



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Database-Specialty

AWS Certified Database - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

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: A

Explanation:

If your workload is unpredictable, you can enable storage autoscaling for an Amazon RDS DB instance. With storage autoscaling enabled, when Amazon RDS detects that you are running out of free database space it automatically scales up your storage.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/06/rds-storage-auto-scaling/>

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_PIOPS.StorageTypes.html#USER_PIOPS.

NEW QUESTION 2

A company migrated one of its business-critical database workloads to an Amazon Aurora Multi-AZ DB cluster. The company requires a very low RTO and needs to improve the application recovery time after database failovers.

Which approach meets these requirements?

- A. Set the max_connections parameter to 16,000 in the instance-level parameter group.
- B. Modify the client connection timeout to 300 seconds.
- C. Create an Amazon RDS Proxy database proxy and update client connections to point to the proxy endpoint.
- D. Enable the query cache at the instance level.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS Proxy allows applications to pool and share connections established with the database, improving database efficiency and application scalability. With RDS Proxy, failover times for Aurora and RDS databases are reduced by up to 66% and database credentials, authentication, and access can be managed through integration with AWS Secrets Manager and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/proxy/>

NEW QUESTION 3

A database professional is tasked with the task of migrating 25 GB of data files from an on-premises storage system to an Amazon Neptune database.

Which method of data loading is the FASTEST?

- A. Upload the data to Amazon S3 and use the Loader command to load the data from Amazon S3 into the Neptune database.
- B. Write a utility to read the data from the on-premises storage and run INSERT statements in a loop to load the data into the Neptune database.
- C. Use the AWS CLI to load the data directly from the on-premises storage into the Neptune database.
- D. Use AWS DataSync to load the data directly from the on-premises storage into the Neptune database.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * 1. Copy the data files to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
- * 2. Create an IAM role with Read and List access to the bucket.
- * 3. Create an Amazon S3 VPC endpoint.
- * 4. Start the Neptune loader by sending a request via HTTP to the Neptune DB instance.
- * 5. The Neptune DB instance assumes the IAM role to load the data from the bucket.

NEW QUESTION 4

A company uses Amazon Aurora for secure financial transactions. The data must always be encrypted at rest and in transit to meet compliance requirements.

Which combination of actions should a database specialist take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Aurora Replica with encryption enabled using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Then promote the replica to master.
- B. Use SSL/TLS to secure the in-transit connection between the financial application and the Aurora DB cluster.
- C. Modify the existing Aurora DB cluster and enable encryption using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key.
- D. Apply the changes immediately.
- E. Take a snapshot of the Aurora DB cluster and encrypt the snapshot using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key.
- F. Restore the snapshot to a new DB cluster and update the financial application database endpoints.
- G. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to secure the in-transit connection between the financial application and the Aurora DB cluster.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-replicas-adding.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

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: CDE

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshif
- 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 Redshif
- E. Start an AWS DMS task with two AWS Snowball Edge devices to copy data from on-premises to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryptio
- F. Use AWS DMS to finish copying data to Amazon Redshift.
- G. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshif
- H. 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 encryptio
- I. Use AWS Glue to load the data to Amazon redshift.
- J. Set up a VPN tunnel for encrypting data over the network from the data center to AW
- K. Leverage a native database export feature to export the data and compress the file
- L. Use the aws S3 cp multi-port upload command to upload these files to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryptio
- M. Once complete, load the data to Amazon Redshift using AWS Glue.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/new-aws-dms-and-aws-snowball-integration-enables-mass-database-mi>

NEW QUESTION 8

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: C

Explanation:

Priority: If you don't select a value, the default is tier-1. This priority determines the order in which Aurora

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-replicas-adding.html

More than one Aurora Replica can share the same priority, resulting in promotion tiers. If two or more Aurora Replicas share the same priority, then Amazon RDS promotes the replica that is largest in size. If two or more Aurora Replicas share the same priority and size, then Amazon RDS promotes an arbitrary replica in the same promotion tier.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Aurora.Managing.Backups.html#Aurora.M> If two or more Aurora Replicas share the same

priority, then Amazon RDS promotes the replica that is largest in size. If two or more Aurora Replicas share the same priority and size, then Amazon RDS promotes an arbitrary replica in the same promotion tier. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Concepts.AuroraHighAvailability.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

A company has an ecommerce web application with an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The marketing team has noticed some unexpected updates to the product and pricing information on the website, which is impacting sales targets. The marketing team wants a database specialist to audit future database activity to help identify how and when the changes are being made.

What should the database specialist do to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an RDS event subscription to the audit event type.
- B. Enable auditing of CONNECT and QUERY_DML events.

- C. SSH to the DB instance and review the database logs.
- D. Publish the database logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
- E. Enable Enhanced Monitoring on the DB instance.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/configuring-an-audit-log-to-capture-database-activities-for-amazon-rds>

NEW QUESTION 10

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: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_LogAccess.html

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_LogAccess.Procedural.UploadtoCloudWat

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-aurora-mysql-logs-cloudwatch/>

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatchLogs/latest/APIReference/API_PutRetentionPolicy.html

NEW QUESTION 10

A company has a 20 TB production Amazon Aurora DB cluster. The company runs a large batch job overnight to load data into the Aurora DB cluster. To ensure the company's development team has the most up-to-date data for testing, a copy of the DB cluster must be available in the shortest possible time after the batch job completes.

How should this be accomplished?

- A. Use the AWS CLI to schedule a manual snapshot of the DB cluster.
- B. Restore the snapshot to a new DB cluster using the AWS CLI.
- C. Create a dump file from the DB cluster.
- D. Load the dump file into a new DB cluster.
- E. Schedule a job to create a clone of the DB cluster at the end of the overnight batch process.
- F. Set up a new daily AWS DMS task that will use cloning and change data capture (CDC) on the DB cluster to copy the data to a new DB cluster.
- G. Set up a time for the AWS DMS stream to stop when the new cluster is current.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

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 load.
- 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 load.
- 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 localstorage scaling.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 21

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

Explanation:

PostgreSQL: `sslrootcert=rds-cert.pem sslmode=[verify-ca | verify-full]`

NEW QUESTION 25

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: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/use-cloudformation-stacksets-to-provision-resources-across-multiple-aws-ac>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/stacksets-concepts.html>

NEW QUESTION 27

A database specialist has been entrusted by an ecommerce firm with designing a reporting dashboard that visualizes crucial business KPIs derived from the company's primary production database running on Amazon Aurora. The dashboard should be able to read data within 100 milliseconds after an update. The Database Specialist must conduct an audit of the Aurora DB cluster's present setup and provide a cost-effective alternative. The solution must support the unexpected read demand generated by the reporting dashboard without impairing the DB cluster's write availability and performance.

