

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions DBS-C01

AWS Certified Database - Specialty



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 clothing company uses a custom ecommerce application and a PostgreSQL database to sell clothes to thousands of users from multiple countries. The company is migrating its application and database from its on premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company has selected Amazon EC2 for the application and Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL for the database. The company requires database passwords to be changed every 60 days. A Database Specialist needs to ensure that the credentials used by the web application to connect to the database are managed securely.

Which approach should the Database Specialist take to securely manage the database credentials?

- A. Store the credentials in a text file in an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Restrict permissions on the bucket to the IAM role associated with the instance profile only
- C. Modify the application to download the text file and retrieve the credentials on start up
- D. Update the text file every 60 days.
- E. Configure IAM database authentication for the application to connect to the database
- F. Create an IAM user and map it to a separate database user for each ecommerce user
- G. Require users to update their passwords every 60 days.
- H. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager
- I. Restrict permissions on the secret to only the IAM role associated with the instance profile
- J. Modify the application to retrieve the credentials from Secrets Manager on start up
- K. Configure the rotation interval to 60 days.
- L. Store the credentials in an encrypted text file in the application AMI
- M. Use AWS KMS to store the key for decrypting the text file
- N. Modify the application to decrypt the text file and retrieve the credentials on start up
- O. Update the text file and publish a new AMI every 60 days.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

A team of Database Specialists is currently investigating performance issues on an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance and is reviewing related metrics. The team wants to narrow the possibilities down to specific database wait events to better understand the situation.

How can the Database Specialists accomplish this?

- A. Enable the option to push all database logs to Amazon CloudWatch for advanced analysis
- B. Create appropriate Amazon CloudWatch dashboards to contain specific periods of time
- C. Enable Amazon RDS Performance Insights and review the appropriate dashboard
- D. Enable Enhanced Monitoring with the appropriate settings

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 us-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 9

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 reporting
- B. Monitor and set up replication between the two clusters to keep data consistent.
- C. Review and evaluate the peak combined workload
- D. Ensure that utilization of the DB cluster node is at an acceptable level
- 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 workload
- G. The cluster can be restarted again depending on the workload at the time.
- H. Set up automatic scaling on the DB cluster
- I. This will allow the number of reader nodes to adjust automatically to the reporting workload, when needed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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 feature
- D. Deploy a single development and test Aurora DB instance, and create clone instances for the development group
- E. Delete the clones at the end of the development cycle.
- F. Use Aurora Replica
- G. From the master, automatically pause compute capacity option, create replicas for each development group, and promote each replica to master
- H. Delete the replicas at the end of the development cycle.
- I. Use Aurora Serverless
- J. Restore current Aurora snapshot and deploy to a serverless cluster for each development group
- K. Enable the option to pause the compute capacity on the cluster and set an appropriate timeout.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

A gaming company is designing a mobile gaming app that will be accessed by many users across the globe. The company wants to have replication and full support for multi-master writes. The company also wants to ensure low latency and consistent performance for app users. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon DynamoDB global tables for storage and enable DynamoDB automatic scaling
- B. Use Amazon Aurora for storage and enable cross-Region Aurora Replicas
- C. Use Amazon Aurora for storage and cache the user content with Amazon ElastiCache
- D. Use Amazon Neptune for storage

Answer: A

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 14

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 18

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. Configure DynamoDB to provision throughput capacity using the stack's mappings.
- B. Add values for two Number parameters, rcuCount and wcuCount, to the template
- 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 template
- 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 23

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 25

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 RD
- 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 Firehos
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function to act on theserules and write the output to the tracking systems.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

The Development team recently executed a database script containing several data definition language (DDL) and data manipulation language (DML) statements on an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The release accidentally deleted thousands of rows from an important table and broke some application functionality. This was discovered 4 hours after the release. Upon investigation, a Database Specialist tracked the issue to a DELETE command in the script with an incorrect WHERE clause filtering the wrong set of rows.

The Aurora DB cluster has Backtrack enabled with an 8-hour backtrack window. The Database Administrator also took a manual snapshot of the DB cluster before the release started. The database needs to be returned to the correct state as quickly as possible to resume full application functionality. Data loss must be minimal.

