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AWS Certified Database - Specialty

Amazon AWS DBS-C01

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QUESTION NO: 1

A startup company is building a new application to allow users to visualize their on-premises and cloud networking components. The company expects billions of components to be stored and requires responses in milliseconds. The application should be able to identify:

- The networks and routes affected if a particular component fails.
- The networks that have redundant routes between them.
- The networks that do not have redundant routes between them. ▪ The fastest path between two networks.

Which database engine meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon Aurora MySQL
- B. Amazon Neptune
- C. Amazon ElastiCache for Redis
- D. Amazon DynamoDB

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 2**

A company uses the Amazon DynamoDB table contractDB in us-east-1 for its contract system with the following schema:

orderID (primary key) timestamp (sort key) contract (map) createdBy (string) customerEmail (string)

After a problem in production, the operations team has asked a database specialist to provide an IAM policy to read items from the database to debug the application. In addition, the developer is not allowed to access the value of the customerEmail field to stay compliant.

Which IAM policy should the database specialist use to achieve these requirements?

```
A. {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicy",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb: Query"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:123456789012:table/contractDB"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "ForAllValues:StringLike": {
          "dynamodb:Attributes": [
            "orderID",
            "timestamp",
            "contract",
            "createdBy"
          ]
        },
        "StringEquals": {
          "dynamodb:Select": "SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
B. {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicy",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb: Query"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:123456789012:table/contractDB"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "ForAllValues:StringLike": {
          "dynamodb:Attributes": [
            "customerEmail"
          ]
        },
        "StringEquals": {
          "dynamodb:Select": "SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

C. {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicy",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb: Query"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:123456789012:table/contractDB"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "ForAllValues:StringLike": {
          "dynamodb:Attributes": [
            "customerEmail"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    "ForAllValues:StringLike": {
      "dynamodb:Attributes": [
        "customerEmail"
      ]
    },
    "StringEquals": {
      "dynamodb:Select": "SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES"
    }
  }
}
}
```

```
D. {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IAMPolicy",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb: Query"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:123456789012:table/contractDB"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "ForAllValues:StringLike": {
          "dynamodb:Attributes": [
            "orderId",
            "timestamp",
            "contract",
            "createdBy"
          ]
        },
        "StringEquals": {
          "dynamodb:Select": "SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 3

A database specialist is working on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance that is experiencing application performance issues due to the addition of new workloads. The database has 5 TB of storage space with Provisioned IOPS. Amazon CloudWatch metrics show that the average disk queue depth is greater than

200 and that the disk I/O response time is significantly higher than usual.

What should the database specialist do to improve the performance of the application immediately?

- A. Increase the Provisioned IOPS rate on the storage.
- B. Increase the available storage space.
- C. Use General Purpose SSD (gp2) storage with burst credits.
- D. Create a read replica to offload Read IOPS from the DB instance.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 4

A company has an AWS CloudFormation stack that defines an Amazon RDS DB instance. The company accidentally deletes the stack and loses recent data from the DB instance. A database specialist must change the CloudFormation template for the RDS resource to reduce the chance of accidental data loss from the DB instance in the future.

Which combination of actions should the database specialist take to meet this requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. Set the DeletionProtection property to True.
- B. Set the MultiAZ property to True.
- C. Set the TerminationProtection property to True.
- D. Set the DeleteAutomatedBackups property to False.
- E. Set the DeletionPolicy attribute to No.
- F. Set the DeletionPolicy attribute to Retain.

ANSWER: A D F

QUESTION NO: 5

A development team asks a database specialist to create a copy of a production Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance every morning. The development team will use the copied DB instance as a testing environment for development. The original DB instance and the copy will be hosted in different VPCs of the same AWS account. The development team wants the copy to be available by 6 AM each day and wants to use the same endpoint address each day.

Which combination of steps should the database specialist take to meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a snapshot of the production database each day before the 6 AM deadline.
- B. Create an RDS for MySQL DB instance from the snapshot. Select the desired DB instance size.
- C. Update a defined Amazon Route 53 CNAME record to point to the copied DB instance.
- D. Set up an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) migration task to copy the snapshot to the copied DB instance.
- E. Use the CopySnapshot action on the production DB instance to create a snapshot before 6 AM.
- F. Update a defined Amazon Route 53 alias record to point to the copied DB instance.

ANSWER: A E F**QUESTION NO: 6**

A company has an ecommerce website that runs on AWS. The website uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. A database specialist wants to enforce the use of temporary credentials to access the database.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use MySQL native database authentication.
- B. Use AWS Secrets Manager to rotate the credentials.
- C. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) database authentication.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for authentication.

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 7**

An ecommerce company is migrating its core application database to Amazon Aurora MySQL. The company is currently performing online transaction processing (OLTP) stress testing with concurrent database sessions. During the first round of tests, a database specialist noticed slow performance for some specific write operations.

Reviewing Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the Aurora DB cluster showed 90% CPU utilization.

Which steps should the database specialist take to MOST effectively identify the root cause of high CPU utilization and slow performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable Enhanced Monitoring at less than 30 seconds of granularity to review the operating system metrics before the next round of tests.
- B. Review the VolumeBytesUsed metric in CloudWatch to see if there is a spike in write I/O.
- C. Review Amazon RDS Performance Insights to identify the top SQL statements and wait events.
- D. Review Amazon RDS API calls in AWS CloudTrail to identify long-running queries.