Which solution satisfies these criteria?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29

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 33

A company has an AWS CloudFormation template written in JSON that is used to launch new Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances. The security team has asked a database specialist to ensure that the master password is automatically rotated every 30 days for all new DB instances that are launched using the template.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution to meet these requirements?

- A. Save the password in an Amazon S3 object
- B. Encrypt the S3 object with an AWS KMS key
- C. Set the KMS key to be rotated every 30 days by setting the `EnableKeyRotation` property to true
- D. Use a CloudFormation custom resource to read the S3 object to extract the password.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the secret
- F. Modify the CloudFormation template to add an `AWS::SecretsManager::RotationSchedule` resource

- G. Configure the RotationLambdaARN value and, for the RotationRules property, set the AutomaticallyAfterDays parameter to 30.
- H. Modify the CloudFormation template to use the AWS KMS key as the database password.
- I. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the KMS API to rotate the key every 30 days by setting the ScheduleExpression parameter to `*/30/*`.
- J. Integrate the Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances with AWS IAM and centrally manage the master database user password.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-secretsmanager-rotationschedule.html>

NEW QUESTION 38

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: A

Explanation:

Unlike automated backups, manual snapshots aren't subject to the backup retention period. Snapshots don't expire. For very long-term backups of MariaDB, MySQL, and PostgreSQL data, we recommend exporting snapshot data to Amazon S3. If the major version of your DB engine is no longer supported, you can't restore to that version from a snapshot. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_CreateSnapshot.html

NEW QUESTION 39

A company has a production environment running on Amazon RDS for SQL Server with an in-house web application as the front end. During the last application maintenance window, new functionality was added to the web application to enhance the reporting capabilities for management. Since the update, the application is slow to respond to some reporting queries.

How should the company identify the source of the problem?

- A. Install and configure Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights for Microsoft .NET and Microsoft SQL Server.
- B. Use a CloudWatch dashboard to identify the root cause.
- C. Enable RDS Performance Insights and determine which query is creating the problem.
- D. Request changes to the query to address the problem.
- E. Use AWS X-Ray deployed with Amazon RDS to track query system traces.
- F. Create a support request and work with AWS Support to identify the source of the issue.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon RDS Performance Insights is a database performance tuning and monitoring feature that helps you quickly assess the load on your database, and determine when and where to take action. Performance Insights allows non-experts to detect performance problems with an easy-to-understand dashboard that visualizes database load. <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/performance-insights/>

NEW QUESTION 41

A business maintains a SQL Server database on-premises. Active Directory authentication is used to provide users access to the database. The organization transferred their database successfully to Amazon RDS for SQL Server. The organization, however, has reservations regarding user authentication in the AWS Cloud environment.

Which authentication solution should a database professional provide?

- A. Deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) on premises and configure it with an on-premises Active Directory.
- B. Set up delegation between the on-premises AD FS and AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to map user identities to a role using the AmazonRDSDirectoryServiceAccess managed IAM policy.
- C. Establish a forest trust between the on-premises Active Directory and AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
- D. Use AWS SSO to configure an Active Directory user delegated to access the databases in RDS for SQL Server.
- E. Use Active Directory Connector to redirect directory requests to the company's on-premises Active Directory without caching any information in the cloud.
- F. Use the RDS master user credentials to connect to the DB instance and configure SQL Server logins and users from the Active Directory users and groups.
- G. Establish a forest trust between the on-premises Active Directory and AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
- H. Ensure RDS for SQL Server is using mixed mode authentication.
- I. Use the RDS master user credentials to connect to the DB instance and configure SQL Server logins and users from the Active Directory users and groups.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_SQLServerWinAuth.html

NEW QUESTION 44

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` operation and store the logs in Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/documentdb/latest/developerguide/event-auditing.html> Auditing Amazon DocumentDB Events

PDF

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With Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility), you can audit events that were performed in your cluster. Examples of logged events include successful and failed authentication attempts, dropping a collection in a database, or creating an index. By default, auditing is disabled on Amazon DocumentDB and requires that you opt in to use this feature.

When auditing is enabled, Amazon DocumentDB records Data Definition Language (DDL), authentication, authorization, and user management events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. When auditing is enabled, Amazon DocumentDB exports your cluster's auditing records (JSON documents) to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to analyze, monitor, and archive your Amazon DocumentDB auditing events.

NEW QUESTION 46

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

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_PerfInsights.Enabling.html <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/performance-insights/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/tuning-amazon-rds-for-mysql-with-performance-insights/>

NEW QUESTION 51

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: BEF

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_VPC.WorkingWithRDSInstanceinaVPC.html

NEW QUESTION 52

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: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/05/amazon-aurora-with-postgresql-compatibility-supports-> "Database Activity Streams for Amazon Aurora with PostgreSQL compatibility provides a near real-time data stream of the database activity in your relational database to help you monitor activity. When integrated with third party database activity monitoring tools, Database Activity Streams can monitor and audit database activity to provide safeguards for your database and help meet compliance and regulatory requirements."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Overview.LoggingAndMonitoring.html>

NEW QUESTION 55

The Amazon CloudWatch metric for FreeLocalStorage on an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance shows that the amount of local storage is below 10 MB. A database engineer must increase the local storage available in the Aurora DB instance.

How should the database engineer meet this requirement?

- A. Modify the DB instance to use an instance class that provides more local SSD storage.
- B. Modify the Aurora DB cluster to enable automatic volume resizing.
- C. Increase the local storage by upgrading the database engine version.
- D. Modify the DB instance and configure the required storage volume in the configuration section.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Aurora.AuroraMySQL.Monitoring.Metrics>. Unlike for other DB engines, for Aurora DB instances this metric reports the amount of storage available to each DB instance. This value depends on the DB instance class (for pricing information, see the Amazon RDS product page). You can increase the amount of free storage space for an instance by choosing a larger DB instance class for your instance."

