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The Pass4sures is one of the high in demands platforms that are committed to making the AWS Certified Developer - Associate Exam DVA-C02 exam journey successful in a short time period. To achieve this objective the Pass4sures is offering real, valid, and updated DVA-C02 exam dumps. These AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 exam questions are the real DVA-C02 questions that are verified by qualified AWS Certified Developer - Associate Exam DVA-C02 Certification Exam experts. They strive hard and put all their efforts to maintain the top standard of Amazon DVA-C02 exam dumps. So rest assured that with the Pass4sures DVA-C02 exam questions you will get everything that you need to learn, prepare and pass the difficult AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 exam with flying colors.

Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) Certification Exam is an excellent way for developers to showcase their skills and knowledge in cloud computing and application development. It is a valuable certification for professionals who want to advance their careers and stay competitive in a rapidly evolving industry.

The Amazon DVA-C02 exam focuses on a wide range of topics related to AWS, including programming languages, development tools, and architectural best practices. It covers topics such as AWS core services, databases, security, and deployment. DVA-C02 Exam also tests the candidate's ability to design and develop scalable, fault-tolerant, and highly available applications on the AWS platform.

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Certification has become a prerequisite for employment and career growth in the Amazon industry for reputable companies. To advance comfortably in your career, passing the DVA-C02 exam is a valuable validation of your expertise. However, many test takers struggle to find updated AWS Certified Developer - Associate (DVA-C02) dumps and fail to prepare effectively in a short period, resulting in a loss of time, money, and motivation.

The Amazon DVA-C02 exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge through a combination of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, as well as practical tasks. DVA-C02 Exam is 130 minutes long and is available in multiple languages. DVA-C02 exam passing score is 720 out of 1000, and the cost of the exam is \$150.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q461-Q466):

NEW QUESTION # 461

A company uses Amazon DynamoDB as a data store for its order management system. The company frontend application stores orders in a DynamoDB table. The DynamoDB table is configured to send change events to a DynamoDB stream. The company uses an AWS Lambda function to log and process the incoming orders based on data from the DynamoDB stream. An operational review reveals that the order quantity of incoming orders is sometimes set to 0. A developer needs to create a dashboard that will show how many unique customers this problem affects each day.

What should the developer do to implement the dashboard?

- A. Configure the Lambda function to send events to Amazon EventBridge. Create an EventBridge rule that groups the number of unique customers for orders with order quantity equal to 0 in 1-day periods. Add a CloudWatch dashboard as the target of the rule.
- **B. Grant the Lambda function's execution role permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Implement a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that selects the number of unique customers for orders with order quantity equal to 0 and groups the results in 1-day periods. Add the CloudWatch Logs Insights query to a CloudWatch dashboard.**
- C. Turn on custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the DynamoDB stream of the DynamoDB table. Create a CloudWatch alarm that groups the number of unique customers for orders with order quantity equal to 0 in 1-day periods. Add the CloudWatch alarm to a CloudWatch dashboard.
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query AWS CloudTrail API logs for API calls. Implement an Athena query that selects the number of unique customers for orders with order quantity equal to 0 and groups the results in 1-day periods. Add the Athena query to an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 462

A company needs to package and deploy an application that uses AWS Lambda to compress and decompress video clips. The application uses a video codec library that is larger than 250 MB. The application uses the library to compress the videos before storage and to decompress the videos upon retrieval.

- A. Create two Lambda functions. Upload one zip file that contains code to handle video compression to one function. Upload a second zip file that contains code for video decompression to the second function. Include the codec library in both zip files.
- B. Create two Lambda functions. Upload one zip file that contains code to handle video compression to one function. Upload a second zip file that contains code for video decompression to the second function. Create one Lambda layer for the codec library. Add the layer to both functions.
- C. Create one Lambda function. Upload one zip file that contains code to handle video compression and decompression to the function. Include the codec library in the zip file.
- **D. Create two Lambda functions. Build one container image that contains code to handle video compression and a second image that contains video decompression code. Add the codec library to both images. Upload the images to Amazon ECR. Use the containers to create the Lambda functions.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Option D: Use Lambda with Container Images

* AWS Lambda supports container images up to 10 GB in size, making it suitable for applications with large dependencies, such as a video codec library larger than 250 MB.

* By creating separate container images for video compression and decompression, the application can efficiently isolate functionality while ensuring that each function includes the required dependencies.

* The container images are stored in Amazon ECR and used to create the Lambda functions.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A: A single Lambda function with all functionalities and dependencies in one zip file is not feasible due to the 250 MB deployment package size limit for zip files.

