

Exam Questions DBS-C01

AWS Certified Database - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

A large company is using an Amazon RDS for Oracle Multi-AZ DB instance with a Java application. As a part of its disaster recovery annual testing, the company would like to simulate an Availability Zone failure and record how the application reacts during the DB instance failover activity. The company does not want to make any code changes for this activity.

What should the company do to achieve this in the shortest amount of time?

- A. Use a blue-green deployment with a complete application-level failover test
- B. Use the RDS console to reboot the DB instance by choosing the option to reboot with failover
- C. Use RDS fault injection queries to simulate the primary node failure
- D. Add a rule to the NACL to deny all traffic on the subnets associated with a single Availability Zone

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

A company is concerned about the cost of a large-scale, transactional application using Amazon DynamoDB that only needs to store data for 2 days before it is deleted. In looking at the tables, a Database Specialist notices that much of the data is months old, and goes back to when the application was first deployed.

What can the Database Specialist do to reduce the overall cost?

- A. Create a new attribute in each table to track the expiration time and create an AWS Glue transformation to delete entries more than 2 days old.
- B. Create a new attribute in each table to track the expiration time and enable DynamoDB Streams on each table.
- C. Create a new attribute in each table to track the expiration time and enable time to live (TTL) on each table.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events event to export the data to Amazon S3 daily using AWS Data Pipeline and then truncate the Amazon DynamoDB table.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

A company is writing a new survey application to be used with a weekly televised game show. The application will be available for 2 hours each week. The company expects to receive over 500,000 entries every week, with each survey asking 2-3 multiple choice questions of each user. A Database Specialist needs to select a platform that is highly scalable for a large number of concurrent writes to handle the anticipated volume.

Which AWS services should the Database Specialist consider? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon Neptune
- D. Amazon Elasticsearch Service
- E. Amazon ElastiCache

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 4

A Database Specialist is troubleshooting an application connection failure on an Amazon Aurora DB cluster with multiple Aurora Replicas that had been running with no issues for the past 2 months. The connection failure lasted for 5 minutes and corrected itself after that. The Database Specialist reviewed the Amazon RDS events and determined a failover event occurred at that time. The failover process took around 15 seconds to complete.

What is the MOST likely cause of the 5-minute connection outage?

- A. After a database crash, Aurora needed to replay the redo log from the last database checkpoint
- B. The client-side application is caching the DNS data and its TTL is set too high
- C. After failover, the Aurora DB cluster needs time to warm up before accepting client connections
- D. There were no active Aurora Replicas in the Aurora DB cluster

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

A Database Specialist needs to define a database migration strategy to migrate an on-premises Oracle database to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The company requires near-zero downtime for the data migration. The solution must also be cost-effective.

Which approach should the Database Specialist take?

- A. Dump all the tables from the Oracle database into an Amazon S3 bucket using datapump (expdp). Run data transformations in AWS Glue.
- B. Load the data from the S3 bucket to the Aurora DB cluster.
- C. Order an AWS Snowball appliance and copy the Oracle backup to the Snowball appliance.
- D. Once the Snowball data is delivered to Amazon S3, create a new Aurora DB cluster.
- E. Enable the S3 integration to migrate the data directly from Amazon S3 to Amazon RDS.
- F. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to help rewrite database objects to MySQL during the schema migration.
- G. Use AWS DMS to perform the full load and change data capture (CDC) tasks.
- H. Use AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to import the Oracle virtual machine image as an Amazon EC2 instance.
- I. Use the Oracle Logical Dump utility to migrate the Oracle data from Amazon EC2 to an Aurora DB cluster.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

A company is hosting critical business data in an Amazon Redshift cluster. Due to the sensitive nature of the data, the cluster is encrypted at rest using AWS KMS. As a part of disaster recovery requirements, the company needs to copy the Amazon Redshift snapshots to another Region.

Which steps should be taken in the AWS Management Console to meet the disaster recovery requirements?

- A. Create a new KMS customer master key in the source Region
- B. Switch to the destination Region, enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region snapshots, and use the KMS key of the source Region.

