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The AWS Certified Developer - Associate exam is the second level of certification in the AWS Developer track. It is intended for individuals who have a minimum of one year of hands-on experience developing and maintaining AWS-based applications. DVA-C02 Exam is focused on testing the candidate's knowledge of AWS core services and their ability to develop and deploy scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant applications on the AWS platform.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q559-Q564):

NEW QUESTION # 559
A developer is building a new application on AWS. The application uses an AWS Lambda function that retrieves information from an Amazon DynamoDB table. The developer hardcoded the DynamoDB table name into the Lambda function code. The table name might change over time. The developer does not want to modify the Lambda code if the table name changes.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST efficiently?

- A. Create a global variable that is outside the handler in the Lambda function to store the table name.
- B. Create a file to store the table name. Zip the file and upload the file to the Lambda layer. Use the SDK for the programming language to retrieve the table name.
- C. Create a Lambda environment variable to store the table name. Use the standard method for the programming language to retrieve the variable.
- D. Store the table name in a file. Store the file in the /tmp folder. Use the SDK for the programming language to retrieve the table name.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The simplest and most efficient way to avoid hardcoding configuration such as a DynamoDB table name is to use Lambda environment variables. Environment variables are designed for runtime configuration and allow changing values without updating application code logic. The developer can store the table name in an environment variable (for example, TABLE_NAME) and read it from the runtime environment using the standard language method (such as os.environ in Python, process.env in Node.js, etc.).
This approach has very low operational overhead: updating the table name becomes a configuration change (in the Lambda console, IaC templates, or CI/CD pipeline) rather than a code change. It also keeps deployment packages stable and avoids unnecessary dependencies.
Option B is not suitable because /tmp is ephemeral storage that can be cleared between invocations and is not intended for configuration management.
Option C is heavier than necessary. Lambda layers are great for shared libraries and dependencies, but using a layer to store a single changing table name is awkward and forces a layer update and function reconfiguration when the value changes.
Option D does not solve the problem because a global variable is still set in the code. If the table name changes, the code must still be modified and redeployed.
Therefore, storing the table name in a Lambda environment variable is the most efficient solution.

NEW QUESTION # 560
A developer designed an application on an Amazon EC2 instance The application makes API requests to objects in an Amazon S3 bucket Which combination of steps will ensure that the application makes the API requests in the MOST secure manner? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an IAM user that has permissions to the S3 bucket. Add the user to an 1AM group
- B. Store the credentials of the IAM user in the environment variables on the EC2 instance
- C. Add the IAM role to an instance profile. Attach the instance profile to the EC2 instance.
- D. Create an 1AM role that has permissions to the S3 bucket Assign the role to an 1AM group
- E. Create an IAM role that has permissions to the S3 bucket

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
IAM Roles for EC2: IAM roles are the recommended way to provide AWS credentials to applications running on EC2 instances. Here's how this works:
You create an IAM role with the necessary permissions to access the target S3 bucket.
You create an instance profile and associate the IAM role with this profile.
When launching the EC2 instance, you attach this instance profile.
Temporary Security Credentials: When the application on the EC2 instance needs to access S3, it doesn't directly use access keys. Instead, the AWS SDK running on the instance retrieves temporary security credentials associated with the role. These are rotated automatically by AWS.
Reference:
IAM Roles for Amazon EC2: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_use_switch-role-ec2.html Temporary Security Credentials: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp.html

NEW QUESTION # 561
A developer wants to expand an application to run in multiple AWS Regions. The developer wants to copy Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) with the latest changes and create a new application stack in the destination Region. According to company requirements, all AMIs must be encrypted in all Regions. However, not all the AMIs that the company uses are encrypted.
How can the developer expand the application to run in the destination Region while meeting the encryption requirement?

- A. Create new AMIs, and specify encryption parameters. Copy the encrypted AMIs to the destination Region. Delete the unencrypted AMIs.
- B. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to enable encryption on the unencrypted AMIs. Copy the encrypted AMIs to the destination Region.
- C. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to enable encryption on the unencrypted AMIs. Copy the encrypted AMIs to the destination Region.
- D. Copy the unencrypted AMIs to the destination Region. Enable encryption by default in the destination Region.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 562
A developer adds new dependencies to an existing AWS Lambda function. The developer cannot deploy the Lambda function because the unzipped deployment package exceeds the maximum size quota for the Lambda function. The instruction set architecture of the Lambda function is x86_64.
The developer must implement a solution to deploy the Lambda function with the new dependencies.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create and deploy a Lambda container image with all the dependencies.
- B. Create a snapshot of all the dependencies. Configure the Lambda function to use the snapshot.
- C. Associate an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with the Lambda function. Store all the dependencies on the EBS volume.
- D. Change the instruction set architecture of the Lambda function to use an arm64 architecture.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Lambda supports deploying functions as container images, which allows developers to include larger dependencies or custom binaries. Container images can be up to 10 GB in size, which is significantly larger than the maximum size limit for zipped Lambda deployment packages (250 MB). This solution enables the developer to package the Lambda function with all its dependencies and deploy it without exceeding the size limitations of traditional deployment packages.

NEW QUESTION # 563
A developer is creating an application that will give users the ability to store photos from their cellphones in the cloud. The application needs to support tens of thousands of users. The application uses an Amazon API Gateway REST API that is integrated with AWS Lambda functions to process the photos. The application stores details about the photos in Amazon DynamoDB.
Users need to create an account to access the application. In the application, users must be able to upload photos and retrieve previously uploaded photos. The photos will range in size from 300 KB to 5 MB.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a users table in DynamoDB. Use the table to manage user accounts. Create a Lambda authorizer that validates user credentials against the users table. Integrate the Lambda authorizer with API Gateway to control access to the API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3. Store the object's S3 key as par of the photo details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key.
- B. Use Amazon Cognito user pools to manage user accounts. Create an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway to control access to the API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos and details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos directly from the DynamoDB table.
- C. Use Amazon Cognito user pools to manage user accounts. Create an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway to control access to the API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3. Store the object's S3 key as part of the photo details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key.
- D. Create an IAM user for each user of the application during the sign-up process. Use IAM authentication to access the API

Gateway API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3. Store the object's S3 key as part of the photo details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
Amazon Cognito user pools is a service that provides a secure user directory that scales to hundreds of millions of users. The developer can use Amazon Cognito user pools to manage user accounts and create an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway to control access to the API. The developer can use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3, which is a highly scalable, durable, and secure object storage service. The developer can store the object's S3 key as part of the photo details in the DynamoDB table, which is a fast and flexible NoSQL database service. The developer can retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key and fetching the photos from S3. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead.
References:
[Amazon Cognito User Pools]
[Use Amazon Cognito User Pools - Amazon API Gateway]
[Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)]
[Amazon DynamoDB]

NEW QUESTION # 564
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