

DBS-C01 Dumps

AWS Certified Database - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

An AWS CloudFormation stack that included an Amazon RDS DB instance was accidentally deleted and recent data was lost. A Database Specialist needs to add RDS settings to the CloudFormation template to reduce the chance of accidental instance data loss in the future. Which settings will meet this requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. Set DeletionProtection to True
- B. Set MultiAZ to True
- C. Set TerminationProtection to True
- D. Set DeleteAutomatedBackups to False
- E. Set DeletionPolicy to Delete
- F. Set DeletionPolicy to Retain

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 2

A Database Specialist is migrating a 2 TB Amazon RDS for Oracle DB instance to an RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance using AWS DMS. The source RDS Oracle DB instance is in a VPC in the us-east-1 Region. The target RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance is in a VPC in the use-west-2 Region. Where should the AWS DMS replication instance be placed for the MOST optimal performance?

- A. In the same Region and VPC of the source DB instance
- B. In the same Region and VPC as the target DB instance
- C. In the same VPC and Availability Zone as the target DB instance
- D. In the same VPC and Availability Zone as the source DB instance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

A company maintains several databases using Amazon RDS for MySQL and PostgreSQL. Each RDS database generates log files with retention periods set to their default values. The company has now mandated that database logs be maintained for up to 90 days in a centralized repository to facilitate real-time and after-the-fact analyses.

What should a Database Specialist do to meet these requirements with minimal effort?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to pull logs from the RDS databases and consolidate the log files in an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Set a lifecycle policy to expire the objects after 90 days.
- C. Modify the RDS databases to publish log to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- D. Change the log retention policy for each log group to expire the events after 90 days.
- E. Write a stored procedure in each RDS database to download the logs and consolidate the log files in an Amazon S3 bucket
- F. Set a lifecycle policy to expire the objects after 90 days.
- G. Create an AWS Lambda function to download the logs from the RDS databases and publish the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- H. Change the log retention policy for the log group to expire the events after 90 days.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

A Database Specialist is creating a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster, and is attempting to load data 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 6

A company developed an AWS CloudFormation template used to create all new Amazon DynamoDB tables in its AWS account. The template configures provisioned throughput capacity using hard-coded values. The company wants to change the template so that the tables it creates in the future have independently configurable read and write capacity units assigned.

Which solution will enable this change?

- A. Add values for the rcuCount and wcuCount parameters to the Mappings section of the template.ConfigureDynamoDB to provision throughput capacity using the

stack's mappings.

- B. Add values for two Number parameters, rcuCount and wcuCount, to the templat
- C. Replace the hard-coded values with calls to the Ref intrinsic function, referencing the new parameters.
- D. Add values for the rcuCount and wcuCount parameters as outputs of the templat
- E. Configure DynamoDB to provision throughput capacity using the stack outputs.
- F. Add values for the rcuCount and wcuCount parameters to the Mappings section of the template. Replace the hard-coded values with calls to the Ref intrinsic function, referencing the new parameters.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

A marketing company is using Amazon DocumentDB and requires that database audit logs be enabled. A Database Specialist needs to configure monitoring so that all data definition language (DDL) statements performed are visible to the Administrator. The Database Specialist has set the audit_logs parameter to enabled in the cluster parameter group.

What should the Database Specialist do to automatically collect the database logs for the Administrator?

- A. Enable DocumentDB to export the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- B. Enable DocumentDB to export the logs to AWS CloudTrail
- C. Enable DocumentDB Events to export the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- D. Configure an AWS Lambda function to download the logs using the download-db-log-file-portion operation and store the logs in Amazon S3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

A financial company wants to store sensitive user data in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The database will be accessed by multiple applications across the company. The company has mandated that all communications to the database be encrypted and the server identity must be validated. Any non-SSL-based connections should be disallowed access to the database.

Which solution addresses these requirements?