- C. Create a new IAM role with access to the KMS ke
- D. Enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region replication using the new IAM role, and use the KMS key of the source Region.
- E. Enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region snapshots in the source Region, and create a snapshot copy grant and use a KMS key in the destination Region.
- F. Create a new KMS customer master key in the destination Region and create a new IAM role with access to the new KMS ke
- G. Enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region replication in the source Region and use the KMS key of the destination Region.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

A company has a production Amazon Aurora Db cluster that serves both online transaction processing (OLTP) transactions and compute-intensive reports. The reports run for 10% of the total cluster uptime while the OLTP transactions run all the time. The company has benchmarked its workload and determined that a six-node Aurora DB cluster is appropriate for the peak workload.

The company is now looking at cutting costs for this DB cluster, but needs to have a sufficient number of nodes in the cluster to support the workload at different times. The workload has not changed since the previous benchmarking exercise.

How can a Database Specialist address these requirements with minimal user involvement?

- A. Split up the DB cluster into two different clusters: one for OLTP and the other for reportin
- B. Monitor and set up replication between the two clusters to keep data consistent.
- C. Review all evaluate the peak combined workloa
- D. Ensure that utilization of the DB cluster node is at an acceptable leve
- E. Adjust the number of instances, if necessary.
- F. Use the stop cluster functionality to stop all the nodes of the DB cluster during times of minimal workloa
- G. The cluster can be restarted again depending on the workload at the time.
- H. Set up automatic scaling on the DB cluste
- I. This will allow the number of reader nodes to adjust automatically to the reporting workload, when needed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

An IT consulting company wants to reduce costs when operating its development environment databases. The company's workflow creates multiple Amazon Aurora MySQL DB clusters for each development group. The Aurora DB clusters are only used for 8 hours a day. The DB clusters can then be deleted at the end of the development cycle, which lasts 2 weeks.

Which of the following provides the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation template
- B. Deploy a stack with the DB cluster for each development group.Delete the stack at the end of the development cycle.
- C. Use the Aurora DB cloning featur
- D. Deploy a single development and test Aurora DB instance, and createclone instances for the development group
- E. Delete the clones at the end of the development cycle.
- F. Use Aurora Replica
- G. From the master automatic pause compute capacity option, create replicas for eachdevelopment group, and promote each replica to maste
- H. Delete the replicas at the end of the developmentcycle.
- I. Use Aurora Serverles
- J. Restore current Aurora snapshot and deploy to a serverless cluster for eachdevelopment grou
- K. Enable the option to pause the compute capacity on the cluster and set an appropriatetimetypeout.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

A Database Specialist is migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server application database to Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL using AWS DMS. The application requires minimal downtime when the RDS DB instance goes live.

What change should the Database Specialist make to enable the migration?

- A. Configure the on-premises application database to act as a source for an AWS DMS full load with ongoing change data capture (CDC)
- B. Configure the AWS DMS replication instance to allow both full load and ongoing change data capture(CDC)
- C. Configure the AWS DMS task to generate full logs to allow for ongoing change data capture (CDC)
- D. Configure the AWS DMS connections to allow two-way communication to allow for ongoing change datacapture (CDC)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

A Database Specialist is creating a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster, and is attempting to load fata from Amazon S3 into the Neptune DB cluster using the Neptune bulk loader API. The Database Specialist receives the following error:

"Unable to connect to s3 endpoint. Provided source = s3://mybucket/graphdata/ and region = us-east-1. Please verify your S3 configuration."

Which combination of actions should the Database Specialist take to troubleshoot the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Check that Amazon S3 has an IAM role granting read access to Neptune
- B. Check that an Amazon S3 VPC endpoint exists
- C. Check that a Neptune VPC endpoint exists
- D. Check that Amazon EC2 has an IAM role granting read access to Amazon S3
- E. Check that Neptune has an IAM role granting read access to Amazon S3

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 10

A company is looking to migrate a 1 TB Oracle database from on-premises to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The company's Database Specialist discovered that the Oracle database is storing 100 GB of large binary objects (LOBs) across multiple tables. The Oracle database has a maximum LOB size of 500 MB with an average LOB size of 350 MB. The Database Specialist has chosen AWS DMS to migrate the data with the largest replication instances.

