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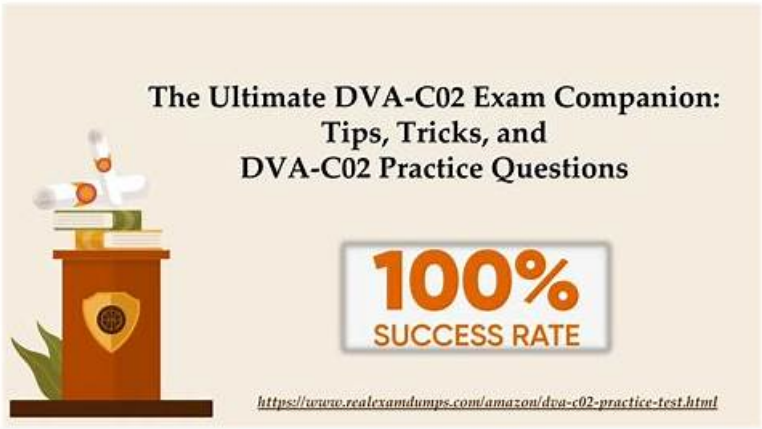

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Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) exam is a certification offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS) for developers who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing, developing, and deploying cloud-based solutions using AWS technologies. DVA-C02 exam validates a candidate's ability to write code using AWS APIs, create and maintain applications using AWS services, and deploy applications on AWS infrastructure. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is recommended for developers with one or more years of experience with AWS.

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Amazon DVA-C02 exam covers a range of topics related to AWS services, including AWS Compute, AWS Storage, AWS Databases, AWS Security, AWS Management Tools, and AWS Application Integration. DVA-C02 exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and understanding of these services, as well as their ability to design and implement solutions that are secure, scalable, and highly available. DVA-C02 exam is also designed to test an individual's ability to troubleshoot and optimize applications on AWS, as well as their ability to use AWS services and tools to automate and streamline deployment and management processes. For individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cloud computing or who want to enhance their skills and knowledge in AWS, the Amazon DVA-C02 Exam is an excellent option to consider.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
A company has an ecommerce application. The application's API sends order data to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SOS) queue. A developer needs to modify the application to enrich the order data before the application sends the order data to a fulfillment system.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Create an Amazon EMR cluster to read messages from the SQS queue. Configure an EMR job to enrich the order data. Create and configure an Amazon S3 bucket as the output location. Adjust the order fulfilment system to retrieve the enriched

files from the S3 bucket.

- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge pipe that uses event enrichment. Configure the SQS queue as a source for the pipe. Set the fulfillment system as the target of the pipe.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to poll the SOS queue. enrich the message data, and send the enriched data to the fulfilment system, Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the Lambda function to the SNS topic.
- D. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to run the state machine when an order is published to the SQS queue. Map the orders to an AWS Lambda function. Program the Lambda function to perform the data enrichment and to invoke the state machine. Configure the last step of the state machine to send the enriched data to the fulfilment system,

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 35
A developer is creating an AWS Lambda function that needs network access to private resources in a VPC.

- A. Configure a VPC endpoint connection for the Lambda function. Set up the VPC endpoint to route traffic through a NAT gateway.
- B. Configure an AWS PrivateLink endpoint for the private resources. Configure the Lambda function to reference the PrivateLink endpoint.
- C. Configure the Lambda function to route traffic through a VPN connection. Create a security group that allows network access to the private resources. Associate the security group with the Lambda function.
- D. Attach the Lambda function to the VPC through private subnets. Create a security group that allows network access to the private resources. Associate the security group with the Lambda function.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Step by Step Explanation with All AWS Developer References:When you need to provide an AWS Lambda function access to private resources in a VPC, the most common and straightforward approach is to attach the Lambda function to a VPC via private subnets. Once the Lambda function is associated with the VPC, you need to configure appropriate security groups to control the access to the private resources.
* Lambda with VPC Access: Lambda functions can be attached to private subnets in a VPC, allowing them to access resources like RDS, EC2, or internal services within that VPC.
* Security Groups: A security group acts as a virtual firewall for the Lambda function, ensuring that it can access only the necessary resources and ports in the VPC.
* Alternatives:
* Option B involves routing traffic through a VPN, which adds unnecessary complexity and operational overhead compared to simply attaching the Lambda to the VPC.
* Option C requires configuring a VPC endpoint and a NAT gateway, which can be complex and costly.
* Option D refers to AWS PrivateLink, which is used to access services over private connections, but it's unnecessary in this scenario unless you need a cross-VPC connection.

