

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

DVA-C02

AWS Certified Developer - Associate

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EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AWS DVA-C02, AWS Certified Developer - Associate

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10 practice questions for the AWS DVA-C02 exam, AWS Certified Developer - Associate, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/aws/dva-c02. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code DVA-C02 and the question number.

1. An application must query items by an attribute that is not the table's primary key. The query needs a different partition key from the table. Which DynamoDB feature should be added?

- A A local secondary index added to the existing table after creation
- B A DynamoDB Stream that filters items by a second attribute
- C A Scan operation with a filter expression on the second attribute
- D A global secondary index

Answer: D

A global secondary index can have its own partition key and sort key, and it can be added after the table exists. A local secondary index shares the table's partition key and must be defined when the table is created. A Scan with a filter reads the whole table, which is inefficient and is the tempting shortcut.

2. The DynamoDB feature that automatically removes items after the time in a designated attribute has passed is called Time to _____.

Answer: Live (also accepted: TTL)

Time to Live deletes items whose expiry attribute holds a timestamp in the past, which is useful for session and cache data. Point-in-time recovery is a separate backup feature.

3. Two workers update the same DynamoDB item at the same time. Which approach prevents one update from silently overwriting the other?

- A A conditional write that checks a version attribute before the update is applied
- B A batch write that combines both updates into a single request
- C An eventually consistent read performed before each write
- D Point-in-time recovery enabled on the table for the item

Answer: A

A conditional write applies the update only if the stored version matches the one the worker read, so the losing writer gets a ConditionalCheckFailedException and can retry. Batch writes group requests for efficiency without checking state. Reads and point-in-time recovery do not stop concurrent overwrites.

4. API Gateway response caching is available for HTTP APIs in the same way as for REST APIs.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Stage-level response caching is a REST API feature, and HTTP APIs do not offer it, which is why caching patterns differ between the two types. Assuming parity is the tempting mistake. The statement is false.

5. Which two actions help a DynamoDB table avoid hot partitions? (Choose two.)
- A Choosing a partition key with many distinct values that spread access evenly
 - B Using one low-cardinality partition key such as a status value for all items
 - C Adding a random or calculated suffix to a very hot key so writes spread across partitions
 - D Scanning the whole table on every request to balance the load
 - E Making items very small so that the table splits into more partitions

Answer: A, C

A high-cardinality key with even access spreads requests across partitions, and write sharding handles a key that is unavoidably hot. A low-cardinality key such as a status concentrates traffic, which is the classic cause of hot partitions. Scans read the whole table and do not balance load, and item size does not control partition splits.

6. Which Secrets Manager feature changes a database credential on a schedule without requiring the application to be redeployed?
- A Automatic rotation
 - B Versioning of the secret value with staging labels only
 - C A resource policy that expires the secret after thirty days
 - D Upgrading the parameter to the Advanced tier in Parameter Store

Answer: A

Automatic rotation runs a rotation function on a schedule to update the secret and the database credential, and applications retrieve the current value when they need it. Versioning keeps history but does not change the credential by itself. Resource policies control access, and Parameter Store tiers are a different service.

7. An API must accept requests only from users authenticated by a Cognito user pool who belong to a specific group. Which API Gateway feature validates the user at the edge of the API?
- A An IAM authorizer that requires SigV4-signed requests from each user
 - B A Cognito user pool authorizer, with the group check enforced in the backend
 - C A stage variable that stores the name of the allowed group
 - D A usage plan that limits requests by API key only

Answer: B

The Cognito authorizer validates the token before the request reaches the integration, and the group claim can then be checked in code. A Lambda authorizer that skips validation is the tempting but unsafe option. Stage variables and usage plans do not authenticate users.

8. Temporary credentials for an IAM role are obtained from AWS STS by calling the _____ API.

Answer: AssumeRole (also accepted: assume role, AssumeRole API)

AssumeRole returns short-lived credentials for a role that the caller is allowed to assume, which supports cross-account and workload access. GetSessionToken is a different call that issues temporary credentials for an IAM user.

9. Which AWS service inspects Amazon S3 buckets to discover sensitive personal data?
- A Amazon Inspector
 - B AWS Shield Standard
 - C Amazon Macie
 - D AWS Config conformance packs

Answer: C

Macie uses machine learning and pattern matching to find sensitive data such as personal identifiers in S3. Inspector scans workloads for software vulnerabilities, which makes it a tempting but different service. Shield protects against DDoS attacks, and conformance packs evaluate configuration rules.

10. Which SAM resource type declares a serverless function with its event sources and permissions in a template?
- A AWS::Lambda::Function
 - B AWS::Serverless::Api only
 - C AWS::CodeDeploy::Application
 - D AWS::Serverless::Function

Answer: D

AWS::Serverless::Function is the SAM transform type that expands into the Lambda function, role and event wiring. AWS::Lambda::Function is valid CloudFormation, but it does not carry SAM's event shorthand, which makes it a tempting confusion. The API and CodeDeploy types serve other resources.