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QUESTION 1

A company has an analytics application that uses an AWS Lambda function to process transaction data asynchronously. A developer notices that asynchronous invocations of the Lambda function sometimes fail. When failed Lambda function invocations occur, the developer wants to invoke a second Lambda function to handle errors and log details.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure a Lambda function destination with a failure condition. Specify Lambda function as the destination type. Specify the error-handling Lambda function's Amazon Resource Name (ARN) as the resource.
- B. Enable AWS X-Ray active tracing on the initial Lambda function. Configure X-Ray to capture stack traces of the failed invocations. Invoke the error-handling Lambda function by including the stack traces in the event object.
- C. Configure a Lambda function trigger with a failure condition. Specify Lambda function as the destination type. Specify the error-handling Lambda function's Amazon Resource Name (ARN) as the resource.
- D. Create a status check alarm on the initial Lambda function. Configure the alarm to invoke the error-handling Lambda function when the alarm is initiated. Ensure that the alarm passes the stack trace in the event object.

Correct Answer: A

Configuring a Lambda function destination with a failure condition is the best solution for invoking a second Lambda function to handle errors and log details. A Lambda function destination is a resource that Lambda sends events to after a function is invoked. The developer can specify the destination type as Lambda function and the ARN of the error-handling Lambda function as the resource. The developer can also specify the failure condition, which means that the destination is invoked only when the initial Lambda function fails. The destination event will include the response from the initial function, the request ID, and the timestamp. The other solutions are either not feasible or not efficient. Enabling AWS X-Ray active tracing on the initial Lambda function will help to monitor and troubleshoot the function performance, but it will not automatically invoke the error-handling Lambda function. Configuring a Lambda function trigger with a failure condition is not a valid option, as triggers are used to invoke Lambda functions, not to send events from Lambda functions. Creating a status check alarm on the initial Lambda function will incur additional costs and complexity, and it will not capture the details of the failed invocations. References: Using AWS Lambda destinations: Asynchronous invocation - AWS Lambda

AWS Lambda Destinations: What They Are and Why to Use Them | AWS Lambda Destinations: A Complete Guide | Dashbird

QUESTION 2

A developer is using an AWS Lambda function to generate avatars for profile pictures that are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket. The Lambda function is automatically invoked for profile pictures that are saved under the /original/ S3 prefix. The developer notices that some pictures cause the Lambda function to time out. The developer wants to implement a fallback mechanism by using another Lambda function that resizes the profile picture.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Set the image resize Lambda function as a destination of the avatar generator Lambda function for the events that fail processing.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Set the SQS queue as a destination with an on-failure condition for the avatar generator Lambda function. Configure the image resize Lambda function to poll from the SQS queue.



C. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine that invokes the avatar generator Lambda function and uses the image resize Lambda function as a fallback. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches events from the S3 bucket to invoke the state machine.

D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Set the SNS topic as a destination with an on failure condition for the avatar generator Lambda function. Subscribe the image resize Lambda function to the SNS topic.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A company uses Amazon API Gateway to expose a set of APIs to customers. The APIs have caching enabled in API Gateway. Customers need a way to invalidate the cache for each API when they test the API.

What should a developer do to give customers the ability to invalidate the API cache?

A. Ask the customers to use AWS credentials to call the InvalidateCache API operation.

B. Attach an InvalidateCache policy to the IAM execution role that the customers use to invoke the API. Ask the customers to send a request that contains the Cache-Control:max-age=0 HTTP header when they make an API call.

C. Ask the customers to use the AWS SDK API Gateway class to invoke the InvalidateCache API operation.

D. Attach an InvalidateCache policy to the IAM execution role that the customers use to invoke the API. Ask the customers to add the INVALIDATE_CACHE query string parameter when they make an API call.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A company wants to migrate applications from its on-premises servers to AWS. As a first step, the company is modifying and migrating a non-critical application to a single Amazon EC2 instance. The application will store information in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company needs to follow security best practices when deploying the application on AWS.

Which approach should the company take to allow the application to interact with Amazon S3?

A. Create an IAM role that has administrative access to AWS. Attach the role to the EC2 instance.

B. Create an IAM user. Attach the AdministratorAccess policy. Copy the generated access key and secret key. Within the application code, use the access key and secret key along with the AWS SDK to communicate with Amazon S3.

C. Create an IAM role that has the necessary access to Amazon S3. Attach the role to the EC2 instance.

D. Create an IAM user. Attach a policy that provides the necessary access to Amazon S3. Copy the generated access key and secret key. Within the application code, use the access key and secret key along with the AWS SDK to communicate with Amazon S3.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 5**

A developer is building an event-driven application by using AWS Lambda and Amazon EventBridge. The Lambda function needs to push events to an EventBridge event bus. The developer uses an SDK to run the PutEvents EventBridge action and specifies no credentials in the code. After deploying the Lambda function, the developer notices that the function is failing and there are AccessDeniedException errors in the logs.

How should the developer resolve this issue?

- A. Configure a VPC peering connection between the Lambda function and EventBridge.
- B. Modify their AWS credentials to include permissions for the PutEvents EventBridge action.
- C. Modify the Lambda function execution role to include permissions for the PutEvents EventBridge action.
- D. Add a resource-based policy to the Lambda function to include permissions for the PutEvents EventBridge action.

Correct Answer: C

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