If a user is running two instances in separate AZs, it will provide HA with ELB since ELB will automatically stop routing the traffic to unhealthy instances and send it to healthy instances only.

NEW QUESTION # 188

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