How should the Database Specialist optimize the database migration using AWS DMS?

- A. Create a single task using full LOB mode with a LOB chunk size of 500 MB to migrate the data and LOBs together
- B. Create two tasks: task1 with LOB tables using full LOB mode with a LOB chunk size of 500 MB and task2 without LOBs
- C. Create two tasks: task1 with LOB tables using limited LOB mode with a maximum LOB size of 500 MB and task 2 without LOBs
- D. Create a single task using limited LOB mode with a maximum LOB size of 500 MB to migrate data and LOBs together

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 11

A gaming company has recently acquired a successful iOS game, which is particularly popular during the holiday season. The company has decided to add a leaderboard to the game that uses Amazon DynamoDB. The application load is expected to ramp up over the holiday season.

Which solution will meet these requirements at the lowest cost?

- A. DynamoDB Streams
- B. DynamoDB with DynamoDB Accelerator
- C. DynamoDB with on-demand capacity mode
- D. DynamoDB with provisioned capacity mode with Auto Scaling

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

An online gaming company is planning to launch a new game with Amazon DynamoDB as its data store. The database should be designated to support the following use cases:

Update scores in real time whenever a player is playing the game.
Retrieve a player's score details for a specific game session.
A Database Specialist decides to implement a DynamoDB table. Each player has a unique user_id and each game has a unique game_id.
Which choice of keys is recommended for the DynamoDB table?

- A. Create a global secondary index with game_id as the partition key
- B. Create a global secondary index with user_id as the partition key
- C. Create a composite primary key with game_id as the partition key and user_id as the sort key
- D. Create a composite primary key with user_id as the partition key and game_id as the sort key

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

After restoring an Amazon RDS snapshot from 3 days ago, a company's Development team cannot connect to the restored RDS DB instance. What is the likely cause of this problem?

- A. The restored DB instance does not have Enhanced Monitoring enabled
- B. The production DB instance is using a custom parameter group
- C. The restored DB instance is using the default security group
- D. The production DB instance is using a custom option group

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

A large financial services company requires that all data be encrypted in transit. A Developer is attempting to connect to an Amazon RDS DB instance using the company VPC for the first time with credentials provided by a Database Specialist. Other members of the Development team can connect, but this user is consistently receiving an error indicating a communications link failure. The Developer asked the Database Specialist to reset the password a number of times, but the error persists.

Which step should be taken to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Ensure that the database option group for the RDS DB instance allows ingress from the Developer machine's IP address
- B. Ensure that the RDS DB instance's subnet group includes a public subnet to allow the Developer to connect
- C. Ensure that the RDS DB instance has not reached its maximum connections limit
- D. Ensure that the connection is using SSL and is addressing the port where the RDS DB instance is listening for encrypted connections

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26

A company is planning to close for several days. A Database Specialist needs to stop all applications along with the DB instances to ensure employees do not have

access to the systems during this time. All databases are running on Amazon RDS for MySQL.

The Database Specialist wrote and executed a script to stop all the DB instances. When reviewing the logs, the Database Specialist found that Amazon RDS DB instances with read replicas did not stop.

How should the Database Specialist edit the script to fix this issue?

- A. Stop the source instances before stopping their read replicas
- B. Delete each read replica before stopping its corresponding source instance
- C. Stop the read replicas before stopping their source instances
- D. Use the AWS CLI to stop each read replica and source instance at the same

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29

A Database Specialist modified an existing parameter group currently associated with a production Amazon RDS for SQL Server Multi-AZ DB instance. The change is associated with a static parameter type, which controls the number of user connections allowed on the most critical RDS SQL Server DB instance for the company. This change has been approved for a specific maintenance window to help minimize the impact on users.

How should the Database Specialist apply the parameter group change for the DB instance?

