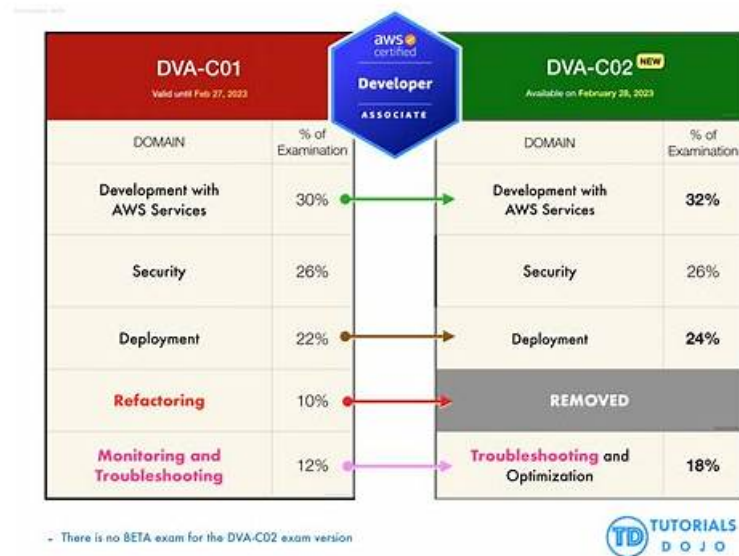


DVA-C02考古題分享 - DVA-C02考證



P.S. NewDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的2026 Amazon DVA-C02考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Wf5F0LEdSsjtWPenl7Fm2I52_MIGOLYT

NewDumps長年以來一直向大家提供關於IT認證考試相關的學習資料。Amazon的DVA-C02題庫由世界各地的資深IT工程師組成的專業團隊制作完成，包含最新的考試試題，並附有全部正確的答案，幫助考生通過他們認為很難的DVA-C02考試。這樣可以節約考生的時間和金錢，大多數的考生都選擇這樣的方式來獲得DVA-C02認證，並節省了很多的時間和努力。您需要是在反復練習這份真題的基礎上，多思考，多總結，通過DVA-C02考試就沒有問題了。

為了準備Amazon DVA-C02考試，建議考生擁有至少一年在AWS上開發和維護應用程序的經驗。他們還可以利用AWS提供的培訓和資源，如在線課程、練習考試和學習指南。通過Amazon DVA-C02考試需要至少720分（滿分1000分），並且證書有效期為兩年。總的來說，Amazon DVA-C02認證對於希望在雲計算領域推進職業生涯並展示其在AWS方面的專業知識的開發人員來說是一個有價值的證書。

亞馬遜DVA-C02（AWS Certified Developer - Associate）認證考試是專門為想在AWS上開發和部署應用程序的專業人士而設計的追求的認證。該考試適用於在AWS平台上開發和維護應用程序至少一年經驗的個人。該認證驗證了在AWS上構建和部署安全，可擴展和容錯的應用程序所需的技能和知識。

>> DVA-C02考古題分享 <<

完美的DVA-C02考古題分享 & 優秀的Amazon認證培訓 - 優秀的Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate

我們NewDumps Amazon的DVA-C02考試學習指南可以成為你職業生涯中的燈塔，因為它包含了一切需要通過的DVA-C02考試，選擇我們NewDumps，可以幫助你通過考試，這是個絕對明智的決定，因為它可以讓你從那些可怕的研究中走出來，NewDumps就是你的幫手，你可以得到雙倍的結果，只需要付出一半的努力。

要成為認證AWS開發人員副手，候選人必須通過包含65道多選和多響應問題的DVA-C02考試。考試時限為130分鐘，候選人必須取得至少720分（滿分1000分）才能通過。認證有效期為兩年，候選人需要重新認證以維持其地位。該認證在全球範圍內得到認可，並且受雇主高度重視，因此對於希望在雲計算行業提高職業前景的開發人員而言，它是一項有價值的資產。

最新的 AWS Certified Associate DVA-C02 免費考試真題 (Q348-Q353):

問題 #348

A company has multiple Amazon VPC endpoints in the same VPC. A developer needs configure an Amazon S3 bucket policy so users can access an S3 bucket only by using these VPC endpoints.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a single S3 bucket policy that has the aws SourceVpc value and in the StringNotEquals condition to use VPC ID.
- B. Create multiple S3 bucket policies by using each VPC endpoint ID that have the aws SourceVpce value in the StringNotEquals condition.
- **C. Create a single S3 bucket policy that has multiple aws sourceVpce value in the StringNotEquals condition. Repeat for all the VPC endpoint IDs.**
- D. Create a single S3 bucket policy that the multiple aws SourceVpce value and in the StringNotEquals condition to use vpce.