How can the Database Specialist accomplish this?

- A. Quickly rewind the DB cluster to a point in time before the release using Backtrack.
- B. Perform a point-in-time recovery (PITR) of the DB cluster to a time before the release and copy the deleted rows from the restored database to the original database.
- C. Restore the DB cluster using the manual backup snapshot created before the release and change the application configuration settings to point to the new DB cluster.
- D. Create a clone of the DB cluster with Backtrack enable
- E. Rewind the cloned cluster to a point in time before the releas
- F. Copy deleted rows from the clone to the original database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

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 RDSsnapshot.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33

A company is looking to move an on-premises IBM Db2 database running AIX on an IBM POWER7 server. Due to escalating support and maintenance costs, the company is exploring the option of moving the workload to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.

What is the quickest way for the company to gather data on the migration compatibility?

- A. Perform a logical dump from the Db2 database and restore it to an Aurora DB cluste
- B. Identify the gaps andcompatibility of the objects migrated by comparing row counts from source and target tables.
- C. Run AWS DMS from the Db2 database to an Aurora DB cluste
- D. Identify the gaps and compatibility of theobjects migrated by comparing the row counts from source and target tables.
- E. Run native PostgreSQL logical replication from the Db2 database to an Aurora DB cluster to evaluate themigration compatibility.
- F. Run the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) from the Db2 database to an Aurora DB cluster.Create a migration assessment report to evaluate the migration compatibility.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34

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 tomodify 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 toenable Aurora storage scaling.
- E. The local storage used to store temporary tables is ful
- F. The Database Specialist needs to scale up theinstance.
- G. The local storage used to store temporary tables is ful
- H. The Database Specialist needs to enable localstorage scaling.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

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 39

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, SQL statements, hosts, or users.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 44

A company is using Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL. The Security team wants all database connection requests to be logged and retained for 180 days. The RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance is currently using the default parameter group. A Database Specialist has identified that setting the log_connections parameter to 1 will enable connections logging.

Which combination of steps should the Database Specialist take to meet the logging and retention requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Update the log_connections parameter in the default parameter group
- B. Create a custom parameter group, update the log_connections parameter, and associate the parameter with the DB instance
- C. Enable publishing of database engine logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs and set the event expiration to 180 days
- D. Enable publishing of database engine logs to an Amazon S3 bucket and set the lifecycle policy to 180 days
- E. Connect to the RDS PostgreSQL host and update the log_connections parameter in the postgresql.conf file

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 48

The Security team for a finance company was notified of an internal security breach that happened 3 weeks ago. A Database Specialist must start producing audit logs out of the production Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL cluster for the Security team to use for monitoring and alerting. The Security team is required to perform real-time alerting and monitoring outside the Aurora DB cluster and wants to have the cluster push encrypted files to the chosen solution.

Which approach will meet these requirements?

- A. Use pg_audit to generate audit logs and send the logs to the Security team.
- B. Use AWS CloudTrail to audit the DB cluster and the Security team will get data from Amazon S3.
- C. Set up database activity streams and connect the data stream from Amazon Kinesis to consumer applications.
- D. Turn on verbose logging and set up a schedule for the logs to be dumped out for the Security team.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

A company is using Amazon RDS for MySQL to redesign its business application. A Database Specialist has noticed that the Development team is restoring their MySQL database multiple times a day when Developers make mistakes in their schema updates. The Developers sometimes need to wait hours to the restores to complete.

Multiple team members are working on the project, making it difficult to find the correct restore point for each mistake.

Which approach should the Database Specialist take to reduce downtime?

- A. Deploy multiple read replicas and have the team members make changes to separate replica instances
- B. Migrate to Amazon RDS for SQL Server, take a snapshot, and restore from the snapshot
- C. Migrate to Amazon Aurora MySQL and enable the Aurora Backtrack feature
- D. Enable the Amazon RDS for MySQL Backtrack feature

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57

A company is going to use an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster for an application backend. The DB cluster contains some tables with sensitive data. A Database Specialist needs to control the access privileges at the table level.

