

## DBS-C01 Dumps

### AWS Certified Database - Specialty

<https://www.certleader.com/DBS-C01-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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.xxxxxxxxxxx.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 2**

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 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**

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 5**

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 6**

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 7

A company is hosting critical business data in an Amazon Redshift cluster. Due to the sensitive nature of the data, the cluster is encrypted at rest using AWS KMS. As a part of disaster recovery requirements, the company needs to copy the Amazon Redshift snapshots to another Region. Which steps should be taken in the AWS Management Console to meet the disaster recovery requirements?

- A. Create a new KMS customer master key in the source Region
- B. Switch to the destination Region, enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region snapshots, and use the KMS key of the source Region.
- C. Create a new IAM role with access to the KMS key
- D. Enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region replication using the new IAM role, and use the KMS key of the source Region.
- E. Enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region snapshots in the source Region, and create a snapshot copy grant and use a KMS key in the destination Region.
- F. Create a new KMS customer master key in the destination Region and create a new IAM role with access to the new KMS key
- G. Enable Amazon Redshift cross-Region replication in the source Region and use the KMS key of the destination Region.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A Database Specialist is migrating a 2 TB Amazon RDS for Oracle DB instance to an RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance using AWS DMS. The source RDS Oracle DB instance is in a VPC in the us-east-1 Region. The target RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance is in a VPC in the us-west-2 Region. Where should the AWS DMS replication instance be placed for the MOST optimal performance?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 9

A company has a production Amazon Aurora DB cluster that serves both online transaction processing (OLTP) transactions and compute-intensive reports. The reports run for 10% of the total cluster uptime while the OLTP transactions run all the time. The company has benchmarked its workload and determined that a six-node Aurora DB cluster is appropriate for the peak workload.

The company is now looking at cutting costs for this DB cluster, but needs to have a sufficient number of nodes in the cluster to support the workload at different times. The workload has not changed since the previous benchmarking exercise.

How can a Database Specialist address these requirements with minimal user involvement?

- A. Split up the DB cluster into two different clusters: one for OLTP and the other for reporting
- B. Monitor and set up replication between the two clusters to keep data consistent.
- C. Review and evaluate the peak combined workload
- D. Ensure that utilization of the DB cluster node is at an acceptable level
- E. Adjust the number of instances, if necessary.
- F. Use the stop cluster functionality to stop all the nodes of the DB cluster during times of minimal workload
- G. The cluster can be restarted again depending on the workload at the time.
- H. Set up automatic scaling on the DB cluster
- I. This will allow the number of reader nodes to adjust automatically to the reporting workload, when needed.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 gaming company has recently acquired a successful iOS game, which is particularly popular during the holiday season. The company has decided to add a leaderboard to the game that uses Amazon DynamoDB. The application load is expected to ramp up over the holiday season.

Which solution will meet these requirements at the lowest cost?

- A. DynamoDB Streams
- B. DynamoDB with DynamoDB Accelerator
- C. DynamoDB with on-demand capacity mode

D. DynamoDB with provisioned capacity mode with Auto Scaling

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 14

A 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 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 AWS
- B. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift
- C. Once complete, start an AWS DMS task to move the data from the source to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to load the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift.
- D. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift
- E. Start an AWS DMS task with two 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 Redshift
- G. Once complete, use a fleet of 10 TB dedicated encrypted drives using the AWS Import/Export feature to copy data from on-premises to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption
- 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 AWS
- J. Leverage a native database export feature to export the data and compress the file
- K. Use the aws s3 cp multi-part upload command to upload these files to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption
- L. Once complete, load the data to Amazon Redshift using AWS Glue.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 19

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 24

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 26**

A company is using 5 TB Amazon RDS DB instances and needs to maintain 5 years of monthly database backups for compliance purposes. A Database Administrator must provide Auditors with data within 24 hours.

Which solution will meet these requirements and is the MOST operationally efficient?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to run on the first day of every month to take a manual RDS snapshot. Move the snapshot to the company's Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to run on the first day of every month to take a manual RDS snapshot.
- C. Create an RDS snapshot schedule from the AWS Management Console to take a snapshot every 30 days.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to run on the first day of every month to create an automated RDS snapshot.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 30**

A large ecommerce company uses Amazon DynamoDB to handle the transactions on its web portal. Traffic patterns throughout the year are usually stable; however, a large event is planned. The company knows that traffic will increase by up to 10 times the normal load over the 3-day event. When sale prices are published during the event, traffic will spike rapidly.

How should a Database Specialist ensure DynamoDB can handle the increased traffic?

- A. Ensure the table is always provisioned to meet peak needs
- B. Allow burst capacity to handle the additional load
- C. Set an AWS Application Auto Scaling policy for the table to handle the increase in traffic
- D. Preprovision additional capacity for the known peaks and then reduce the capacity after the event

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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::SecretsManager::SecretTargetAttachment 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 a 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 37**

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 40**

A user has a non-relational key-value database. The user is looking for a fully managed AWS service that will offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling distributed databases. The solution must be cost-effective and able to handle unpredictable application traffic.

What should a Database Specialist recommend for this user?

- A. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table with provisioned capacity mode
- B. Create an Amazon DocumentDB cluster
- C. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand capacity mode
- D. Create an Amazon Aurora Serverless DB cluster

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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 43

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 46

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

What could be causing these slow response times?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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

Which solution would meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 50

A company is running its line of business application on AWS, which uses Amazon RDS for MySQL at the persistent data store. The company wants to minimize downtime when it migrates the database to Amazon Aurora.

Which migration method should a Database Specialist use?

- A. Take a snapshot of the RDS for MySQL DB instance and create a new Aurora DB cluster with the option to migrate snapshots.
- B. Make a backup of the RDS for MySQL DB instance using the mysqldump utility, create a new Aurora DB cluster, and restore the backup.
- C. Create an Aurora Replica from the RDS for MySQL DB instance and promote the Aurora DB cluster.
- D. Create a clone of the RDS for MySQL DB instance and promote the Aurora DB cluster.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 56**

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 58**

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 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 65**

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 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 74**

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 79

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 cluste
- 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 80

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 85

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 88

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