NEW QUESTION 59

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: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/TTL.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

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: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/best-practices-for-migrating-rds-for-mysql-databases-to-amazon-aurora/>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.html#Aurora>

NEW QUESTION 66

A company has a heterogeneous six-node production Amazon Aurora DB cluster that handles online transaction processing (OLTP) for the core business and OLAP reports for the human resources department. To match compute resources to the use case, the company has decided to have the reporting workload for the human resources department be directed to two small nodes in the Aurora DB cluster, while every other workload goes to four large nodes in the same DB cluster. Which option would ensure that the correct nodes are always available for the appropriate workload while meeting these requirements?

- A. Use the writer endpoint for OLTP and the reader endpoint for the OLAP reporting workload.
- B. Use automatic scaling for the Aurora Replica to have the appropriate number of replicas for the desired workload.
- C. Create additional readers to cater to the different scenarios.
- D. Use custom endpoints to satisfy the different workloads.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/11/amazon-aurora-simplifies-workload-management-with-c> You can now create custom endpoints for Amazon Aurora databases. This allows you to distribute and load balance workloads across different sets of database instances in your Aurora cluster. For example, you may provision a set of Aurora Replicas to use an instance type with higher memory capacity in order to run an analytics workload. A custom endpoint can then help you route the analytics workload to these appropriately-configured instances, while keeping other instances in your cluster isolated from this workload. As you add or remove instances from the custom endpoint to match your workload, the endpoint helps spread the load around.

NEW QUESTION 67

A significant automotive manufacturer is switching a mission-critical finance application's database to Amazon DynamoDB. According to the company's risk and compliance policy, any update to the database must be documented as a log entry for auditing purposes. Each minute, the system anticipates about 500,000 log entries. Log entries should be kept in Apache Parquet files in batches of at least 100,000 records per file. How could a database professional approach these needs while using DynamoDB?

- A. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams on the tabl
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered by the strea
- C. Write the log entries to an Amazon S3 object.
- D. Create a backup plan in AWS Backup to back up the DynamoDB table once a da
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that restores the backup in another table and compares both tables for change
- F. Generate the log entries and write them to an Amazon S3 object.
- G. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs on the tabl
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function that reads the log files once an hour and filters DynamoDB API action
- I. Write the filtered log files to Amazon S3.
- J. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams on the tabl
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered by the strea
- L. Write the log entries to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream with buffering and Amazon S3 as the destination.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 70

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: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/amazon-dynamodb-gaming-use-cases-and-design-patterns/> "EA uses the user ID as the partition key and primary key (a 1:1 modeling pattern)."

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/choosing-the-right-dynamodb-partition-key/>

"Partition key and sort key: Referred to as a composite primary key, this type of key is composed of two attributes. The first attribute is the partition key, and the second attribute is the sort key."

NEW QUESTION 72

A Database Specialist migrated an existing production MySQL database from on-premises to an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. However, after the migration, the database needed to be encrypted at rest using AWS KMS. Due to the size of the database, reloading, the data into an encrypted database would be too time-consuming, so it is not an option.

How should the Database Specialist satisfy this new requirement?

- A. Create a snapshot of the unencrypted RDS DB instance
- B. Create an encrypted copy of the unencrypted snapshot
- C. Restore the encrypted snapshot copy.
- D. Modify the RDS DB instance
- E. Enable the AWS KMS encryption option that leverages the AWS CLI.
- F. Restore an unencrypted snapshot into a MySQL RDS DB instance that is encrypted.
- G. Create an encrypted read replica of the RDS DB instance
- H. Promote it the master.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"However, because you can encrypt a copy of an unencrypted DB snapshot, you can effectively add encryption to an unencrypted DB instance. That is, you can create a snapshot of your DB instance, and then create an encrypted copy of that snapshot. You can then restore a DB instance from the encrypted snapshot, and thus you have an encrypted copy of your original DB instance. For more information, see Copying a Snapshot."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html>

NEW QUESTION 73

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

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/concurrency-scaling.html>

"With the Concurrency Scaling feature, you can support virtually unlimited concurrent users and concurrent queries, with consistently fast query performance.

When concurrency scaling is enabled, Amazon Redshift automatically adds additional cluster capacity when you need it to process an increase in concurrent read queries. Write operations continue as normal on your main cluster. Users always see the most current data, whether the queries run on the main cluster or on a concurrency scaling cluster. You're charged for concurrency scaling clusters only for the time they're in use. For more information about pricing, see Amazon Redshift pricing. You manage which queries are sent to the concurrency scaling cluster by configuring WLM queues. When you enable concurrency scaling for a queue, eligible queries are sent to the concurrency scaling cluster instead of waiting in line."

NEW QUESTION 77

A database specialist is managing an application in the us-west-1 Region and wants to set up disaster recovery in the us-east-1 Region. The Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster needs an RPO of 1 minute and an RTO of 2 minutes.

Which approach meets these requirements with no negative performance impact?

- A. Enable synchronous replication.

- B. Enable asynchronous binlog replication.
- C. Create an Aurora Global Database.
- D. Copy Aurora incremental snapshots to the us-east-1 Region.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-global-database-disaster-recovery.ht>

NEW QUESTION 80

A database expert is responsible for building a highly available online transaction processing (OLTP) solution that makes use of Amazon RDS for MySQL production databases. Disaster recovery criteria include a cross-regional deployment and an RPO and RTO of 5 and 30 minutes, respectively. What should the database professional do to ensure that the database meets the criteria for high availability and disaster recovery?

- A. Use a Multi-AZ deployment in each Region.
- B. Use read replica deployments in all Availability Zones of the secondary Region.
- C. Use Multi-AZ and read replica deployments within a Region.
- D. Use Multi-AZ and deploy a read replica in a secondary Region.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85

A financial institution uses AWS to host its online application. Amazon RDS for MySQL is used to host the application's database, which includes automatic backups.

The program has corrupted the database logically, resulting in the application being unresponsive. The exact moment the corruption occurred has been determined, and it occurred within the backup retention period.

How should a database professional restore a database to its previous state prior to corruption?