答案: C

解題說明:

Explanation

This solution will meet the requirements by creating a single S3 bucket policy that denies access to the S3 bucket unless the request comes from one of the specified VPC endpoints. The aws:SourceVpce condition key is used to match the ID of the VPC endpoint that is used to access the S3 bucket. The StringNotEquals condition operator is used to negate the condition, so that only requests from the listed VPC endpoints are allowed. Option A is not optimal because it will create multiple S3 bucket policies, which is not possible as only one bucket policy can be attached to an S3 bucket. Option B is not optimal because it will use the aws:SourceVpc condition key, which matches the ID of the VPC that is used to access the S3 bucket, not the VPC endpoint. Option C is not optimal because it will use the StringNotEquals condition operator with a single value, which will deny access to the S3 bucket from all VPC endpoints except one.

References: Using Amazon S3 Bucket Policies and User Policies, AWS Global Condition Context Keys

問題 #349

An AWS Lambda function requires read access to an Amazon S3 bucket and requires read/write access to an Amazon DynamoDB table. The correct IAM policy already exists. What is the MOST secure way to grant the Lambda function access to the S3 bucket and the DynamoDB table?

- A. Create an IAM user with programmatic access. Attach the existing IAM policy to the user. Add the user access key ID and secret access key as environment variables in the Lambda function.
- B. Attach the existing IAM policy to the Lambda function.
- **C. Create an IAM role for the Lambda function. Attach the existing IAM policy to the role. Attach the role to the Lambda function.**
- D. Add the AWS account root user access key ID and secret access key as encrypted environment variables in the Lambda function.

答案: C

解題說明:

* Principle of Least Privilege: Granting specific permissions through an IAM role is more secure than directly attaching policies to a function or using root user credentials.

* IAM Roles for Lambda: Designed to provide temporary credentials to Lambda functions, enhancing security.

* Reusability: The existing IAM policy ensures the correct S3 and DynamoDB access is granted.

References:

* IAM Roles for Lambda Documentation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/lambda-intro-execution-role.html>

* IAM Best Practices: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

問題 #350

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 a Kubernetes cron job that runs on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS).
- D. Use an Amazon Linux cron tab scheduled job that runs on Amazon EC2.

答案: B

解題說明：

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 Cloud⁸. Batch jobs are units of work that can be submitted to job queues, where they are executed in parallel or sequentially on compute environments⁹. 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

問題 #351

A developer is building a microservice that uses AWS Lambda to process messages from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue. The Lambda function calls external APIs to enrich the SQS message data before loading the data into an Amazon Redshift data warehouse. The SQS queue must handle a maximum of 1,000 messages per second.

During initial testing, the Lambda function repeatedly inserted duplicate data into the Amazon Redshift table. The duplicate data led to a problem with data analysis. All duplicate messages were submitted to the queue within 1 minute of each other.

How should the developer resolve this issue?

- A. Reduce the maximum Lambda concurrency that the SQS queue can invoke.
- B. Use Lambda's temporary storage to keep track of processed message identifiers
- **C. Create an SQS FIFO queue. Enable message deduplication on the SQS FIFO queue.**
- D. Configure a message group ID for every sent message. Enable message deduplication on the SQS standard queue.

答案： C

問題 #352

An ecommerce company is using an AWS Lambda function behind Amazon API Gateway as its application tier. To process orders during checkout, the application calls a POST API from the frontend. The POST API invokes the Lambda function asynchronously. In rare situations, the application has not processed orders. The Lambda application logs show no errors or failures.

What should a developer do to solve this problem?

- 答案: A

The solution that will solve this problem is to create and inspect the Lambda dead-letter queue. Troubleshoot the failed functions. Reprocess the events. This way, the developer can identify and fix any issues that caused the Lambda function to fail when invoked asynchronously by API Gateway. The developer can also reprocess any orders that were not processed due to failures. The other options either do not address the root cause of the problem, or do not help recover from failures.

Reference: Asynchronous invocation

問題 #353

[illegible]

P.S. NewDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的2026 Amazon DVA-C02考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1W5F0LEdSsitWPenl7Fm2l52_MIGOLYT