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Exam Questions For Amazon DVA-C02 [Revised] - The Best Method To Pass The Exam

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Achieving the Amazon DVA-C02 certification demonstrates a candidate's ability to develop applications on AWS and demonstrates their knowledge of AWS services and best practices. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is highly valued by employers and can lead to career opportunities in cloud computing and software development. By passing the DVA-C02 Exam, candidates can demonstrate their expertise in developing and deploying applications on the AWS platform, which is an essential skill for any developer working with cloud-based technologies.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q422-Q427):

NEW QUESTION # 422

A company is developing a weather forecast application that displays forecasts for towns and cities in a single country for a specified date range. The application stores weather data in an Amazon DynamoDB table named Forecasts. The Forecasts table has attributes named CityId, Temperature, and ForecastDate. The company expects the application to be read-heavy and that the vast majority of reads will target the current day's forecast for one of a small number of very large cities. The company needs to design a partition key configuration that will yield the most even distribution of read requests for the application's expected use case. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use ForecastDate as the partition key. Use CityId as the sort key.
- B. Use a numeric index as the partition key. Use ForecastDate as the sort key.
- **C. Use ForecastDate with a calculated suffix as the partition key. Use CityId as the sort key.**
- D. Use CityId with a calculated suffix as the partition key. Use ForecastDate as the sort key.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When data access is skewed toward a specific date (today), using ForecastDate as the partition key results in a "hot partition." To resolve this, "Write Sharding" or "Partition Key Sharding" is used. Adding a calculated suffix (like a random or calculated number 1..N) to the partition key distributes the requests for a single date across multiple physical partitions. CityId is then used as the sort key to keep city-specific data organized within those partitions.

NEW QUESTION # 423

A developer is using AWS Elastic Beanstalk to deploy an application. The application must be able to access API keys from a third-party service. Currently, the company stores the credentials to access the third-party service in the code bundle. The company must redeploy the code bundle when the credentials rotate. The developer wants to improve security and avoid redeployments. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS KMS to encrypt the credentials locally. Configure Elastic Beanstalk to decrypt the credentials on startup.
- **B. Store the credentials as SecureString parameters in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Reference the credentials in Elastic Beanstalk environment variables.**
- C. Continue to store the credentials in an encrypted file within the application bundle.
- D. Store the credentials in an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3). Fetch the credentials at runtime.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The standard best practice for Elastic Beanstalk is to externalize configuration using Environment Variables.

By storing sensitive API keys in SSM Parameter Store as a SecureString, you gain encryption and rotation capabilities. You then reference the parameter in the Elastic Beanstalk environment. The application can retrieve the value at runtime, and if the key is updated in Parameter Store, the application can pick up the change without needing a full code redeployment.

NEW QUESTION # 424

A company wants to use AWS AppConfig to gradually deploy a new feature to 15% of users to test the feature before a full deployment.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Set up a custom script within the application to randomly select 15% of users. Assign a flag for the new feature to the selected users.
- B. Create separate AWS AppConfig feature flags for both groups of users. Configure the flags to target 15% of users.
- **C. Create an AWS AppConfig feature flag. Define a variant for the new feature, and create a rule to target 15% of users.**
- D. Use AWS AppConfig to create a feature flag without variants. Implement a custom traffic splitting mechanism in the application code.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed and Lengthy Step-by-Step Explanation with All AWS Developer References:

1. Understanding the Use Case:

The company wants to gradually release a new feature to 15% of users to perform testing. AWS AppConfig is designed to manage and deploy configurations, including feature flags, allowing controlled rollouts.

2. Key AWS AppConfig Features:

- * Feature Flags: Enable or disable features dynamically without redeploying code.

- * Variants: Define different configurations for subsets of users.

- * Targeting Rules: Specify rules for which users receive a particular variant.

3. Explanation of the Options:

- * Option A: "Set up a custom script within the application to randomly select 15% of users. Assign a flag for the new feature to the selected users." While possible, this approach requires significant operational effort to manage user selection and ensure randomness. It does not leverage AWS AppConfig's built-in capabilities, which increases overhead.

- * Option B: "Create separate AWS AppConfig feature flags for both groups of users. Configure the flags to target 15% of users." Creating multiple feature flags for different user groups complicates configuration management and does not optimize the use of AWS AppConfig.

- * Option C: "Create an AWS AppConfig feature flag. Define a variant for the new feature, and create a rule to target 15% of users." This is the correct solution. Using AWS AppConfig feature flags with variants and targeting rules is the most efficient approach. It minimizes operational overhead by leveraging AWS AppConfig's built-in targeting and rollout capabilities.

- * Option D: "Use AWS AppConfig to create a feature flag without variants. Implement a custom traffic splitting mechanism in the application code." This approach requires custom implementation within the application code, increasing complexity and operational effort.

4. Implementation Steps for Option C:

- * Set Up AWS AppConfig:

- * Open the AWS Systems Manager Console.

- * Navigate to AppConfig.

- * Create a Feature Flag:

- * Define a new configuration for the feature flag.

- * Add variants (e.g., "enabled" for the new feature and "disabled" for no change).

- * Define a Targeting Rule:

- * Use percentage-based targeting to define a rule that applies the "enabled" variant to 15% of users.

- * Targeting rules can use attributes like user IDs or geographic locations.

- * Deploy the Configuration:

- * Deploy the configuration using a controlled rollout to ensure gradual exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 425

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 426

A developer has designed an application to store incoming data as JSON files in Amazon S3 objects. Custom business logic in an AWS Lambda function then transforms the objects, and the Lambda function loads the data into an Amazon DynamoDB table. Recently, the workload has experienced sudden and significant changes in traffic. The flow of data to the DynamoDB table is becoming throttled.

The developer needs to implement a solution to eliminate the throttling and load the data into the DynamoDB table more consistently. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an alias for the Lambda function. Configure provisioned concurrency for the application to use.

- [illegible]

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