

# DVA-C02 Dump Check & DVA-C02 Reliable Exam Registration



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Amazon DVA-C02 exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS core services such as EC2, S3, and RDS, as well as developer-focused services such as AWS Lambda, AWS Elastic Beanstalk, and AWS CloudFormation. Candidates are also tested on their knowledge of programming languages such as Java, Python, and JavaScript, as well as modern application development practices such as DevOps, continuous integration and delivery, and serverless architecture.

Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) Exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in developing and deploying applications on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS is a cloud-based platform that offers a wide range of services such as computing power, storage, and databases, among others. The Amazon DVA-C02 Exam Tests an individual's ability to design, develop, and deploy cloud-based applications using AWS services.

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Achieving the Amazon DVA-C02 Certification demonstrates a developer's proficiency in AWS services and technologies, making them a valuable asset to any organization that uses AWS for their cloud computing needs. AWS Certified Developer - Associate

certification also opens up new opportunities for career growth and advancement in the field of cloud computing. With the growing demand for cloud-based solutions, becoming an AWS Certified Developer - Associate is an excellent way for developers to stay competitive and relevant in the industry.

## Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q340-Q345):

### NEW QUESTION # 340

A company is building a micro services application that consists of many AWS Lambda functions. The development team wants to use AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) templates to automatically test the Lambda functions. The development team plans to test a small percentage of traffic that is directed to new updates before the team commits to a full deployment of the application.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS SAM CLI commands in AWS CodeDeploy to invoke the Lambda functions to test the deployment
- B. Declare the EventInvokeConfig on the Lambda functions in the AWS SAM templates with OnSuccess and OnFailure configurations.
- C. Enable gradual deployments through AWS SAM templates.
- D. Set the deployment preference type to Linear10PercentEvery10Minutes Use hooks to test the deployment.
- E. Set the deployment preference type to Canary10Percent130Minutes Use hooks to test the deployment.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements by using AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) templates and gradual deployments to automatically test the Lambda functions. AWS SAM templates are configuration files that define serverless applications and resources such as Lambda functions. Gradual deployments are a feature of AWS SAM that enable deploying new versions of Lambda functions incrementally, shifting traffic gradually, and performing validation tests during deployment. The developer can enable gradual deployments through AWS SAM templates by adding a DeploymentPreference property to each Lambda function resource in the template. The developer can set the deployment preference type to Canary10Percent30Minutes, which means that 10 percent of traffic will be shifted to the new version of the Lambda function for 30 minutes before shifting 100 percent of traffic. The developer can also use hooks to test the deployment, which are custom Lambda functions that run before or after traffic shifting and perform validation tests or rollback actions.

References: [AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM)], [Gradual Code Deployment]

### NEW QUESTION # 341

A company wants to share information with a third party. The third party has an HTTP API endpoint that the company can use to share the information. The company has the required API key to access the HTTP API.

The company needs a way to manage the API key by using code. The integration of the API key with the application code cannot affect application performance.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST securely?

- A. Store the API credentials in a local code variable. Push the code to a secure Git repository. Use the local code variable at runtime to make the API call.
- B. Store the API credentials as an object in a private Amazon S3 bucket. Restrict access to the S3 object by using IAM policies. Retrieve the API credentials at runtime by using the AWS SDK. Use the credentials to make the API call.
- C. Store the API credentials in AWS Secrets Manager. Retrieve the API credentials at runtime by using the AWS SDK. Use the credentials to make the API call.
- D. Store the API credentials in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Restrict access to the table by using resource- based policies. Retrieve the API credentials at runtime by using the AWS SDK. Use the credentials to make the API call.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps securely store, rotate, and manage secrets such as API keys, passwords, and tokens. The developer can store the API credentials in AWS Secrets Manager and retrieve them at runtime by using the AWS SDK. This solution will meet the requirements of security, code management, and performance. Storing the API credentials in a local code variable or an S3 object is not secure, as it exposes the credentials to unauthorized access or leakage. Storing the API credentials in a DynamoDB table is also not secure, as it requires additional encryption and access control measures.

Moreover, retrieving the credentials from S3 or DynamoDB may affect application performance due to network latency.

### NEW QUESTION # 342

A developer accesses AWS CodeCommit over SSH. The SSH keys configured to access AWS CodeCommit are tied to a user with the following permissions:

The developer needs to create/delete branches

Which specific IAM permissions need to be added based on the principle of least privilege?

