

Exam Questions DBS-C01

AWS Certified Database - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

A company 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 4

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

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

A company has migrated a single MySQL database to Amazon Aurora. The production data is hosted in a DB cluster in VPC_PROD, and 12 testing environments are hosted in VPC_TEST using the same AWS account. Testing results in minimal changes to the test data. The Development team wants each environment refreshed nightly so each test database contains fresh production data every day.

Which migration approach will be the fastest and most cost-effective to implement?

- A. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL
- B. Create 12 clones in VPC_TEST, and script the clones to be deleted and re-created nightly.
- C. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL
- D. Take a nightly snapshot, and restore it into 12 databases in VPC_TEST using Aurora Serverless.
- E. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL
- F. Create 12 Aurora Replicas in VPC_TEST, and script the replicas to be deleted and re-created nightly.
- G. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL using Aurora Serverless
- H. Create 12 clones in VPC_TEST, and script the clones to be deleted and re-created nightly.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

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 13

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26

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

- A. Set up a VPN tunnel for encrypting data over the network from the data center to AW
- B. Leverage AWSSCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshif
- C. Once complete, start an AWS DMS task tomove the data from the source to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to load the data from Amazon S3 to AmazonRedshift.
- D. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshif
- E. Start an AWS DMS task withtwo AWS Snowball Edge devices to copy data from on-premises to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption.Use AWS DMS to finish copying data to Amazon Redshift.
- F. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshif
- G. Once complete, use a fleet of10 TB dedicated encrypted drives using the AWS Import/Export feature to copy data fromon-premises toAmazon S3 with AWS KMS encryptio
- H. Use AWS Glue to load the data to Amazon redshift.
- I. Set up a VPN tunnel for encrypting data over the network from the data center to AW
- J. Leverage a natedatabase export feature to export the data and compress the file
- K. Use the aws S3 cp multi-port uploadcommand to upload these files to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryptio
- L. Once complete, load the data toAmazon Redshift using AWS Glue.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

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 storedindividually. The maximum size of an event is 200 KB and the average size is 10 KB. Each page load mustquery the user's browsing history to provide targeting recommendations. The advertising company expectsover 1 billion page visits per day from users in the United States, Europe, Hong Kong, and India. The structureof the metadata varies depending on the event. Additionally, the browsing metadata must be written and readwith 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 28

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 release
- F. Copy deleted rows from the clone to the original database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29

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 certificatebundle 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 certificatebundle 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 certificatebundle 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 certificatebundle and configure the PostgreSQL connection string with `sslmode=verify-full`.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30

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 35

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 ap-northeast-1 Region.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38

A Database Specialist is performing a proof of concept with Amazon Aurora using a small instance to confirm a simple database behavior. When loading a large dataset and creating the index, the Database Specialist encounters the following error message from Aurora:

ERROR: cloud not write block 7507718 of temporary file: No space left on device

What is the cause of this error and what should the Database Specialist do to resolve this issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

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 43

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 46

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

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 52

A Database Specialist must create a read replica to isolate read-only queries for an Amazon RDS for MySQLDB 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 53

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 58

A company is running a finance application on an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The application is governed by multiple financial regulatory agencies. The RDS DB instance is set up with security groups to allow access to certain Amazon EC2 servers only. AWS KMS is used for encryption at rest. Which step will provide additional security?

- A. Set up NACLs that allow the entire EC2 subnet to access the DB instance
- B. Disable the master user account
- C. Set up a security group that blocks SSH to the DB instance
- D. Set up RDS to use SSL for data in transit

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 63

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 64

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 66

A gaming company has implemented a leaderboard in AWS using a Sorted Set data structure within Amazon ElastiCache for Redis. The ElastiCache cluster has been deployed with cluster mode disabled and has a replication group deployed with two additional replicas. The company is planning for a worldwide gaming event and is anticipating a higher write load than what the current cluster can handle. Which method should a Database Specialist use to scale the ElastiCache cluster ahead of the upcoming event?

- A. Enable cluster mode on the existing ElastiCache cluster and configure separate shards for the Sorted Set across all nodes in the cluster.
- B. Increase the size of the ElastiCache cluster nodes to a larger instance size.
- C. Create an additional ElastiCache cluster and load-balance traffic between the two clusters.
- D. Use the EXPIRE command and set a higher time to live (TTL) after each call to increment a given key.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70

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 74

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

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 80

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 82

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 Replica
- F. Promote the replica during the cutover.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

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

- D. Provide an AWS CLI command that deploys the CloudFormation stack directly referencing the appropriate parameter bucket.
- E. Create a parameterized AWS CloudFormation template that builds the required object
- F. Import the template into the CloudFormation interface in the AWS Management Console
- G. Make the required changes to the parameters and deploy the CloudFormation stack.
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function that builds the required objects using an AWS SDK
- I. Set the required parameter values in a test event in the Lambda console for each environment that the Application team can modify, as needed
- J. Deploy the infrastructure by triggering the test event in the console.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 91

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 95

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