- A. Use the point-in-time restore capability to restore the DB instance to the specified time.
- B. No changes to the application connection string are required.
- C. Use the point-in-time restore capability to restore the DB instance to the specified time.
- D. Change the application connection string to the new, restored DB instance.
- E. Restore using the latest automated backup.
- F. Change the application connection string to the new, restored DB instance.
- G. Restore using the appropriate automated backup.
- H. No changes to the application connection string are required.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you perform a restore operation to a point in time or from a DB Snapshot, a new DB Instance is created with a new endpoint (the old DB Instance can be deleted if so desired). This is done to enable you to create multiple DB Instances from a specific DB Snapshot or point in time."

NEW QUESTION 87

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: A

NEW QUESTION 91

A company is running an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance and wants to migrate it to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The current database is 1 TB in size. The migration needs to have minimal downtime.

What is the FASTEST way to accomplish this?

- A. Create an Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster
- B. Set up replication from the source RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance using AWS DMS to the target DB cluster.
- C. Use the pg_dump and pg_restore utilities to extract and restore the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance to the Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.
- D. Create a database snapshot of the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance and use this snapshot to create the Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.
- E. Migrate data from the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance to an Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster using an Aurora Replic
- F. Promote the replica during the cutover.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.html> Migrating data from an RDS PostgreSQL DB instance to an

Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster by using an Aurora read replica. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.html#Aurora>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.html#Aurora>

NEW QUESTION 94

The website of a manufacturing firm makes use of an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database cluster. Which settings will result in the LEAST amount of downtime for the application during failover? (Select 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: ACE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.BestPractices.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.cluster-cache-mgmt.htm>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.BestPractices.html#Aur>

NEW QUESTION 99

A major organization maintains a number of Amazon DB clusters. Each of these clusters is configured differently to meet certain needs. These configurations may be classified into wider groups based on the team and use case.

A database administrator wishes to streamline the process of storing and updating these settings. Additionally, the database administrator want to guarantee that changes to certain configuration categories are automatically implemented to all instances as necessary.

Which AWS service or functionality will assist in automating and achieving this goal?

- A. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- B. DB parameter group
- C. AWS Config
- D. AWS Secrets Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

Database parameters specify how the database is configured. For example, database parameters can specify the amount of resources, such as memory, to allocate to a database.

NEW QUESTION 100

An worldwide gaming company's development team is experimenting with using Amazon DynamoDB to store in-game events for three mobile titles. Maximum concurrent users for the most popular game is 500,000, while the least popular game is 10,000. The typical event is 20 KB in size, while the average user session generates one event each second. Each event is assigned a millisecond time stamp and a globally unique identification.

The lead developer generated a single DynamoDB database with the following structure for the events:

Partition key: game name
Sort key: event identifier
Local secondary index: player identifier
Event time

In a small-scale development setting, the tests were successful. When the application was deployed to production, however, new events were not being added to the database, and the logs indicated DynamoDB failures with the `ItemCollectionSizeLimitExceededException` issue code.

Which design modification should a database professional offer to the development team?

- A. Use the player identifier as the partition key
- B. Use the event time as the sort key
- C. Add a global secondary index with the game name as the partition key and the event time as the sort key.
- D. Create two tables
- E. Use the game name as the partition key in both tables
- F. Use the event time as the sort key for the first table
- G. Use the player identifier as the sort key for the second table.
- H. Replace the sort key with a compound value consisting of the player identifier collated with the event time, separated by a dash
- I. Add a local secondary index with the player identifier as the sort key.
- J. Create one table for each game
- K. Use the player identifier as the partition key
- L. Use the event time as the sort key.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102

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: D

Explanation:

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_BestPractices.html

NEW QUESTION 107

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 want 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 instances 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: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-db-storage-size/> Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) for minimal downtime.

NEW QUESTION 108

A company is running its customer feedback application on Amazon Aurora MySQL. The company runs a report every day to extract customer feedback, and a team reads the feedback to determine if the customer comments are positive or negative. It sometimes takes days before the company can contact unhappy customers and take corrective measures. The company wants to use machine learning to automate this workflow. Which solution meets this requirement with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Export the Aurora MySQL database to Amazon S3 by using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS). Use Amazon Comprehend to run sentiment analysis on the exported files.
- B. Export the Aurora MySQL database to Amazon S3 by using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS). Use Amazon SageMaker to run sentiment analysis on the exported files.
- C. Set up Aurora native integration with Amazon Comprehend
- D. Use SQL functions to extract sentiment analysis.
- E. Set up Aurora native integration with Amazon SageMaker
- F. Use SQL functions to extract sentiment analysis.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For details about using Aurora and Amazon Comprehend together, see [Using Amazon Comprehend for sentiment detection](#). Aurora machine learning uses a highly optimized integration between the Aurora database and the AWS machine learning (ML) services SageMaker and Amazon Comprehend.

<https://www.stackoverflow.com/2019/11/27/new-for-amazon-aurora-use-machine-learning-directly-from-your>

NEW QUESTION 111

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: C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithParamGroups.html#USER_W

NEW QUESTION 115

A software development company is using Amazon Aurora MySQL DB clusters for several use cases, including development and reporting. These use cases place unpredictable and varying demands on the Aurora DB clusters, and can cause momentary spikes in latency. System users run ad-hoc queries sporadically throughout the week. Cost is a primary concern for the company, and a solution that does not require significant rework is needed. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create new Aurora Serverless DB clusters for development and reporting, then migrate to these new DB clusters.
- B. Upgrade one of the DB clusters to a larger size, and consolidate development and reporting activities on this larger DB cluster.
- C. Use existing DB clusters and stop/start the databases on a routine basis using scheduling tools.
- D. Change the DB clusters to the burstable instance family.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Concepts.DBInstanceClass.html>

NEW QUESTION 120

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
- B. Deploy the CloudFormation stack using the environment name as a parameter.
- C. Create a parameterized AWS CloudFormation template that builds the required object
- D. Keep separate environment parameter files in separate Amazon S3 bucket
- E. Provide an AWS CLI command that deploys the CloudFormation stack directly referencing the appropriate parameter bucket.
- F. Create a parameterized AWS CloudFormation template that builds the required object
- G. Import the template into the CloudFormation interface in the AWS Management Console
- H. Make the required changes to the parameters and deploy the CloudFormation stack.
- I. Create an AWS Lambda function that builds the required objects using an AWS SD
- J. Set the required parameter values in a test event in the Lambda console for each environment that the Application team can modify, as needed
- K. Deploy the infrastructure by triggering the test event in the console.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/integrating-aws-cloudformation-with-aws-systems-manager-parameter-store/>

NEW QUESTION 125

A company is going through a security audit. The audit team has identified cleartext master user password in the AWS CloudFormation templates for Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances. The audit team has flagged this as a security risk to the database team.