- A. Select the option to apply the change immediately
- B. Allow the preconfigured RDS maintenance window for the given DB instance to control when the change is applied
- C. Apply the change manually by rebooting the DB instance during the approved maintenance window
- D. Reboot the secondary Multi-AZ DB instance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

A company is closing one of its remote data centers. This site runs a 100 TB on-premises data warehouse solution. The company plans to use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) and AWS DMS for the migration to AWS. The site network bandwidth is 500 Mbps. A Database Specialist wants to migrate the on-premises data using Amazon S3 as the data lake and Amazon Redshift as the data warehouse. This move must take place during a 2-week period when source systems are shut down for maintenance. The data should stay encrypted at rest and in transit.

Which approach has the least risk and the highest likelihood of a successful data transfer?

- A. Set up a VPN tunnel for encrypting data over the network from the data center to AWS
- B. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift
- C. Once complete, start an AWS DMS task to move the data from the source to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to load the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift.
- D. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift
- E. Start an AWS DMS task with two AWS Snowball Edge devices to copy data from on-premises to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption. Use AWS DMS to finish copying data to Amazon Redshift.
- F. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift
- G. Once complete, use a fleet of 10 TB dedicated encrypted drives using the AWS Import/Export feature to copy data from on-premises to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption
- H. Use AWS Glue to load the data to Amazon Redshift.
- I. Set up a VPN tunnel for encrypting data over the network from the data center to AWS
- J. Leverage a native database export feature to export the data and compress the file
- K. Use the `aws s3 cp` multi-part upload command to upload these files to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption
- L. Once complete, load the data to Amazon Redshift using AWS Glue.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36

A Database Specialist migrated an existing production MySQL database from on-premises to an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. However, after the migration, the database needed to be encrypted at rest using AWS KMS. Due to the size of the database, reloading the data into an encrypted database would be too time-consuming, so it is not an option.

How should the Database Specialist satisfy this new requirement?

- A. Create a snapshot of the unencrypted RDS DB instance
- B. Create an encrypted copy of the unencrypted snapshot
- C. Restore the encrypted snapshot copy.
- D. Modify the RDS DB instance
- E. Enable the AWS KMS encryption option that leverages the AWS CLI.
- F. Restore an unencrypted snapshot into a MySQL RDS DB instance that is encrypted.
- G. Create an encrypted read replica of the RDS DB instance
- H. Promote it to the master.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40

A company has an on-premises system that tracks various database operations that occur over the lifetime of a database, including database shutdown, deletion, creation, and backup.

The company recently moved two databases to Amazon RDS and is looking at a solution that would satisfy these requirements. The data could be used by other systems within the company.

Which solution will meet these requirements with minimal effort?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule with the operations that need to be tracked on Amazon RDS
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to act on these rules and write the output to the tracking systems.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to trigger on AWS CloudTrail API call
- D. Filter on specific RDS API calls and write the output to the tracking systems.
- E. Create RDS event subscription
- F. Have the tracking systems subscribe to specific RDS event system notifications.

- G. Write RDS logs to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function to act on these rules and write the output to the tracking systems.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

A company is using 5 TB Amazon RDS DB instances and needs to maintain 5 years of monthly database backups for compliance purposes. A Database Administrator must provide Auditors with data within 24 hours. Which solution will meet these requirements and is the MOST operationally efficient?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to run on the first day of every month to take a manual RDS snapshot. Move the snapshot to the company's Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to run on the first day of every month to take a manual RDS snapshot.
- C. Create an RDS snapshot schedule from the AWS Management Console to take a snapshot every 30 days.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to run on the first day of every month to create an automated RDS snapshot.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48

A large ecommerce company uses Amazon DynamoDB to handle the transactions on its web portal. Traffic patterns throughout the year are usually stable; however, a large event is planned. The company knows that traffic will increase by up to 10 times the normal load over the 3-day event. When sale prices are published during the event, traffic will spike rapidly. How should a Database Specialist ensure DynamoDB can handle the increased traffic?