NEW QUESTION # 36
A company is creating an AWS Step Functions state machine to run a set of tests for an application. The tests need to run when a specific AWS Cloud Formation stack is deployed.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule on the default bus that matches on a detail type of CloudFormation stack status change, a status of UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS, and the stack ID of the CloudFormation stack.
- B. Create a pipe in Amazon EventBridge Pipes that has a source of the EventBridge rule. Set the state machine as a target.
- C. Create a pipe in Amazon EventBridge Pipes that has a source of the default event bus. Set the Lambda function as a target. Filter on a detail type of CloudFormation stack status change, a status of UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS, and the stack ID of the CloudFormation stack.
- D. Add the state machine as a target of the EventBridge rule.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function to invoke the state machine.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Requirement Summary:
* Trigger anAWS Step Functions state machine(test execution)
* Only when aspecific AWS CloudFormation stack is deployed
Option A: Create a Lambda function to invoke the state machine
* #Valid approach: Lambda can be used as anintermediary triggerfor Step Functions using the SDK (e.
g., StartExecution API).
* Offers flexibility (custom filtering, additional logic).
Option B: Create EventBridge rule filtering on UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS
* #Incorrect: UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS triggersbeforethe stack is fully deployed.
* You need totrigger after deployment, such as UPDATE_COMPLETE or CREATE_COMPLETE.
Option C: EventBridge Pipes with Lambda target filtering on UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS
* #Incorrect for same reason as B (wrong timing).
* Also, EventBridge Pipes are not necessary here if you're using rules directly.
Option D: Pipe with EventBridge Rule as source and Step Functions as target
* #Invalid setup: EventBridge Pipes useevent sources, not rules, as input.
* This configuration is unsupported.
Option E: Add the state machine as a target of the EventBridge rule
* #Direct and low-overhead approach.
* EventBridgenatively supports Step Functionsas a target.
* You can trigger the state machinewithout a Lambdaif the filter matches (e.g., ResourceStatus = CREATE_COMPLETE, with the correct StackId).
* Step Functions as EventBridge target:https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/userguide
/eventbridge-target-step-functions.html
* EventBridge CloudFormation events:https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest
/UserGuide/using-cfn-listing-event-history.html
* StartExecution API:https://docs.aws.amazon.com/step-functions/latest/apireference/API_StartExecution.
html

NEW QUESTION # 37
A set of APIs are exposed to customers using the Amazon API Gateway. These APIs have caching enabled on the API Gateway. Customers have asked for an option to invalidate this cache for each of the APIs.
What action can be taken to allow API customers to invalidate the API Cache?

- A. Ask customers to pass an HTTP header called Cache-Control:max-age=0.
- B. Ask customers to use AWS credentials to call the InvalidateCache API.
- C. Ask customers to invoke an AWS API endpoint which invalidates the cache.
- D. Ask customers to add a query string parameter called "INVALIDATE_CACHE" when making an API call.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/api-gateway-caching.html Invalidate an API Gateway Cache Entry
A client of your API can invalidate an existing cache entry and reload it from the integration endpoint for individual requests. The client must send a request that contains the Cache-Control:
max-age=0 header. The client receives the response directly from the integration endpoint instead of the cache, provided that the client is authorized to do so. This replaces the existing cache entry with the new response, which is fetched from the integration endpoint.
To grant permission for a client, attach a policy of the following format to an IAM execution role for the user.

NEW QUESTION # 38
A developer is deploying a new application to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). The developer needs to securely store and retrieve different types of variables. These variables include authentication information for a remote API, the URL for the API, and credentials. The authentication information and API URL must be available to all current and future deployed versions of the application across development, testing, and production environments.
How should the developer retrieve the variables with the FEWEST application changes?

- A. Update the application to retrieve the variables from an encrypted file that is stored with the application.

Store the API URL and credentials in unique files for each environment.

- B. Update the application to retrieve the variables from AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Store the API URL and credentials as unique keys for each environment.
- C. Update the application to retrieve the variables from each of the deployed environments. Define the authentication information and API URL in the ECS task definition as unique names during the deployment process.
- D. Update the application to retrieve the variables from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Use unique paths in Parameter Store for each variable in each environment. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager in each environment.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is a service that provides secure, hierarchical storage for configuration data management and secrets management. The developer can update the application to retrieve the variables from Parameter Store by using the AWS SDK or the AWS CLI. The developer can use unique paths in Parameter Store for each variable in each environment, such as /dev/api-url, /test/api-url, and /prod
/api-url. The developer can also store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager, which is integrated with Parameter Store and provides additional features such as automatic rotation and encryption.
References:
* [What Is AWS Systems Manager? - AWS Systems Manager]
* [Parameter Store - AWS Systems Manager]
* [What Is AWS Secrets Manager? - AWS Secrets Manager]

NEW QUESTION # 39
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myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, vaishnavigroupofeducations.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

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