PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

DVA-C03

AWS Certified Developer - Associate

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QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AWS DVA-C03, AWS Certified Developer - Associate

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10 practice questions for the AWS DVA-C03 exam, AWS Certified Developer - Associate, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: **aiexamcerts.com/aws/dva-c03**. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code DVA-C03 and the question number.

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1. A team wants Amazon API Gateway to reject requests whose JSON body is missing required fields before any Lambda function is invoked. What should they configure?

A A usage plan with a throttle limit and quota applied to the stage

B A request validator on the method together with a JSON schema model for the body

C A Lambda authorizer that inspects the request body

D A stage variable that holds the list of required field names for the method

Answer: B

API Gateway request validators check the body against a JSON schema model and return a 400 response before the integration is called, saving invocations. A usage plan only limits request rates and does not look at payload content.

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2. Users of a mobile app sign in with a social identity provider, and the app must then upload files directly to Amazon S3 using temporary AWS credentials. Which service combination enables this?

A An Amazon Cognito user pool alone, which returns IAM access keys directly

B A Cognito identity pool that swaps the provider token for temporary IAM role credentials

C AWS KMS data keys created for each signed-in user, stored in the app

D AWS WAF rules that allow only the social provider's published IP ranges

Answer: B

Identity pools federate external identities and call AWS STS to hand out temporary credentials mapped to an IAM role. A user pool issues JSON Web Tokens for authentication but does not itself issue AWS credentials.

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3. The SAM CLI command that uploads the built artifacts and creates or updates the application's AWS CloudFormation stack is `sam _____`.

Answer: deploy (also accepted: sam deploy)

sam deploy uploads the built artifacts and creates or updates the CloudFormation stack. sam build comes first and prepares the artifacts, and sam publish is a different command that publishes to the AWS Serverless Application Repository.

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4. A developer uses an AI coding assistant to generate unit tests for a new module. Which practice makes the generated tests trustworthy?

A Accept them as written because the tool already passed its own internal checks

B Review them, run them in the CI pipeline and check that they cover real behavior

C Delete the failing tests so the pipeline turns green

D Run them once on a laptop and skip the CI step to save pipeline time

Answer: B

Generated tests can be wrong or trivially pass, so a human review plus automated execution in the pipeline and a coverage check provide assurance. Removing failures hides real defects instead of fixing them.

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5. One event must trigger three independent processing systems, each with its own retry behavior. Which messaging pattern is the most suitable?

A Send the event to one SQS queue read by all three consumers

B Invoke the three systems one after another from a single Lambda function

C Publish to an SNS topic with three SQS queues subscribed (fan-out)

D Write the event to a CloudWatch log group

Answer: C

SNS fan-out delivers a copy of each message to every subscribed queue, so each consumer processes and retries independently. A shared queue would give each message to only one consumer.

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6. A developer wants to test a Lambda function locally with a sample API Gateway proxy event before deploying. Which approach fits?

A Run aws s3 sync with the event file

B Run aws cloudformation delete-stack with the event file

C Run docker push with the event file as the tag

D Run sam local invoke with a JSON event file

Answer: D

SAM CLI emulates the Lambda environment locally and accepts a JSON event with the `--event` option. The other commands move or delete resources and never run the function.

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7. A developer wants to add text generation to an application through a single API that works the same way across different foundation models, without managing any model infrastructure. Which option fits?

A Deploy the model on Amazon EC2 and expose it behind an ELB

B Store prompts in AWS AppConfig and let it generate the text

C Run the model in a Lambda layer attached to the function

D Call the Amazon Bedrock Converse API from the AWS SDK

Answer: D

Amazon Bedrock is a managed service, and the Converse API gives a consistent message-based interface across supported models. Hosting a model on EC2 is possible but means managing servers, which the requirement rules out.

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8. A role used by an application should be allowed to invoke only one specific foundation model on Amazon Bedrock. How should the policy be written?

A Allow bedrock:* on all resources so any model can be used later

B Allow s3:GetObject on a bucket named after the model

C Attach AWSCloudFormationFullAccess to the role

D Allow bedrock:InvokeModel with the Resource set to that model's ARN

Answer: D

Scoping the action to the specific model ARN follows least privilege and limits which models the application may call. A wildcard on every resource would let the role invoke any model in the account.

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9. A Lambda function generates an S3 presigned URL valid for 12 hours, but users report the URL stops working after about one hour. What is the most likely reason?

A The role's temporary credentials that signed the URL expired before the URL did

B Presigned URLs can never be configured to remain valid for longer than 60 minutes

C The bucket has versioning enabled, which shortens every URL's lifetime

D The URL was generated with the wrong HTTP header for the object

Answer: A

A presigned URL is only valid as long as the credentials that signed it, so a URL signed with temporary role credentials stops working when those credentials expire, even if the requested expiry is later. This is why long-lived presigned URLs need credentials that outlast them.

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10. An application must encrypt files of several gigabytes with a key managed in AWS KMS. Direct KMS Encrypt calls accept only small payloads. What is the correct pattern?

A Split the file into 4 KB chunks and send each chunk to the KMS Encrypt API one by one

B Export the KMS key material and encrypt locally with it

C Call GenerateDataKey, encrypt locally, and store the encrypted data key with the data

D Encrypt the file with a static key stored in an environment variable

Answer: C

Envelope encryption uses a data key for the bulk data and KMS to protect that data key, so the large payload never travels to KMS. KMS keys cannot be exported, which is what keeps them protected.