- A. Ensure the table is always provisioned to meet peak needs
- B. Allow burst capacity to handle the additional load
- C. Set an AWS Application Auto Scaling policy for the table to handle the increase in traffic
- D. Preprovision additional capacity for the known peaks and then reduce the capacity after the event

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49

A company is deploying a solution in Amazon Aurora by migrating from an on-premises system. The IT department has established an AWS Direct Connect link from the company's data center. The company's Database Specialist has selected the option to require SSL/TLS for connectivity to prevent plaintext data from being set over the network. The migration appears to be working successfully, and the data can be queried from a desktop machine. Two Data Analysts have been asked to query and validate the data in the new Aurora DB cluster. Both Analysts are unable to connect to Aurora. Their user names and passwords have been verified as valid and the Database Specialist can connect to the DB cluster using their accounts. The Database Specialist also verified that the security group configuration allows network from all corporate IP addresses. What should the Database Specialist do to correct the Data Analysts' inability to connect?

- A. Restart the DB cluster to apply the SSL change.
- B. Instruct the Data Analysts to download the root certificate and use the SSL certificate on the connection string to connect.
- C. Add explicit mappings between the Data Analysts' IP addresses and the instance in the security group assigned to the DB cluster.
- D. Modify the Data Analysts' local client firewall to allow network traffic to AWS.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 52

A company wants to automate the creation of secure test databases with random credentials to be stored safely for later use. The credentials should have sufficient information about each test database to initiate a connection and perform automated credential rotations. The credentials should not be logged or stored anywhere in an unencrypted form. Which steps should a Database Specialist take to meet these requirements using an AWS CloudFormation template?

- A. Create the database with the MasterUserName and MasterUserPassword properties set to the default value
- B. Then, create the secret with the user name and password set to the same default value
- C. Add a Secret Target Attachment resource with the SecretId and TargetId properties set to the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the secret and the database
- D. Finally, update the secret's password value with a randomly generated string set by the GenerateSecretString property.
- E. Add a Mapping property from the database Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to the secret AR
- F. Then, create the secret with a chosen user name and a randomly generated password set by the GenerateSecretString property
- G. Add the database with the MasterUserName and MasterUserPassword properties set to the user name of the secret.
- H. Add a resource of type AWS::SecretsManager::Secret and specify the GenerateSecretString property. Then, define the database user name in the SecureStringTemplate template
- I. Create a resource for the database and reference the secret string for the MasterUserName and MasterUserPassword properties
- J. Then, add a resource of type AWS::SecretsManager::SecretTargetAttachment with the SecretId and TargetId properties set to the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the secret and the database.
- K. Create the secret with a chosen user name and a randomly generated password set by the GenerateSecretString property
- L. Add a SecretTargetAttachment resource with the SecretId property set to the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the secret and the TargetId property set to a parameter value matching the desired database AR
- M. Then, create a database with the MasterUserName and MasterUserPassword properties set to the previously created values in the secret.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57

A Database Specialist is performing a proof of concept with Amazon Aurora using a small instance to confirm a simple database behavior. When loading a large dataset and creating the index, the Database Specialist encounters the following error message from Aurora:
ERROR: cloud not write block 7507718 of temporary file: No space left on device
What is the cause of this error and what should the Database Specialist do to resolve this issue?

- A. The scaling of Aurora storage cannot catch up with the data loadin
- B. The Database Specialist needs to modify the workload to load the data slowly.
- C. The scaling of Aurora storage cannot catch up with the data loadin
- D. The Database Specialist needs to enable Aurora storage scaling.
- E. The local storage used to store temporary tables is full
- F. The Database Specialist needs to scale up the instance.
- G. The local storage used to store temporary tables is full
- H. The Database Specialist needs to enable local storage scaling.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 59

A company is developing a multi-tier web application hosted on AWS using Amazon Aurora as the database.

The application needs to be deployed to production and other non-production environments. A Database Specialist needs to specify different MasterUsername and MasterUserPassword properties in the AWS CloudFormation templates used for automated deployment. The CloudFormation templates are version controlled in the company's code repository. The company also needs to meet compliance requirement by routinely rotating its database master password for production. What is the most secure solution to store the master password?

