

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

An ecommerce company has tasked a Database Specialist with creating a reporting dashboard that visualizes critical business metrics that will be pulled from the core production database running on Amazon Aurora. Data that is read by the dashboard should be available within 100 milliseconds of an update.

The Database Specialist needs to review the current configuration of the Aurora DB cluster and develop a cost-effective solution. The solution needs to accommodate the unpredictable read workload from the reporting dashboard without any impact on the write availability and performance of the DB cluster.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Turn on the serverless option in the DB cluster so it can automatically scale based on demand.
- B. Provision a clone of the existing DB cluster for the new Application team.
- C. Create a separate DB cluster for the new workload, refresh from the source DB cluster, and set up ongoing replication using AWS DMS change data capture (CDC).
- D. Add an automatic scaling policy to the DB cluster to add Aurora Replicas to the cluster based on CPU consumption.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

A company with branch offices in Portland, New York, and Singapore has a three-tier web application that leverages a shared database. The database runs on Amazon RDS for MySQL and is hosted in the us-west-2 Region. The application has a distributed front end deployed in the us-west-2, ap-southeast-1, and us-east-2 Regions.

This front end is used as a dashboard for Sales Managers in each branch office to see current sales statistics. There are complaints that the dashboard performs more slowly in the Singapore location than it does in Portland or New York. A solution is needed to provide consistent performance for all users in each location. Which set of actions will meet these requirements?

- A. Take a snapshot of the instance in the us-west-2 Region
- B. Create a new instance from the snapshot in the ap-southeast-1 Region
- C. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access this instance.
- D. Create an RDS read replica in the ap-southeast-1 Region from the primary RDS DB instance in the us-west-2 Region

- E. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access this instance.
- F. Create a new RDS instance in the ap-southeast-1 Region
- G. Use AWS DMS and change data capture (CDC) to update the new instance in the ap-southeast-1 Region
- H. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access this instance.
- I. Create an RDS read replica in the us-west-2 Region where the primary instance reside
- J. Create a read replica in the ap-southeast-1 Region from the read replica located on the us-west-2 Region
- K. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access this instance.

Answer: A

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

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 automatic 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 9

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 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 10

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 15

A Database Specialist is setting up a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster with one primary instance and three Aurora Replicas for a highly intensive, business-critical application. The Aurora DB cluster has one medium-sized primary instance, one large-sized replica, and two medium-sized replicas. The Database Specialist did not assign a promotion tier to the replicas.

In the event of a primary failure, what will occur?

- A. Aurora will promote an Aurora Replica that is of the same size as the primary instance
- B. Aurora will promote an arbitrary Aurora Replica
- C. Aurora will promote the largest-sized Aurora Replica
- D. Aurora will not promote an Aurora Replica

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

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 the master.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

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 25

A global digital advertising company captures browsing metadata to contextually display relevant images, pages, and links to targeted users. A single page load can generate multiple events that need to be stored individually. The maximum size of an event is 200 KB and the average size is 10 KB. Each page load

must query the user's browsing history to provide targeting recommendations. The advertising company expects over 1 billion page visits per day from users in the United States, Europe, Hong Kong, and India. The structure of the metadata varies depending on the event. Additionally, the browsing metadata must be written and read with very low latency to ensure a good viewing experience for the users.

Which database solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon DocumentDB
- B. Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployment
- C. Amazon DynamoDB global table
- D. Amazon Aurora Global Database

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 enabled.
- E. Rewind the cloned cluster to a point in time before the release.
- F. Copy deleted rows from the clone to the original database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34

A retail company with its main office in New York and another office in Tokyo plans to build a database solution on AWS. The company's main workload consists of a mission-critical application that updates its application data in a data store. The team at the Tokyo office is building dashboards with complex analytical queries using the application data. The dashboards will be used to make buying decisions, so they need to have access to the application data in less than 1 second. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance deployed in the us-east-1 Region with a read replica instance in the ap-northeast-1 Region.
- B. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in the ap-northeast-1 Region to cache application data from the replica to generate the dashboards.
- C. Use an Amazon DynamoDB global table in the us-east-1 Region with replication into the ap-northeast-1 Region.
- D. Use Amazon QuickSight for displaying dashboard results.
- E. Use an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance deployed in the us-east-1 Region with a read replica instance in the ap-northeast-1 Region.
- F. Have the dashboard application read from the read replica.
- G. Use an Amazon Aurora global database.
- H. Deploy the writer instance in the us-east-1 Region and the replica in the ap-northeast-1 Region.
- I. Have the dashboard application read from the replica in the ap-northeast-1 Region.

Answer: D

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 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 for 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 40

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 42

A Database Specialist is working with a company to launch a new website built on Amazon Aurora with several Aurora Replicas. This new website will replace an on-premises website connected to a legacy relational database. Due to stability issues in the legacy database, the company would like to test the resiliency of Aurora.

Which action can the Database Specialist take to test the resiliency of the Aurora DB cluster?

- A. Stop the DB cluster and analyze how the website responds
- B. Use Aurora fault injection to crash the master DB instance
- C. Remove the DB cluster endpoint to simulate a master DB instance failure
- D. Use Aurora Backtrack to crash the DB cluster

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45

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 47

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 49

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-only application 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-only application.
- D. Use custom endpoints for the two read-only applications.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52

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