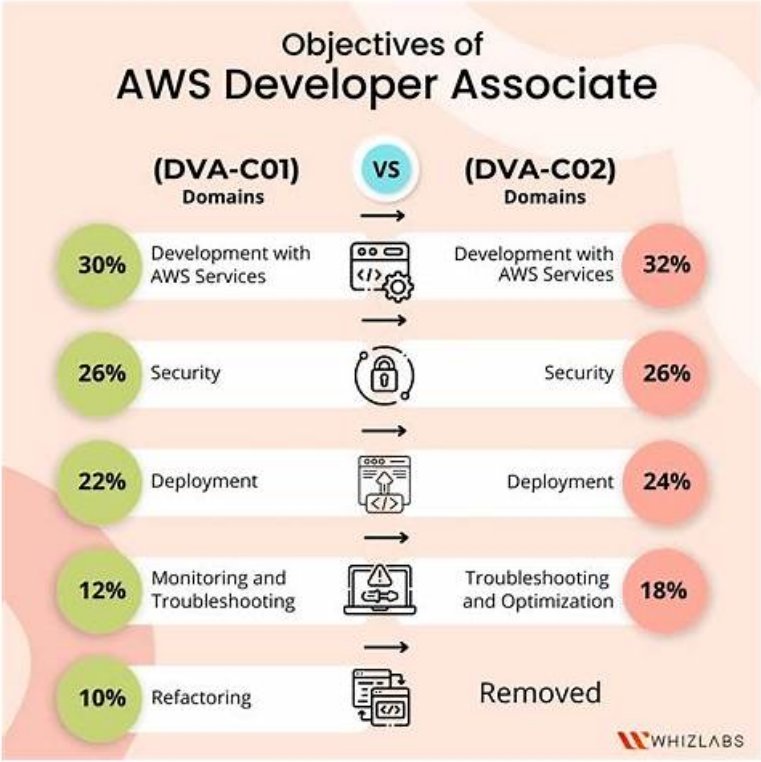
DVA-C02 - Authoritative Test AWS Certified Developer - Associate Result



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Regular practice can give you the skills and confidence needed to perform well on your DVA-C02 exam. By practicing your AWS Certified Developer - Associate (DVA-C02) exam regularly, you can increase your chances of success and make sure that all of your hard work pays off when it comes time to take the test. We understand that every AWS Certified Developer - Associate (DVA-C02) exam taker has different preferences. To make sure that our AWS Certified Developer - Associate (DVA-C02) preparation material is accessible to everyone, we made it available in three different formats. You can choose the most suitable and convenient one for you.

Amazon DVA-C02 certification exam is a multiple-choice exam that consists of 65 questions. Candidates are given 130 minutes to complete the exam. DVA-C02 exam is available in multiple languages, including English, Japanese, Korean, and Simplified Chinese. DVA-C02 exam fee is $150, and candidates can take the exam at a testing center or online.

Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) Exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who are interested in becoming certified developers on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. DVA-C02 Exam is intended for individuals who have experience in developing and maintaining applications on AWS, as well as those who have a solid understanding of AWS services and architecture. The DVA-C02 exam validates an individual's ability to design, develop, and deploy cloud-based solutions using AWS services and tools.

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Amazon DVA-C02 is an exam that tests the skills and knowledge of candidates who wish to become an AWS Certified Developer

- Associate. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is ideal for developers who have experience with AWS services and want to demonstrate their expertise in designing, developing, and deploying cloud-based applications using AWS technologies.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
A developer is trying to get data from an Amazon DynamoDB table called demoman-table. The developer configured the AWS CLI to use a specific IAM user's credentials and ran the following command:
aws dynamodb get-item --table-name demoman-table --key '{"id": {"N":"1993"}}' The command returned errors and no rows were returned.
What is the MOST likely cause of these issues?

- A. The command is incorrect; it should be rewritten to use put-item with a string argument.
- B. Amazon DynamoDB cannot be accessed from the AWS CLI and needs to be called via the REST API.
- C. The developer needs to log a ticket with AWS Support to enable access to the demoman-table.
- D. The IAM user needs an associated policy with read access to demoman-table.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command is correct and the demoman table exists. The most likely issue is that the IAM user does not have a policy associated with read access to the demoman table.
To resolve the issue, the developer must add a policy to the IAM user that grants read access to the demoman table.

NEW QUESTION # 81
A bookstore has an ecommerce website that stores order information in an Amazon DynamoDB table named BookOrders. The DynamoDB table contains approximately one million records.
The table uses OrderID as a partition key. There are no other indexes.
A developer wants to build a new reporting feature to retrieve all records from the table for a specified customer, based on a CustomerID property.