What should a database specialist do to mitigate this risk?

- A. Change all the databases to use AWS IAM for authentication and remove all the cleartext passwords in CloudFormation templates.
- B. Use an AWS Secrets Manager resource to generate a random password and reference the secret in the CloudFormation template.
- C. Remove the passwords from the CloudFormation templates so Amazon RDS prompts for the password when the database is being created.
- D. Remove the passwords from the CloudFormation template and store them in a separate file
- E. Replace the passwords by running CloudFormation using a sed command.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/infrastructure-and-automation/securing-passwords-in-aws-quick-starts-using-aws>

NEW QUESTION 129

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

The Database Specialist needs to review the current configuration of the Aurora DB cluster and develop a cost-effective solution. The solution needs to accommodate the unpredictable read workload from the

reporting dashboard without any impact on the write availability and performance of the DB cluster.

Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 133

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: C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_ReplicationInstance.VPC.html#CHAP_ReplicationInstance.VPC.html In fact, all the configurations listed on the above URL prefer the replication instance to be placed in the target VPC region / subnet / AZ.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/sbs/CHAP_SQLServer2Aurora.Steps.CreateReplicationInstance.html

NEW QUESTION 135

A database specialist was alerted that a production Amazon RDS MariaDB instance with 100 GB of storage was out of space. In response, the database specialist modified the DB instance and added 50 GB of storage capacity. Three hours later, a new alert is generated due to a lack of free space on the same DB instance.

The database specialist decides to modify the instance immediately to increase its storage capacity by 20 GB.

What will happen when the modification is submitted?

- A. The request will fail because this storage capacity is too large.

- B. The request will succeed only if the primary instance is in active status.
- C. The request will succeed only if CPU utilization is less than 10%.
- D. The request will fail as the most recent modification was too soon.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_PIOPS.StorageTypes.html

NEW QUESTION 140

A small startup firm wishes to move a 4 TB MySQL database from on-premises to AWS through an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. Which migration approach would result in the LEAST amount of downtime?

- A. Deploy a new RDS for MySQL DB instance and configure it for access from the on-premises data center
- B. Use the mysqldump utility to create an initial snapshot from the on-premises MySQL server, and copy it to an Amazon S3 bucket
- C. Import the snapshot into the DB instance utilizing the MySQL utilities running on an Amazon EC2 instance
- D. Immediately point the application to the DB instance.
- E. Deploy a new Amazon EC2 instance, install the MySQL software on the EC2 instance, and configure networking for access from the on-premises data center
- F. Use the mysqldump utility to create a snapshot of the on-premises MySQL server
- G. Copy the snapshot into the EC2 instance and restore it into the EC2 MySQL instance
- H. Use AWS DMS to migrate data into a new RDS for MySQL DB instance
- I. Point the application to the DB instance.
- J. Deploy a new Amazon EC2 instance, install the MySQL software on the EC2 instance, and configure networking for access from the on-premises data center
- K. Use the mysqldump utility to create a snapshot of the on-premises MySQL server
- L. Copy the snapshot into an Amazon S3 bucket and import the snapshot into a new RDS for MySQL DB instance using the MySQL utilities running on an EC2 instance
- M. Point the application to the DB instance.
- N. Deploy a new RDS for MySQL DB instance and configure it for access from the on-premises data center
- O. Use the mysqldump utility to create an initial snapshot from the on-premises MySQL server, and copy it to an Amazon S3 bucket
- P. Import the snapshot into the DB instance using the MySQL utilities running on an Amazon EC2 instance
- Q. Establish replication into the new DB instance using MySQL replication
- R. Stop application access to the on-premises MySQL server and let the remaining transactions replicate over
- S. Point the application to the DB instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/MySQL.Procedural.Importing.NonRDSRepl.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/MySQL.Procedural.Importing.External.Repl.html>

NEW QUESTION 143

A company is deploying a solution in Amazon Aurora by migrating from an on-premises system. The IT department has established an AWS Direct Connect link from the company's data center. The company's Database Specialist has selected the option to require SSL/TLS for connectivity to prevent plaintext data from being sent over the network. The migration appears to be working successfully, and the data can be queried from a desktop machine.

Two Data Analysts have been asked to query and validate the data in the new Aurora DB cluster. Both Analysts are unable to connect to Aurora. Their user names and passwords have been verified as valid and the Database Specialist can connect to the DB cluster using their accounts. The Database Specialist also verified that the security group configuration allows network from all corporate IP addresses.

What should the Database Specialist do to correct the Data Analysts' inability to connect?

- A. Restart the DB cluster to apply the SSL change.
- B. Instruct the Data Analysts to download the root certificate and use the SSL certificate on the connection string to connect.
- C. Add explicit mappings between the Data Analysts' IP addresses and the instance in the security group assigned to the DB cluster.
- D. Modify the Data Analysts' local client firewall to allow network traffic to AWS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- To connect using SSL:
- Provide the SSLTrust certificate (can be downloaded from AWS)
- Provide SSL options when connecting to database
- Not using SSL on a DB that enforces SSL would result in error <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/ssl-certificate-rotation-aurora-postgresql.html>

NEW QUESTION 147

A company is about to launch a new product, and test databases must be re-created from production data. The company runs its production databases on an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. A Database Specialist needs to deploy a solution to create these test databases as quickly as possible with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should the Database Specialist do to meet these requirements?

- A. Restore a snapshot from the production cluster into test clusters
- B. Create logical dumps of the production cluster and restore them into new test clusters
- C. Use database cloning to create clones of the production cluster
- D. Add an additional read replica to the production cluster and use that node for testing

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/hands-on/aurora-cloning-backtracking/>

"Cloning an Aurora cluster is extremely useful if you want to assess the impact of changes to your database, or if you need to perform workload-intensive operations—such as exporting data or running analytical queries, or simply if you want to use a copy of your production database in a development or testing environment."

environment. You can make multiple clones of your Aurora DB cluster. You can even create additional clones from other clones, with the constraint that the clone databases must be created in the same region as the source databases.