- A. Store the master password in a parameter file in each environment
- B. Reference the environment-specific parameter file in the CloudFormation template.
- C. Encrypt the master password using an AWS KMS key
- D. Store the encrypted master password in the CloudFormation template.
- E. Use the secretsmanager dynamic reference to retrieve the master password stored in AWS SecretsManager and enable automatic rotation.
- F. Use the ssm dynamic reference to retrieve the master password stored in the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store and enable automatic rotation.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60

A Database Specialist is designing a new database infrastructure for a ride hailing application. The application data includes a ride tracking system that stores GPS coordinates for all rides. Real-time statistics and metadata lookups must be performed with high throughput and microsecond latency. The database should be fault tolerant with minimal operational overhead and development effort. Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST efficient way?

- A. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL as the database and use Amazon ElastiCache
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the database and use DynamoDB Accelerator
- C. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL as the database and use Aurora's buffer cache
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the database and use Amazon API Gateway

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64

A company wants to migrate its existing on-premises Oracle database to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. The migration must be completed with minimal downtime using AWS DMS. A Database Specialist must validate that the data was migrated accurately from the source to the target before the cutover. The migration must have minimal impact on the performance of the source database. Which approach will MOST effectively meet these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to convert source Oracle database schemas to the target Aurora DB cluster
- B. Verify the datatype of the columns.
- C. Use the table metrics of the AWS DMS task created for migrating the data to verify the statistics for the tables being migrated and to verify that the data definition language (DDL) statements are completed.
- D. Enable the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) premigration validation and review the premigration checklist to make sure there are no issues with the conversion.
- E. Enable AWS DMS data validation on the task so the AWS DMS task compares the source and target records, and reports any mismatches.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

A company is running a two-tier ecommerce application in one AWS account. The web server is deployed using an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance. A Developer mistakenly deleted the database in the production environment. The database has been restored, but this resulted in hours of downtime and lost revenue.

Which combination of changes in existing IAM policies should a Database Specialist make to prevent an error like this from happening in the future? (Choose three.)

- A. Grant least privilege to groups, users, and roles
- B. Allow all users to restore a database from a backup that will reduce the overall downtime to restore the database
- C. Enable multi-factor authentication for sensitive operations to access sensitive resources and API operations
- D. Use policy conditions to restrict access to selective IP addresses
- E. Use AccessList Controls policy type to restrict users for database instance deletion
- F. Enable AWS CloudTrail logging and Enhanced Monitoring

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 67

A company is running its line of business application on AWS, which uses Amazon RDS for MySQL as the persistent data store. The company wants to minimize downtime when it migrates the database to Amazon Aurora. Which migration method should a Database Specialist use?

- A. Take a snapshot of the RDS for MySQL DB instance and create a new Aurora DB cluster with the option to migrate snapshots.

- B. Make a backup of the RDS for MySQL DB instance using the mysqldump utility, create a new Aurora DB cluster, and restore the backup.
- C. Create an Aurora Replica from the RDS for MySQL DB instance and promote the Aurora DB cluster.
- D. Create a clone of the RDS for MySQL DB instance and promote the Aurora DB cluster.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

An ecommerce company is using Amazon DynamoDB as the backend for its order-processing application. The steady increase in the number of orders is resulting in increased DynamoDB costs. Order verification and reporting perform many repeated GetItem functions that pull similar datasets, and this read activity is contributing to the increased costs. The company wants to control these costs without significant development efforts. How should a Database Specialist address these requirements?

- A. Use AWS DMS to migrate data from DynamoDB to Amazon DocumentDB
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB Streams and Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to push the data into AmazonRedshift
- C. Use an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis in front of DynamoDB to boost read performance
- D. Use DynamoDB Accelerator to offload the reads

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73

A Database Specialist is designing a disaster recovery strategy for a production Amazon DynamoDB table. The table uses provisioned read/write capacity mode, global secondary indexes, and time to live (TTL). The Database Specialist has restored the latest backup to a new table. To prepare the new table with identical settings, which steps should be performed? (Choose two.)