- A. Set the rds.force_ssl=0 parameter in DB parameter group
- B. Download and use the Amazon RDS certificate bundle and configure the PostgreSQL connection string with sslmode=allow.
- C. Set the rds.force_ssl=1 parameter in DB parameter group
- D. Download and use the Amazon RDS certificate bundle and configure the PostgreSQL connection string with sslmode=disable.
- E. Set the rds.force_ssl=0 parameter in DB parameter group
- F. Download and use the Amazon RDS certificate bundle and configure the PostgreSQL connection string with sslmode=verify-ca.
- G. Set the rds.force_ssl=1 parameter in DB parameter group
- H. Download and use the Amazon RDS certificate bundle and configure the PostgreSQL connection string with sslmode=verify-full.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 most secure solution to store the master password?

- A. Store the master password in a parameter file in each environmen
- B. Reference the environment-specific parameter file in the CloudFormation template.
- C. Encrypt the master password using an AWS KMS ke
- 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 ManagerParameter Store and enable automatic rotation.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

A company has a database monitoring solution that uses Amazon CloudWatch for its Amazon RDS for SQL Server environment. The cause of a recent spike in CPU utilization was not determined using the standard metrics that were collected. The CPU spike caused the application to perform poorly, impacting users. A Database Specialist needs to determine what caused the CPU spike.

Which combination of steps should be taken to provide more visibility into the processes and queries running during an increase in CPU load? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable Amazon CloudWatch Events and view the incoming T-SQL statements causing the CPU to spike.
- B. Enable Enhanced Monitoring metrics to view CPU utilization at the RDS SQL Server DB instance level.
- C. Implement a caching layer to help with repeated queries on the RDS SQL Server DB instance.

- D. Use Amazon QuickSight to view the SQL statement being run.
- E. Enable Amazon RDS Performance Insights to view the database load and filter the load by waits, SQLstatements, hosts, or users.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 11

A company has an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instances that is 200 GB in size with an RPO of 6 hours. To meet the company's disaster recovery policies, the database backup needs to be copied into another Region. The company requires the solution to be cost-effective and operationally efficient. What should a Database Specialist do to copy the database backup into a different Region?

- A. Use Amazon RDS automated snapshots and use AWS Lambda to copy the snapshot into another Region
- B. Use Amazon RDS automated snapshots every 6 hours and use Amazon S3 cross-Region replication to copy the snapshot into another Region
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to take an Amazon RDS snapshot every 6 hours and use a second Lambda function to copy the snapshot into another Region
- D. Create a cross-Region read replica for Amazon RDS in another Region and take an automated snapshot of the read replica

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

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 16

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 19

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 20

A company is running an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance and wants to migrate it to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The current database is 1 TB in size. The migration needs to have minimal downtime. What is the FASTEST way to accomplish this?

- A. Create an Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster
- B. Set up replication from the source RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance using AWS DMS to the target DB cluster.
- C. Use the pg_dump and pg_restore utilities to extract and restore the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance to the Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.
- D. Create a database snapshot of the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance and use this snapshot to create the Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.
- E. Migrate data from the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance to an Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster using an Aurora Replic
- F. Promote the replica during the cutover.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

A company has multiple applications serving data from a secure on-premises database. The company is migrating all applications and databases to the AWS Cloud. The IT Risk and Compliance department requires that auditing be enabled on all secure databases to capture all log ins, log outs, failed logins, permission changes, and database schema changes. A Database Specialist has recommended Amazon Aurora MySQL as the migration target, and leveraging the Advanced Auditing feature in Aurora.

Which events need to be specified in the Advanced Auditing configuration to satisfy the minimum auditing requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. CONNECT
- B. QUERY_DCL
- C. QUERY_DDL
- D. QUERY_DML
- E. TABLE
- F. QUERY

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 27

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 31

A company runs online transaction processing (OLTP) workloads on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL

Multi-AZ DB instance. Tests were run on the database after work hours, which generated additional database logs. The free storage of the RDS DB instance is low due to these additional logs.

What should the company do to address this space constraint issue?

- A. Log in to the host and run the `rm $PGDATA/pg_logs/*` command
- B. Modify the `rds.log_retention_period` parameter to 1440 and wait up to 24 hours for database logs to be deleted
- C. Create a ticket with AWS Support to have the logs deleted
- D. Run the `SELECT rds_rotate_error_log()` stored procedure to rotate the logs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34

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