- A. Create a DynamoDB local secondary index (LSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the sort key. Run a PartiQL query on the table with a SELECT statement where CustomerID equals the specified CustomerID value.
- B. Create a DynamoDB global secondary index (GSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the sort key. Use a filter expression to perform a scan operation on the table to match on the specified CustomerID value.
- C. Create a DynamoDB local secondary index (LSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the partition key.Use the specified CustomerID value to run a query on the table.
- D. Create a DynamoDB global secondary index (GSI) on the table. Use CustomerID as the partition key. Use the specified CustomerID value to run a query on the table.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
The requirement is to query records by CustomerID, which is not the current partition key (OrderID). To achieve this efficiently:
* Option A: Create a GSI with CustomerID as the Partition Key:
* A Global Secondary Index (GSI) allows developers to create a different partition key and optional sort key for querying the data.
* By creating a GSI with CustomerID as the partition key, the developer can query the table efficiently using CustomerID as the primary lookup key.
* This avoids scanning the entire table and matches the requirement.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option B:Using CustomerID as a sort key for the GSI and performing a scan operation is inefficient. Queries are optimized, but scans are not.
* Option C and D:Local Secondary Indexes (LSI) are only valid when the partition key remains the same as the base table. Since OrderID is the base table's partition key, using CustomerID as the partition key or sort key in an LSI is not valid.

NEW QUESTION # 82
A company has an application that stores data in Amazon RDS instances. The application periodically experiences surges of high

traffic that cause performance problems.
During periods of peak traffic, a developer notices a reduction in query speed in all database queries.
The team's technical lead determines that a multi-threaded and scalable caching solution should be used to offload the heavy read traffic. The solution needs to improve performance.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST complexity?

- A. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis to offload read requests from the main database.
- B. Replicate the data to Amazon DynamoDB. Set up a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster.
- C. Configure the Amazon RDS instances to use Multi-AZ deployment with one standby instance. Offload read requests from the main database to the standby instance.
- D. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached to offload read requests from the main database.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached is a fully managed, multithreaded, and scalable in-memory key-value store that can be used to cache frequently accessed data and improve application performance1. By using Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached, the developer can reduce the load on the main database and handle high traffic surges more efficiently.
To use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached, the developer needs to create a cache cluster with one or more nodes, and configure the application to store and retrieve data from the cache cluster2. The developer can use any of the supported Memcached clients to interact with the cache cluster3. The developer can also use Auto Discovery to dynamically discover and connect to all cache nodes in a cluster4.
Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached is compatible with the Memcached protocol, which means that the developer can use existing tools and libraries that work with Memcached1. Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached also supports data partitioning, which allows the developer to distribute data among multiple nodes and scale out the cache cluster as needed.
Using Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached is a simple and effective solution that meets the requirements with the least complexity. The developer does not need to change the database schema, migrate data to a different service, or use a different caching model. The developer can leverage the existing Memcached ecosystem and easily integrate it with the application.

NEW QUESTION # 83
A developer needs to perform geographic load testing of an API. The developer must deploy resources to multiple AWS Regions to support the load testing of the API.
How can the developer meet these requirements without additional application code?

- A. Create an AWS Systems Manager document that defines the resources. Use the document to create the resources in the desired Regions.
- B. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that defines the load test resources. Use the AWS CLI deploy command to create a stack from the template in each Region.
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that defines the load test resources. Use the AWS CLI create-stack-set command to create a stack set in the desired Regions.
- D. Create and deploy an AWS Lambda function in each desired Region. Configure the Lambda function to create a stack from an AWS CloudFormation template in that Region when the function is invoked.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows developers to model and provision AWS resources using templates. A CloudFormation template can define the load test resources, such as EC2 instances, load balancers, and Auto Scaling groups. A CloudFormation stack set is a collection of stacks that can be created and managed from a single template in multiple Regions and accounts. The AWS CLI create-stack-set command can be used to create a stack set from a template and specify the Regions where the stacks should be created. Reference: Working with AWS CloudFormation stack sets

NEW QUESTION # 84
A developer is creating an AWS CloudFormation stack. The stack contains IAM resources with custom names. When the developer tries to deploy the stack, they receive an InsufficientCapabilities error.
What should the developer do to resolve this issue?

- A. Use an administrators role to deploy IAM resources with CloudFormation.

- B. Specify the CAPABILITY_AUTO_EXPAND capability in the CloudFormation stack.
- C. Specify the CAPABILITY_IAM capability in the CloudFormation stack.
- D. Specify the CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM capability in the CloudFormation stack.

Answer: D

Explanation:
If you have IAM resources with custom names, you must specify CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/APIReference/API_CreateStack.html

NEW QUESTION # 85
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