- A. Re-create global secondary indexes in the new table
- B. Define IAM policies for access to the new table
- C. Define the TTL settings
- D. Encrypt the table from the AWS Management Console or use the update-table command
- E. Set the provisioned read and write capacity

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 74

A Database Specialist has migrated an on-premises Oracle database to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. The schema and the data have been migrated successfully. The on-premises database server was also being used to run database maintenance cron jobs written in Python to perform tasks including data purging and generating data exports. The logs for these jobs show that, most of the time, the jobs completed within 5 minutes, but a few jobs took up to 10 minutes to complete. These maintenance jobs need to be set up for Aurora PostgreSQL.

How can the Database Specialist schedule these jobs so the setup requires minimal maintenance and provides high availability?

- A. Create cron jobs on an Amazon EC2 instance to run the maintenance jobs following the required schedule.
- B. Connect to the Aurora host and create cron jobs to run the maintenance jobs following the required schedule.
- C. Create AWS Lambda functions to run the maintenance jobs and schedule them with Amazon CloudWatchEvents.
- D. Create the maintenance job using the Amazon CloudWatch job scheduling plugin.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

A Database Specialist is planning to create a read replica of an existing Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance. When using the AWS Management Console to conduct this task, the Database Specialist discovers that the source RDS DB instance does not appear in the read replica source selection box, so the read replica cannot be created.

What is the most likely reason for this?

- A. The source DB instance has to be converted to Single-AZ first to create a read replica from it.
- B. Enhanced Monitoring is not enabled on the source DB instance.
- C. The minor MySQL version in the source DB instance does not support read replicas.
- D. Automated backups are not enabled on the source DB instance.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

A company is running Amazon RDS for MySQL for its workloads. There is downtime when AWS operating system patches are applied during the Amazon RDS-specified maintenance window.

What is the MOST cost-effective action that should be taken to avoid downtime?

- A. Migrate the workloads from Amazon RDS for MySQL to Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Enable cross-Region read replicas and direct read traffic to then when Amazon RDS is down
- C. Enable a read replicas and direct read traffic to it when Amazon RDS is down
- D. Enable an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ configuration

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 84

A manufacturing company's website uses an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.

Which configurations will result in the LEAST application downtime during a failover? (Choose three.)

- A. Use the provided read and write Aurora endpoints to establish a connection to the Aurora DB cluster.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alert triggering a restore in another Availability Zone when the primary Aurora DB cluster is unreachable.

- C. Edit and enable Aurora DB cluster cache management in parameter groups.
- D. Set TCP keepalive parameters to a high value.
- E. Set JDBC connection string timeout variables to a low value.
- F. Set Java DNS caching timeouts to a high value.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 87

An Amazon RDS EBS-optimized instance with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) storage is using less than half of its allocated IOPS over the course of several hours under constant load. The RDS instance exhibits multi-second read and write latency, and uses all of its maximum bandwidth for read throughput, yet the instance uses less than half of its CPU and RAM resources.

What should a Database Specialist do in this situation to increase performance and return latency to sub-second levels?

- A. Increase the size of the DB instance storage
- B. Change the underlying EBS storage type to General Purpose SSD (gp2)
- C. Disable EBS optimization on the DB instance
- D. Change the DB instance to an instance class with a higher maximum bandwidth

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90

A company is using an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster with an xlarge primary instance master and two large Aurora Replicas for high availability and read-only workload scaling. A failover event occurs and application performance is poor for several minutes. During this time, application servers in all Availability Zones are healthy and responding normally.

What should the company do to eliminate this application performance issue?