NEW QUESTION 149

A database specialist needs to configure an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to close non-interactive connections that are inactive after 900 seconds. What should the database specialist do to accomplish this task?

- A. Create a custom DB parameter group and set the `wait_timeout` parameter value to 900. Associate the DB instance with the custom parameter group.
- B. Connect to the MySQL database and run the `SET SESSION wait_timeout=900` command.
- C. Edit the `my.cnf` file and set the `wait_timeout` parameter value to 900. Restart the DB instance.
- D. Modify the default DB parameter group and set the `wait_timeout` parameter value to 900.

Answer: A

Explanation:

[https://aws.amazon.com/fr/blogs/database/best-practices-for-configuring-parameters-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql-](https://aws.amazon.com/fr/blogs/database/best-practices-for-configuring-parameters-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql/) "You can set parameters globally using a parameter group. Alternatively, you can set them for a particular session using the SET command."

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/best-practices-for-configuring-parameters-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql-pa>

NEW QUESTION 153

A large company has a variety of Amazon DB clusters. Each of these clusters has various configurations that adhere to various requirements. Depending on the team and use case, these configurations can be organized into broader categories.

A database administrator wants to make the process of storing and modifying these parameters more systematic. The database administrator also wants to ensure that changes to individual categories of configurations are automatically applied to all instances when required.

Which AWS service or feature will help automate and achieve this objective?

- A. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- B. DB parameter group
- C. AWS Config
- D. AWS Secrets Manager

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158

An IT consulting company wants to reduce costs when operating its development environment databases. The company's workflow creates multiple Amazon Aurora MySQL DB clusters for each development group. The Aurora DB clusters are only used for 8 hours a day. The DB clusters can then be deleted at the end of the development cycle, which lasts 2 weeks.

Which of the following provides the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation template
- B. Deploy a stack with the DB cluster for each development group. Delete the stack at the end of the development cycle.
- C. Use the Aurora DB cloning feature
- D. Deploy a single development and test Aurora DB instance, and create clone instances for the development group
- E. Delete the clones at the end of the development cycle.
- F. Use Aurora Replica
- G. From the master automatic pause compute capacity option, create replicas for each development group, and promote each replica to master
- H. Delete the replicas at the end of the development cycle.
- I. Use Aurora Serverless
- J. Restore current Aurora snapshot and deploy to a serverless cluster for each development group
- K. Enable the option to pause the compute capacity on the cluster and set an appropriate timeout.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Aurora Serverless is not compatible to all Aurora provisioned engine version. However, you can do clone with most engine version. Meanwhile, I also consider the performance while restoring snapshot to Aurora Serverless.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless-how-it-works.html#aurora>

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.html#aurora-serverless.us](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.html#aurora-serverless-us)

NEW QUESTION 161

A company is using an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance for its internal applications. A security audit shows that the DB instance is not encrypted at rest. The company's application team needs to encrypt the DB instance.

What should the team do to meet this requirement?

- A. Stop the DB instance and modify it to enable encryption
- B. Apply this setting immediately without waiting for the next scheduled RDS maintenance window.
- C. Stop the DB instance and create an encrypted snapshot
- D. Restore the encrypted snapshot to a new encrypted DB instance
- E. Delete the original DB instance, and update the applications to point to the new encrypted DB instance.
- F. Stop the DB instance and create a snapshot
- G. Copy the snapshot into another encrypted snapshot
- H. Restore the encrypted snapshot to a new encrypted DB instance
- I. Delete the original DB instance, and update the applications to point to the new encrypted DB instance.
- J. Create an encrypted read replica of the DB instance
- K. Promote the read replica to master
- L. Delete the original DB instance, and update the applications to point to the new encrypted DB instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164

Amazon Aurora MySQL is being used by an ecommerce business to migrate its main application database. The firm is now doing OLTP stress testing using concurrent database connections. A database professional detected sluggish performance for several particular write operations during the first round of testing. Examining the Amazon CloudWatch stats for the Aurora DB cluster revealed a CPU usage of 90%.

Which actions should the database professional take to determine the main cause of excessive CPU use and sluggish performance most effectively? (Select 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: AC

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-instance-high-cpu/> <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-mysql-slow-query/>

NEW QUESTION 167

A company uses Amazon DynamoDB as the data store for its ecommerce website. The website receives little to no traffic at night, and the majority of the traffic occurs during the day. The traffic growth during peak hours is gradual and predictable on a daily basis, but it can be orders of magnitude higher than during off-peak hours.

The company initially provisioned capacity based on its average volume during the day without accounting for the variability in traffic patterns. However, the website is experiencing a significant amount of throttling during peak hours. The company wants to reduce the amount of throttling while minimizing costs.

What should a database specialist do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use reserved capacity
- B. Set it to the capacity levels required for peak daytime throughput.
- C. Use provisioned capacity
- D. Set it to the capacity levels required for peak daytime throughput.
- E. Use provisioned capacity
- F. Create an AWS Application Auto Scaling policy to update capacity based on consumption.
- G. Use on-demand capacity.

Answer: C

Explanation:

On-demand mode is a good option if any of the following are true: You create new tables with unknown workloads. You have unpredictable application traffic. You prefer the ease of paying for only what you use. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadWriteCapacityMode.html>
Amazon DynamoDB auto scaling uses the AWS Application Auto Scaling service to dynamically adjust provisioned throughput capacity on your behalf <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/AutoScaling.html>

NEW QUESTION 170

A database specialist is constructing an AWS CloudFormation stack using AWS CloudFormation. The database expert wishes to avoid the stack's Amazon RDS ProductionDatabase resource being accidentally deleted.

Which solution will satisfy this criterion?

- A. Create a stack policy to prevent update
- B. Include Effect: Deny, Resource: ProductionDatabase in the policy.
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation stack in XML format
- D. Set xAttribute as false.
- E. Create an RDS DB instance without the DeletionPolicy attribute
- F. Disable termination protection.
- G. Create a stack policy to prevent update
- H. Include Effect, Deny, and Resource :ProductionDatabase in the policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/protect-stack-resources.html> "When you set a stack policy, all resources are protected by default. To allow updates on all resources, we add an Allow statement that allows all actions on all resources. Although the Allow statement specifies all resources, the explicit Deny statement overrides it for the resource with the ProductionDatabase logical ID. This Deny statement prevents all update actions, such as replacement or deletion, on the ProductionDatabase resource."

