

DVA-C02 Dumps, DVA-C02 Prüfungssimulationen



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Die Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer-Associate) -Zertifizierung richtet sich an Personen, die ihr Fachwissen für die Entwicklung und Bereitstellung von Cloud-basierten Anwendungen mithilfe von Amazon Web Services (AWS) demonstrieren möchten. Diese Zertifizierung ist ideal für Entwickler, die mit AWS arbeiten und ihre Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse über AWS -Dienste und Best Practices für die Entwicklung validieren möchten. Die Zertifizierungsprüfung deckt eine Reihe von Themen ab, darunter AWS -Kerndienste, AWS -Architektur und Design, Sicherheit sowie Bereitstellung und Fehlerbehebung.

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Amazon DVA-C02 Prüfungssimulationen - DVA-C02 Fragen Antworten

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q198-Q203):

198. Frage

A company is concerned that a malicious user could deploy unauthorized changes to the code for an AWS Lambda function. What can a developer do to ensure that only trusted code is deployed to Lambda?

- **A. Define the code signing configuration in the Lambda console. Use AWS Signer to digitally sign the Lambda package before deploying the package to Lambda.**
- B. Link Lambda to AWS KMS in the Lambda console. Use AWS KMS to digitally sign the Lambda package before deploying the package to Lambda.
- C. Turn on the trusted code option in AWS CodeDeploy. Add the CodeDeploy digital certificate to the Lambda package before deploying the package to Lambda.
- D. Set the KmsKeyArn property of the Lambda function to the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a trusted key before deploying the package to Lambda.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Requirement Summary:

- * Prevent unauthorized code changes in AWS Lambda
- * Ensure only trusted code is deployed

AWS Lambda supports Code Signing:

- * You can configure code signing in Lambda using AWS Signer
- * Packages must be digitally signed and verified against the signing profile
- * Rejects unauthorized/modified packages automatically

Evaluate Options:

A). Trusted code option in CodeDeploy

- * No such feature exists for Lambda
- * CodeDeploy is more for EC2/On-Prem/Containers, not Lambda code signing B). Define code signing config + use AWS Signer
- * This is exactly how AWS enforces trusted code deployment
- * Attach a code signing configuration to the Lambda function
- * Use AWS Signer to digitally sign deployment packages

C). Link to KMS to sign code

- * KMS is not used to sign Lambda packages
- * KMS is for data encryption, not application code integrity

D). Set KmsKeyArn

- * This configures data encryption, not code signing
- * Lambda code signing: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-codesigning.html>
- * AWS Signer overview: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/signer/latest/developerguide/what-is-signer.html>

199. Frage

A developer has created an AWS Lambda function that consumes messages from an Amazon SQS standard queue. The developer notices that the Lambda function processes some messages multiple times. How should developer resolve this issue MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Set the maximum concurrency limit of the Lambda function to 1.
- **B. Change the SQS standard queue to an SQS FIFO queue by using the SQS message deduplication ID.**
- C. Change the message processing to use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams instead of Amazon SQS.
- D. Set up a dead-letter queue.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Amazon SQS standard queues provide at-least-once delivery, which means messages can be delivered more than once. When Lambda is triggered by an SQS standard queue, duplicate delivery can occur due to retries, visibility timeouts, or transient errors. Therefore, "processed multiple times" is expected behavior unless the system implements deduplication or idempotency.

The most cost-effective way within the provided options to reduce duplicate processing is to use an SQS FIFO queue with deduplication. FIFO queues support exactly-once processing semantics within the constraints of the service (by preventing duplicate message delivery within the deduplication interval when a MessageDeduplicationId is used or content-based deduplication is enabled). This directly mitigates duplicate processing without requiring large architectural changes.

Option B (DLQ) is important for handling poison messages, but it does not prevent duplicates in normal processing; it only captures messages that fail repeatedly.

Option C (concurrency = 1) reduces parallelism but does not eliminate duplicates; the same message can still be delivered again if the visibility timeout expires or retries occur.

Option D is a major redesign and not cost-effective for simply addressing duplicate SQS message processing.

Note: In real production systems, the best practice is to make processing idempotent (so duplicates do no harm). But among the choices, FIFO + deduplication is the most direct and cost-effective fix. Therefore, switch to an SQS FIFO queue and use deduplication.

200. Frage

A developer is investigating an issue in part of a company's application. In the application messages are sent to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. The AWS Lambda function polls messages from the SQS queue and sends email messages by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Users have been receiving duplicate email messages during periods of high traffic.

Which reasons could explain the duplicate email messages? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon SES has the DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) authentication incorrectly configured
- B. The SQS queue's visibility timeout is lower than or the same as the Lambda function's timeout.
- C. Standard SQS queues support exactly-once processing, so the duplicate email messages are because of user error.
- **D. Standard SQS queues support at-least-once message delivery**
- E. The Amazon SES bounce rate metric is too high.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

* SQS Delivery Behavior: Standard SQS queues guarantee at-least-once delivery, meaning messages may be processed more than once. This can lead to duplicate emails in this scenario.

* Visibility Timeout: If the visibility timeout on the SQS queue is too short, a message might become visible for another consumer before the first Lambda function finishes processing it. This can also lead to duplicates.

201. Frage

A company has an ecommerce application. To track product reviews, the company's development team uses an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Every record includes the following:

- A Review ID, a 16-digit universally unique identifier (UUID)
- A Product ID and User ID, 16-digit UUIDs that reference other tables
- A Product Rating on a scale of 1-5
- An optional comment from the user

The table partition key is the Review ID. The most performed query against the table is to find the 10 reviews with the highest rating for a given product.

Which index will provide the FASTEST response for this query?

- A. A local secondary index (LSI) with Product ID as the partition key and Product Rating as the sort key
- **B. A global secondary index (GSI) with Product ID as the partition key and Product Rating as the sort key**
- C. A local secondary index (LSI) with Review ID as the partition key and Product ID as the sort key
- D. A global secondary index (GSI) with Product ID as the partition key and Review ID as the sort key

Antwort: B

Begründung:

A global secondary index (GSI) is a type of index in DynamoDB that has a different partition key than the table. In this case, the GSI should have Product ID as the partition key and Product Rating as the sort key. This will allow the GSI to be queried efficiently for the 10 reviews with the highest rating for a given product.

202. Frage

A company has multiple Amazon VPC endpoints in the same VPC. A developer needs to 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 multiple aws sourceVpc value in the StringNotEquals condition. Repeat for all the VPC endpoint IDs.**
- B. Create a single S3 bucket policy that has the aws SourceVpc value and in the StringNotEquals condition to use VPC ID.

- Antwort: A**

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