- A. Configure both of the Aurora Replicas to the same instance class as the primary DB instance. Enable cache coherence on the DB cluster, set the primary DB instance failover priority to tier-0, and assign a failover priority of tier-1 to the replicas.
- B. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that calls the DescribeDBInstances action to establish which instance has failed, and then use the PromoteReadReplica operation to promote one Aurora Replica to be the primary DB instance.
- C. Configure an Amazon RDS event subscription to send a notification to an Amazon SNS topic to which the Lambda function is subscribed.
- D. Configure one Aurora Replica to have the same instance class as the primary DB instance. Implement Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster cache management.
- E. Set the failover priority to tier-0 for the primary DB instance and one replica with the same instance class.
- F. Set the failover priority to tier-1 for the other replicas.
- G. Configure both Aurora Replicas to have the same instance class as the primary DB instance. Implement Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster cache management.
- H. Set the failover priority to tier-0 for the primary DB instance and to tier-1 for the replicas.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

A gaming company wants to deploy a game in multiple Regions. The company plans to save local high scores in Amazon DynamoDB tables in each Region. A Database Specialist needs to design a solution to automate the deployment of the database with identical configurations in additional Regions, as needed. The solution should also automate configuration changes across all Regions.

Which solution would meet these requirements and deploy the DynamoDB tables?

- A. Create an AWS CLI command to deploy the DynamoDB table to all the Regions and save it for future deployments.
- B. Create an AWS CloudFormation template and deploy the template to all the Regions.
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation template and use a stack set to deploy the template to all the Regions.
- D. Create DynamoDB tables using the AWS Management Console in all the Regions and create a step-by-step guide for future deployments.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 99

A company is load testing its three-tier production web application deployed with an AWS CloudFormation template on AWS. The Application team is making changes to deploy additional Amazon EC2 and AWS Lambda resources to expand the load testing capacity. A Database Specialist wants to ensure that the changes made by the Application team will not change the Amazon RDS database resources already deployed.

Which combination of steps would allow the Database Specialist to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Review the stack drift before modifying the template
- B. Create and review a change set before applying it
- C. Export the database resources as stack outputs
- D. Define the database resources in a nested stack
- E. Set a stack policy for the database resources

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 104

A Database Specialist is creating Amazon DynamoDB tables, Amazon CloudWatch alarms, and associated infrastructure for an Application team using a development AWS account. The team wants a deployment method that will standardize the core solution components while managing environment-specific settings separately, and wants to minimize rework due to configuration errors.

Which process should the Database Specialist recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Organize common and environmental-specific parameters hierarchically in the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, then reference the parameters dynamically from an AWS CloudFormation template. Deploy the CloudFormation stack using the environment name as a parameter.
- B. Create a parameterized AWS CloudFormation template that builds the required object
- C. Keep separate environment parameter files in separate Amazon S3 buckets
- D. Provide an AWS CLI command that deploys the CloudFormation stack directly referencing the appropriate parameter bucket.
- E. Create a parameterized AWS CloudFormation template that builds the required object

- F. Import the template into the CloudFormation interface in the AWS Management Console
- G. Make the required changes to the parameters and deploy the CloudFormation stack.
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function that builds the required objects using an AWS SD
- I. Set the required parameter values in a test event in the Lambda console for each environment that the Application team can modify, as needed
- J. Deploy the infrastructure by triggering the test event in the console.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

A financial services company is developing a shared data service that supports different applications from throughout the company. A Database Specialist designed a solution to leverage Amazon ElastiCache for Redis with cluster mode enabled to enhance performance and scalability. The cluster is configured to listen on port 6379.

Which combination of steps should the Database Specialist take to secure the cache data and protect it from unauthorized access? (Choose three.)

- A. Enable in-transit and at-rest encryption on the ElastiCache cluster.
- B. Ensure that Amazon CloudWatch metrics are configured in the ElastiCache cluster.
- C. Ensure the security group for the ElastiCache cluster allows all inbound traffic from itself and inbound traffic on TCP port 6379 from trusted clients only.
- D. Create an IAM policy to allow the application service roles to access all ElastiCache API actions.
- E. Ensure the security group for the ElastiCache clients authorize inbound TCP port 6379 and port 22 traffic from the trusted ElastiCache cluster's security group.
- F. Ensure the cluster is created with the auth-token parameter and that the parameter is used in all subsequent commands.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 110

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