NEW QUESTION 175

A business's production databases are housed on a 3 TB Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The database cluster is installed in the region us-east-1. For disaster recovery (DR) requirements, the company's database expert needs to fast deploy the DB cluster in another AWS Region to handle the production load with an RTO of less than two hours.

Which approach is the MOST OPERATIONALLY EFFECTIVE in meeting these requirements?

- A. Implement an AWS Lambda function to take a snapshot of the production DB cluster every 2 hours, and copy that snapshot to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region
- B. Restore the snapshot to an appropriately sized DB cluster in the DR Region.
- C. Add a cross-Region read replica in the DR Region with the same instance type as the current primary instance
- D. If the read replica in the DR Region needs to be used for production, promote the read replica to become a standalone DB cluster.
- E. Create a smaller DB cluster in the DR Region
- F. Configure an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task with change data capture (CDC) enabled to replicate data from the current production DB cluster to the DB cluster in the DR Region.
- G. Create an Aurora global database that spans two Regions
- H. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the existing database to the new global database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

RTO is 2 hours. With 3 TB database, cross-region replica is a better option

NEW QUESTION 177

A business uses Amazon EC2 instances in VPC A to serve an internal file-sharing application. This application is supported by an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in VPC B that is peering with VPC A. The corporation migrates the instances of its applications from VPC A to VPC B. The file-sharing application is no longer able to connect to the ElastiCache cluster, as shown by the logs.

What is the best course of action for a database professional to take in order to remedy this issue?

- A. Create a second security group on the EC2 instance
- B. Add an outbound rule to allow traffic from the ElastiCache cluster security group.
- C. Delete the ElastiCache security group
- D. Add an interface VPC endpoint to enable the EC2 instances to connect to the ElastiCache cluster.
- E. Modify the ElastiCache security group by adding outbound rules that allow traffic to VPC CIDR blocks from the ElastiCache cluster.
- F. Modify the ElastiCache security group by adding an inbound rule that allows traffic from the EC2 instances security group to the ElastiCache cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/vpc-peering-security-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 178

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: C

Explanation:

System snapshot can't fulfill 6 hours requirement. You need to control it by script

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/%C2%AD%C2%AD%C2%ADautomating-cross-region-cross-account>

NEW QUESTION 183

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 data capture (CDC)

Answer: A

Explanation:

"requires minimal downtime when the RDS DB instance goes live" in order to do CDC: "you must first ensure that ARCHIVELOG MODE is on to provide information to LogMiner. AWS DMS uses LogMiner to read information from the archive logs so that AWS DMS can capture changes"

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/sbs/chap-oracle2postgresql.steps.configureoracle.html> "If you want to capture and apply changes (CDC), then you also need the following privileges."

NEW QUESTION 188

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 193

An internet advertising firm stores its data in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Amazon DynamoDB Streams are enabled on the table, and one of the keys has a global secondary index. The table is encrypted using a customer-managed AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.

The firm has chosen to grow worldwide and want to duplicate the database using DynamoDB global tables in a new AWS Region.

An administrator observes the following upon review:

No role with the dynamodb:CreateGlobalTable permission exists in the account.

An empty table with the same name exists in the new Region where replication is desired.

A global secondary index with the same partition key but a different sort key exists in the new Region where replication is desired.

Which settings will prevent you from creating a global table or replica in the new Region? (Select two.)

- A. A global secondary index with the same partition key but a different sort key exists in the new Region where replication is desired.
- B. An empty table with the same name exists in the Region where replication is desired.
- C. No role with the dynamodb:CreateGlobalTable permission exists in the account.
- D. DynamoDB Streams is enabled for the table.
- E. The table is encrypted using a KMS customer managed key.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 197

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
- C. Create appropriate new logins.
- D. Use the AWS Management Console to create an AWS Managed Microsoft A
- E. Create a trust relationship with the corporate AD.
- F. Stop the RDS SQL Server DB instance, modify it to use the directory for Windows authentication, and start it again
- G. Create appropriate new logins.
- H. Use the AWS Management Console to create an AD Connecto
- I. Create a trust relationship with the corporate AD.
- J. Configure the AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain controller Security Group.

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_SQLServerWinAuth.html

NEW QUESTION 198

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 200

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

Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/aurora-postgresql-disaster-recovery-solutions-using-amazon-aurora-global>

NEW QUESTION 204

A company has a web-based survey application that uses Amazon DynamoDB. During peak usage, when survey responses are being collected, a Database Specialist sees the ProvisionedThroughputExceededException error.

What can the Database Specialist do to resolve this error? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the table to use Amazon DynamoDB Streams

- B. Purchase DynamoDB reserved capacity in the affected Region
- C. Increase the write capacity units for the specific table
- D. Change the table capacity mode to on-demand
- E. Change the table type to throughput optimized

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/switching.capacitymode.html>

NEW QUESTION 208

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: D

Explanation:

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DAX.html

"Applications that are read-intensive, but are also cost-sensitive. With DynamoDB, you provision the number of reads per second that your application requires. If read activity increases, you can increase your tables' provisioned read throughput (at an additional cost). Or, you can offload the activity from your application to a DAX cluster, and reduce the number of read capacity units that you need to purchase otherwise."

NEW QUESTION 209

A large retail company recently migrated its three-tier ecommerce applications to AWS. The company's backend database is hosted on Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. During peak times, users complain about longer page load times. A database specialist reviewed Amazon RDS Performance Insights and found a spike in IO:XactSync wait events. The SQL attached to the wait events are all single INSERT statements.

How should this issue be resolved?

- A. Modify the application to commit transactions in batches
- B. Add a new Aurora Replica to the Aurora DB cluster.
- C. Add an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster and change the application to write through.
- D. Change the Aurora DB cluster storage to Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS).

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Reference.html> "This wait most often arises when there is a very high rate of commit activity on the system. You can sometimes alleviate this wait by modifying applications to commit transactions in batches. "
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/apg-waits.xactsync.html>

NEW QUESTION 211

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 214

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 time

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_StopInstance.html

"The following are some limitations to stopping and starting a DB instance: You can't stop a DB instance that has a read replica, or that is a read replica." So if you can't stop a db with a read replica, you have to delete the read replica first to then stop it???