* Option B: Including the library in two separate zip files still exceeds the size limit for Lambda zip deployment packages.

* Option C: While using a Lambda layer can reduce redundancy, the combined size of the layer and the zip files would exceed the limit of 250 MB.

NEW QUESTION # 463

An application is using Amazon Cognito user pools and identity pools for secure access. A developer wants to integrate the user-specific file upload and download features in the application with Amazon S3. The developer must ensure that the files are saved and retrieved in a secure manner and that users can access only their own files. The file sizes range from 3 KB to 300 MB.

Which option will meet these requirements with the HIGHEST level of security?

- **A. Use an IAM policy within the Amazon Cognito identity prefix to restrict users to use their own folders in Amazon S3.**
- B. Use Amazon API Gateway and an AWS Lambda function to upload and download files. Validate each request in the Lambda function before performing the requested operation.

- C. Use S3 Event Notifications to validate the file upload and download requests and update the user interface (UI).
- D. Save the details of the uploaded files in a separate Amazon DynamoDB table. Filter the list of files in the user interface (UI) by comparing the current user ID with the user ID associated with the file in the table.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 464

A company has an application that consists of different microservices that run inside an AWS account. The microservices are running in containers inside a single VPC. The number of microservices is constantly increasing. A developer must create a central logging solution for application logs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Cloud Map to map the interactions of the microservices.
- B. Configure VPC Flow Logs to track the communications between the microservices.
- C. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail to log all the API calls.
- **D. Create a different Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for each microservice.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To create a central logging solution for microservices, using Amazon CloudWatch Logs is a recommended and effective approach. Amazon CloudWatch Logs Streams allow you to centralize logs from different services, which is crucial as the number of microservices increases.

Each microservice can have its own dedicated log stream within Amazon CloudWatch Logs, providing clear segregation of logs while still allowing centralized management. This setup enables developers to monitor, search, and analyze logs efficiently using tools like CloudWatch Insights.

NEW QUESTION # 465

A developer is building various microservices for an application that will run on Amazon EC2 instances. The developer needs to monitor the end-to-end view of the requests between the microservices and debug any issues in the various microservices.

What should the developer do to accomplish these tasks?

- A. Use Amazon CloudWatch to aggregate the microservices' logs and metrics, and build the monitoring dashboard.
- **B. Use the AWS X-Ray SDK to add instrumentation in all the microservices, and monitor using the X-Ray service map.**
- C. Use AWS Health to monitor the health of all the microservices.
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail to aggregate the microservices' logs and metrics, and build the monitoring dashboard.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To monitor end-to-end requests and debug issues across microservices, you need distributed tracing. Among AWS tools, AWS X-Ray is specifically built for this use case.

Step-by-Step Breakdown:

Step 1: Understand the Requirement

The developer needs:

End-to-end request tracing across microservices

Debugging capability for performance issues or failures

This points directly to a distributed tracing solution rather than just logs or metrics.

Step 2: Evaluate the Options

Option A: Amazon CloudWatch

CloudWatch is powerful for metrics, logs, and alerts.

But it does not provide distributed tracing or request path visualization between microservices.

So, it's not sufficient alone for the requirement.

Option B: AWS CloudTrail

CloudTrail tracks API calls made through the AWS Management Console, CLI, SDKs.

It is meant for auditing and governance, not microservices request tracing.

Not suitable for debugging microservices interactions.

Option C: AWS X-Ray SDK with X-Ray service map

Purpose-built for distributed tracing

Automatically collects data about requests as they travel through your microservices. You can instrument your code with the AWS X-Ray SDK in Java, Node.js, Python, Go, .NET, etc.

Visualizes requests using a service map, showing latency, errors, and time spent in downstream services.

How it works:

Instrument each microservice using the AWS X-Ray SDK.

Use the SDK to trace requests, propagate trace headers across services.

The X-Ray daemon collects and sends trace data to the X-Ray service.

You can view the service map, see bottlenecks, error rates, etc.

Option D: AWS Health

AWS Health provides information on AWS service outages or account-level events.

It does not monitor your application or microservices health or request flows.

Correct Choice: C is the only option that meets the developer's requirement to monitor end-to-end request paths and debug issues in a microservices architecture.

AWS Developer References:

AWS X-Ray Documentation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/aws-xray.html> Instrumenting your application:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/xray-sdk.html> Viewing the Service Map:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/xray-console-service-map.html> Tracing Microservices with AWS X-Ray.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/tracing-microservices-aws-x-ray/>

NEW QUESTION # 466

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