- E. Enable Advance Auditing to log QUERY events in Amazon CloudWatch before the next round of tests.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_PerfInsights.API.html

Retrieving metrics with the Performance Insights API

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When Performance Insights is enabled, the API provides visibility into instance performance. Amazon CloudWatch Logs provides the authoritative source for vended monitoring metrics for AWS services.

Performance Insights offers a domain-specific view of database load measured as average active sessions (AAS). This metric appears to API consumers as a two-dimensional time-series dataset. The time dimension of the data provides DB load data for each time point in the queried time range. Each time point decomposes overall load in relation to the requested dimensions, such as SQL, wait-event, User, or Host, measured at that time point.

QUESTION NO: 8

A gaming company is evaluating Amazon ElastiCache as a solution to manage player leaderboards. Millions of players around the world will complete in annual tournaments. The company wants to implement an architecture that is highly available. The company also wants to ensure that maintenance activities have minimal impact on the availability of the gaming platform.

Which combination of steps should the company take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy an ElastiCache for Redis cluster with read replicas and Multi-AZ enabled.
- B. Deploy an ElastiCache for Memcached global datastore.
- C. Deploy a single-node ElastiCache for Redis cluster with automatic backups enabled. In the event of a failure, create a new cluster and restore data from the most recent backup.
- D. Use the default maintenance window to apply any required system changes and mandatory updates as soon as they are available.
- E. Choose a preferred maintenance window at the time of lowest usage to apply any required changes and mandatory updates.

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 9

A Database Specialist is migrating a 2 TB Amazon RDS for Oracle DB instance to an RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance using AWS DMS. The source RDS Oracle DB instance is in a VPC in the us-east-1 Region. The target RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance is in a VPC in the use-west-2 Region.

Where should the AWS DMS replication instance be placed for the MOST optimal performance?

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

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 10

A database specialist manages a critical Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance for a company. The data stored daily could vary from .01% to 10% of the current database size. The database specialist needs to ensure that the DB instance storage grows as needed.

What is the MOST operationally efficient and cost-effective solution?

- A. Configure RDS Storage Auto Scaling.
- B. Configure RDS instance Auto Scaling.
- C. Modify the DB instance allocated storage to meet the forecasted requirements.
- D. Monitor the Amazon CloudWatch FreeStorageSpace metric daily and add storage as required.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 11**

A company hosts an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise edition database with Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled. The database is 20 TB in size and includes sparse tables. The company needs to migrate the database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server during a maintenance window that is scheduled for an upcoming weekend. Data-at-rest encryption must be enabled for the target DB instance.

Which combination of steps should the company take to migrate the database to AWS in the MOST operationally efficient manner? (Choose two.)

- A. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate from the on-premises source database to the RDS for SQL Server target database.
- B. Disable TDE. Create a database backup without encryption. Copy the backup to Amazon S3.
- C. Restore the backup to the RDS for SQL Server DB instance. Enable TDE for the RDS for SQL Server DB instance.
- D. Set up an AWS Snowball Edge device. Copy the database backup to the device. Send the device to AWS. Restore the database from Amazon S3.
- E. Encrypt the data with client-side encryption before transferring the data to Amazon RDS.

ANSWER: A C**Explanation:**

Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Source.SQLServer.html

QUESTION NO: 12

A database specialist wants to ensure that an Amazon Aurora DB cluster is always automatically upgraded to the most recent minor version available. Noticing that there is a new minor version available, the database specialist has issues an AWS CLI command to enable automatic minor version updates. The command runs successfully, but checking the Aurora DB cluster indicates that no update to the Aurora version has been made.

What might account for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The new minor version has not yet been designated as preferred and requires a manual upgrade.
- B. Configuring automatic upgrades using the AWS CLI is not supported. This must be enabled expressly using the AWS Management Console.
- C. Applying minor version upgrades requires sufficient free space.
- D. The AWS CLI command did not include an apply-immediately parameter.
- E. Aurora has detected a breaking change in the new minor version and has automatically rejected the upgrade.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 13

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**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://rimzy.net/category/amazon-rds/page/4/>

QUESTION NO: 14

A corporation intends to migrate a 500-GB Oracle database to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL utilizing the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) and AWS Data Management Service (AWS DMS). The database does not have any stored procedures, but does contain several huge or partitioned tables. Because the program is vital to the company, it is preferable to migrate with little downtime.

Which measures should a database professional perform in combination to expedite the transfer process? (Select three.)

- A. Use the AWS SCT data extraction agent to migrate the schema from Oracle to Aurora PostgreSQL.
- B. For the large tables, change the setting for the maximum number of tables to load in parallel and perform a full load using AWS DMS.
- C. For the large tables, create a table settings rule with a parallel load option in AWS DMS, then perform a full load using DMS.
- D. Use AWS DMS to set up change data capture (CDC) for continuous replication until the cutover date.
- E. Use AWS SCT to convert the schema from Oracle to Aurora PostgreSQL.
- F. Use AWS DMS to convert the schema from Oracle to Aurora PostgreSQL and for continuous replication.

ANSWER: C D E**QUESTION NO: 15**

A company uses Amazon Aurora MySQL as the primary database engine for many of its applications. A database specialist must create a dashboard to provide the company with information about user connections to databases. According to compliance requirements, the company must retain all connection logs for at least 7 years.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A.** Enable advanced auditing on the Aurora cluster to log CONNECT events. Export audit logs from Amazon CloudWatch to Amazon S3 by using an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled event. Build a dashboard by using Amazon QuickSight.
- B.** Capture connection attempts to the Aurora cluster with AWS Cloud Trail by using the DescribeEvents API operation. Create a CloudTrail trail to export connection logs to Amazon S3. Build a dashboard by using Amazon QuickSight.
- C.** Start a database activity stream for the Aurora cluster. Push the activity records to an Amazon Kinesis data stream. Build a dynamic dashboard by using AWS Lambda.
- D.** Publish the DatabaseConnections metric for the Aurora DB instances to Amazon CloudWatch. Build a dashboard by using CloudWatch dashboards.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/DBActivityStreams.html>