- A. Option C
- B. Option B
- **C. Option A**
- D. Option D

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

This solution allows the developer to create and delete branches in AWS CodeCommit by granting the `codecommit:CreateBranch` and `codecommit>DeleteBranch` permissions. These are the minimum permissions required for this task, following the principle of least privilege. Option B grants too many permissions, such as `codecommit:Put*`, which allows the developer to create, update, or delete any resource in CodeCommit.

Option C grants too few permissions, such as `codecommit:Update*`, which does not allow the developer to create or delete branches. Option D grants all permissions, such as `codecommit:*`, which is not secure or recommended.

### NEW QUESTION # 343

A developer is preparing to deploy an AWS CloudFormation stack for an application from a template that includes an IAM user.

The developer needs to configure the application's resources to retain the IAM user after successful creation.

However, the developer also needs to configure the application to delete the IAM user if the stack rolls back.

- **A. Update CloudFormation template with the following deletion policy:**  
**AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-09-09'**  
**Resources:**  
**appUser:**  
**Type: AWS::IAM::User**  
**DeletionPolicy: RetainExceptOnCreate**
- B. Update the stack policy to include the following statements:

```
{
  "Statement": [ {
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": "Update:*",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::User"
      }
    }
  } ]
}
```
- C. Update the CloudFormation service role to include the following policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [ {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": ["cloudformation:UpdateTerminationProtection"],
    "Resource": "*"
  } ]
}
```
- D. Update CloudFormation template with the following deletion policy:  
**AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-05-09'**  
**Resources:**

appUser:  
Type: AWS::IAM::User  
DeletionPolicy: Retain

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

- \* Why Option B is Correct: The RetainExceptOnCreate deletion policy ensures that the IAM user is retained after successful stack creation but is deleted if the stack creation fails or rolls back. This meets both requirements.
- \* Why Other Options are Incorrect:
  - \* Option A: The Retain policy retains the resource regardless of stack status and does not delete the IAM user upon rollback.
  - \* Option C: Updating the service role for termination protection does not address the specific deletion behavior for the IAM user.
  - \* Option D: Stack policy controls updates, not resource deletion behavior during rollbacks.
- \* AWS Documentation References:
  - \* CloudFormation DeletionPolicy Attribute

### NEW QUESTION # 344

A developer is deploying an application on Amazon EC2 instances that run in Account A. The application needs to read data from an existing Amazon Kinesis data stream in Account B.

Which actions should the developer take to provide the application with access to the stream? (Select TWO.)

- A. Add a resource-based policy in Account B to allow read access from the instance profile role.
- **B. Create an IAM role with stream read permissions in Account B.**
- C. Add a trust policy to the instance profile role and IAM role in Account B to allow reads from the stream.
- **D. Add a trust policy to the instance profile role and IAM role in Account B to allow the instance profile role to assume the IAM role.**
- E. Update the instance profile role in Account A with stream read permissions.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

For cross-account access from EC2 in Account A to a Kinesis data stream in Account B, the recommended secure pattern is to use STS AssumeRole into a role in the resource-owning account (Account B). This ensures Account B retains control over what permissions are granted to external principals and allows Account A workloads to obtain temporary credentials scoped to the required actions.

First, create an IAM role in Account B that has the necessary Kinesis read permissions (such as `kinesis:GetRecords`, `kinesis:GetShardIterator`, `kinesis:DescribeStream`, and related read actions as required). That corresponds to option B. This role represents the permission boundary controlled by Account B for accessing its stream.

Second, configure the role's trust policy in Account B to allow the instance profile role (or another IAM principal) from Account A to assume it. In practice, the trust relationship is defined on the Account B role and specifies the Account A role as the trusted principal, enabling `sts:AssumeRole`. This corresponds to option C (the intent is "allow the instance profile role to assume the IAM role in Account B").

Option A alone is insufficient because permissions in Account A do not grant access to resources owned by Account B without an explicit cross-account authorization path. Option D is incorrect because trust policies do not "allow reads from the stream"; they allow principals to assume roles, and permissions policies allow service actions. Option E (resource-based policy) is not the primary mechanism for Kinesis Data Streams cross-account access in this scenario compared with the standard role assumption model; the secure and common approach is to assume a role in the owning account.

Therefore, the correct actions are B (create the role with read permissions in Account B) and C (configure trust to allow Account A's instance role to assume it).

### NEW QUESTION # 345

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