How can the Database Specialist meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS IAM database authentication and restrict access to the tables using an IAM policy.
- B. Configure the rules in a NACL to restrict outbound traffic from the Aurora DB cluster.
- C. Execute GRANT and REVOKE commands that restrict access to the tables containing sensitive data.
- D. Define access privileges to the tables containing sensitive data in the pg_hba.conf file.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 59

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 62

A Database Specialist must create a read replica to isolate read-only queries for an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. Immediately after creating the read replica, users that query it report slow response times.

What could be causing these slow response times?

- A. New volumes created from snapshots load lazily in the background
- B. Long-running statements on the master
- C. Insufficient resources on the master
- D. Overload of a single replication thread by excessive writes on the master

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

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 66

A financial company has allocated an Amazon RDS MariaDB DB instance with large storage capacity to accommodate migration efforts. Post-migration, the company purged unwanted data from the instance. The company now wants to downsize storage to save money. The solution must have the least impact on production and near-zero downtime.

Which solution would meet these requirements?

- A. Create a snapshot of the old databases and restore the snapshot with the required storage
- B. Create a new RDS DB instance with the required storage and move the databases from the old instance to the new instance using AWS DMS
- C. Create a new database using native backup and restore
- D. Create a new read replica and make it the primary by terminating the existing primary

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71

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 Amazon Redshift
- 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 76

A Database Specialist needs to speed up any failover that might occur on an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The Aurora DB cluster currently includes the primary instance and three Aurora Replicas.

How can the Database Specialist ensure that failovers occur with the least amount of downtime for the application?

- A. Set the TCP keepalive parameters low
- B. Call the AWS CLI failover-db-cluster command
- C. Enable Enhanced Monitoring on the DB cluster
- D. Start a database activity stream on the DB cluster

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79

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 80

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 82

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 87

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 91

A company's Security department established new requirements that state internal users must connect to an existing Amazon RDS for SQL Server DB instance using their corporate Active Directory (AD) credentials. A Database Specialist must make the modifications needed to fulfill this requirement.

Which combination of actions should the Database Specialist take? (Choose three.)

- A. Disable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the RDS SQL Server DB instance.
- B. Modify the RDS SQL Server DB instance to use the directory for Windows authentication. Create appropriate new logins.
- C. Use the AWS Management Console to create an AWS Managed Microsoft AD.
- D. Create a trust relationship with the corporate AD.
- E. Stop the RDS SQL Server DB instance, modify it to use the directory for Windows authentication, and start it again.
- F. Create appropriate new logins.
- G. Use the AWS Management Console to create an AD Connector.
- H. Create a trust relationship with the corporate AD.
- I. Configure the AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain controller Security Group.

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 94

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 97

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 ManagerParameter 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 separateenvironment parameter files in separate Amazon S3 bucket
- D. Provide an AWS CLI command that deploysthe CloudFormation stack directly referencing the appropriate parameter bucket.
- E. Create a parameterized AWS CloudFormation template that builds the required object
- F. Import thetemplate into the CloudFormation interface in the AWS Management Consol
- G. Make the required changesto 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 requiredparameter values in a test event in the Lambda console for each environment that the Application team canmodify, as neede
- J. Deploy the infrastructure by triggering the test event in the console.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

A company has a web-based survey application that uses Amazon DynamoDB. During peak usage, when survey responses are being collected, a Database Specialist sees the ProvisionedThroughputExceededException error.
What can the Database Specialist do to resolve this error? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the table to use Amazon DynamoDB Streams
- B. Purchase DynamoDB reserved capacity in the affected Region
- C. Increase the write capacity units for the specific table
- D. Change the table capacity mode to on-demand
- E. Change the table type to throughput optimized

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 104

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 108

A company is using Amazon with Aurora Replicas for read-only workload scaling. A Database Specialist needs to split up two read-only applications so each application always connects to a dedicated replica. The Database Specialist wants to implement load balancing and high availability for the read-only applications. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use a specific instance endpoint for each replica and add the instance endpoint to each read-onlyapplication connection string.
- B. Use reader endpoints for both the read-only workload applications.
- C. Use a reader endpoint for one read-only application and use an instance endpoint for the other read-onlyapplication.
- D. Use custom endpoints for the two read-only applications.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112

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