



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions DBS-C01

AWS Certified Database - Specialty

NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

A company has deployed an e-commerce web application in a new AWS account. An Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance is part of this deployment with a database-1.xxxxxxxxxx.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com endpoint listening on port 3306. The company's Database Specialist is able to log in to MySQL and run queries from the bastion host using these details.

When users try to utilize the application hosted in the AWS account, they are presented with a generic error message. The application servers are logging a "could not connect to server: Connection times out" error message to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

What is the cause of this error?

- A. The user name and password the application is using are incorrect.
- B. The security group assigned to the application servers does not have the necessary rules to allow inbound connections from the DB instance.
- C. The security group assigned to the DB instance does not have the necessary rules to allow inbound connections from the application servers.
- D. The user name and password are correct, but the user is not authorized to use the DB instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 5

A retail company is about to migrate its online and mobile store to AWS. The company's CEO has strategic plans to grow the brand globally. A Database Specialist has been challenged to provide predictable read and write database performance with minimal operational overhead.

What should the Database Specialist do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon DynamoDB global tables to synchronize transactions
- B. Use Amazon EMR to copy the orders table data across Regions
- C. Use Amazon Aurora Global Database to synchronize all transactions
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB Streams to replicate all DynamoDB transactions and sync them

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

A company just migrated to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL from an on-premises Oracle database. After the migration, the company discovered there is a period of time every day around 3:00 PM where the response time of the application is noticeably slower. The company has narrowed down the cause of this issue to the database and not the application.

Which set of steps should the Database Specialist take to most efficiently find the problematic PostgreSQL query?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to show the number of connections, CPU usage, and disk space consumption
- B. Watch these dashboards during the next slow period.
- C. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance, and install and configure an open-source PostgreSQL monitoring tool that will run reports based on the output error logs.
- D. Modify the logging database parameter to log all the queries related to locking in the database and then check the logs after the next slow period for this information.
- E. Enable Amazon RDS Performance Insights on the PostgreSQL database
- F. Use the metrics to identify any queries that are related to spikes in the graph during the next slow period.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

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 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 10

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 15

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 20

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 22

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 23

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 cluster
- B. Identify the gaps and compatibility 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 cluster
- D. Identify the gaps and compatibility of the objects 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 the migration 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 25

A media company is using Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL to store user data. The RDS DB instance currently has a publicly accessible setting enabled and is hosted in a public subnet. Following a recent AWS Well-Architected Framework review, a Database Specialist was given new security requirements.

Only certain on-premises corporate network IPs should connect to the DB instance.

Connectivity is allowed from the corporate network only. Which combination of steps does the Database Specialist need to take to meet these new requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Modify the `pg_hba.conf` file
- B. Add the required corporate network IPs and remove the unwanted IPs.
- C. Modify the associated security group
- D. Add the required corporate network IPs and remove the unwanted IPs.
- E. Move the DB instance to a private subnet using AWS DMS.
- F. Enable VPC peering between the application host running on the corporate network and the VPC associated with the DB instance.
- G. Disable the publicly accessible setting.

H. Connect to the DB instance using private IPs and a VPN.

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 27

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::SecretsManagerSecretTargetAttachment 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 an 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 28

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 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 33

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 38

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 39

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 41

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 46

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 49

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 54

A company needs a data warehouse solution that keeps data in a consistent, highly structured format. The company requires fast responses for end-user queries when looking at data from the current year, and users must have access to the full 15-year dataset, when needed. This solution also needs to handle a fluctuating number incoming queries. Storage costs for the 100 TB of data must be kept low. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance type while keeping all the data on local Amazon Redshift storage
- B. Provision enough instances to support high demand.
- C. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance to store the most recent data
- D. Keep historical data on Amazon S3 and access it using the Amazon Redshift Spectrum layer
- E. Provision enough instances to support high demand.
- F. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance to store the most recent data
- G. Keep historical data on Amazon S3 and access it using the Amazon Redshift Spectrum layer
- H. Enable Amazon Redshift Concurrency Scaling.
- I. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance to store the most recent data
- J. Keep historical data on Amazon S3 and access it using the Amazon Redshift Spectrum layer
- K. Leverage Amazon Redshift elastic resize.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56

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 61

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 62

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 66

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 A
- 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 Connect
- H. Create a trust relationship with the corporate AD.
- I. Configure the AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain controller Security Group.

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 70

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 72

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 73

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 76

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 80

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 84

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