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_MySQL.Replication.ReadReplicas.html#U

NEW QUESTION 218

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: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/migrating-oracle-databases-with-near-zero-downtime-using-aws-dms/>

NEW QUESTION 222

A business is launching a new Amazon RDS for SQL Server database instance. The organization wishes to allow auditing of the SQL Server database.

Which measures should a database professional perform in combination to achieve this requirement? (Select two.)

- A. Create a service-linked role for Amazon RDS that grants permissions for Amazon RDS to store audit logs on Amazon S3.
- B. Set up a parameter group to configure an IAM role and an Amazon S3 bucket for audit log storage. Associate the parameter group with the DB instance.
- C. Disable Multi-AZ on the DB instance, and then enable auditing.
- D. Enable Multi-AZ after auditing is enabled.
- E. Disable automated backup on the DB instance, and then enable auditing.
- F. Enable automated backup after auditing is enabled.
- G. Set up an options group to configure an IAM role and an Amazon S3 bucket for audit log storage. Associate the options group with the DB instance.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Appendix.SQLServer.Options.Audit.html>

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/security_iam_service-with-iam.html

NEW QUESTION 225

A company is building a software as a service application. As part of the new user sign-on workflow, a Python script invokes the CreateTable operation using the Amazon DynamoDB API. After the call returns, the script attempts to call PutItem.

Occasionally, the PutItem request fails with a ResourceNotFoundException error, which causes the workflow to fail. The development team has confirmed that the same table name is used in the two API calls.

How should a database specialist fix this issue?

- A. Add an allow statement for the dynamodb:PutItem action in a policy attached to the role used by the application creating the table.
- B. Set the StreamEnabled property of the StreamSpecification parameter to true, then call PutItem.
- C. Change the application to call DescribeTable periodically until the TableStatus is ACTIVE, then call PutItem.
- D. Add a ConditionExpression parameter in the PutItem request.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_DescribeTable.html

NEW QUESTION 230

A corporation wishes to move a 1 TB Oracle database from its current location to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The database specialist at the firm noticed that the Oracle database stores 100 GB of large binary objects (LOBs) across many tables. The Oracle database supports LOBs up to 500 MB in size and an average of 350 MB. AWS DMS was picked by the Database Specialist to transfer the data with the most replication instances.

How should the database specialist improve the transfer of the database to 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

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_BestPractices.html#CHAP_BestPractices.LOBS, "AWS DMS migrates LOB data in two phases: 1.

AWS DMS creates a new row in the target table and

populates the row with all data except the associated LOB value. 2. AWS DMS updates the row in the target table with the LOB data." This means that we would need two tasks, one per phase and use limited LOB mode for best performance.

NEW QUESTION 231

A business's production database is hosted on a single-node Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The database instance is hosted in a United States AWS Region.

A week before a significant sales event, a fresh database maintenance update is released. The maintenance update has been designated as necessary. The firm wants to minimize the database instance's downtime and requests that a database expert make the database instance highly accessible until the sales event concludes.

Which solution will satisfy these criteria?

- A. Defer the maintenance update until the sales event is over.
- B. Create a read replica with the latest update
- C. Initiate a failover before the sales event.
- D. Create a read replica with the latest update
- E. Transfer all read-only traffic to the read replica during the sales event.
- F. Convert the DB instance into a Multi-AZ deployment
- G. Apply the maintenance update.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-required-maintenance/>

NEW QUESTION 233

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: A

Explanation:

Snapshot is lazy loaded. If the volume is accessed where the data is not loaded, the application accessing the volume encounters a higher latency than normal while the data gets loaded.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/11/amazon-efs-fast-snapshot-restore-eliminates-need-for-p>

NEW QUESTION 238

Amazon Neptune is being used by a corporation as the graph database for one of its products. During an ETL procedure, the company's data science team produced enormous volumes of temporary data by unintentionally. The Neptune DB cluster extended its storage capacity automatically to handle the added data, but the data science team erased the superfluous data.

What should a database professional do to prevent incurring extra expenditures for cluster volume space that is not being used?

- A. Take a snapshot of the cluster volume
- B. Restore the snapshot in another cluster with a smaller volume size.
- C. Use the AWS CLI to turn on automatic resizing of the cluster volume.
- D. Export the cluster data into a new Neptune DB cluster.
- E. Add a Neptune read replica to the cluster
- F. Promote this replica as a new primary DB instance
- G. Reset the storage space of the cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The only way to shrink the storage space used by your DB cluster when you have a large amount of unused allocated space is to export all the data in your graph and then reload it into a new DB cluster. Creating and restoring a snapshot does not reduce the amount of storage allocated for your DB cluster, because a snapshot retains the original image of the cluster's underlying storage.

NEW QUESTION 243

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: BE

Explanation:

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#cfn-best-practices

NEW QUESTION 244

A database specialist deployed an Amazon RDS DB instance in Dev-VPC1 used by their development team. Dev-VPC1 has a peering connection with Dev-VPC2 that belongs to a different development team in the same department. The networking team confirmed that the routing between VPCs is correct; however, the database engineers in Dev-VPC2 are getting a timeout connections error when trying to connect to the database in Dev-VPC1.

What is likely causing the timeouts?

- A. The database is deployed in a VPC that is in a different Region.
- B. The database is deployed in a VPC that is in a different Availability Zone.
- C. The database is deployed with misconfigured security groups.
- D. The database is deployed with the wrong client connect timeout configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, with a VPC in another AWS account, or with a VPC in a different AWS Region." https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_VPC.Scenarios.html

NEW QUESTION 247

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: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.BestPractices.html#Aur>

NEW QUESTION 248

Amazon DynamoDB global tables are being used by a business to power an online gaming game. The game is played by gamers from all around the globe. As the game became popularity, the amount of queries to DynamoDB substantially rose. Recently, gamers have complained about the game's condition being inconsistent between nations. A database professional notices that the ReplicationLatency metric for many replica tables is set to an abnormally high value. Which strategy will resolve the issue?

- A. Configure all replica tables to use DynamoDB auto scaling.
- B. Configure a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster on each of the replicas.
- C. Configure the primary table to use DynamoDB auto scaling and the replica tables to use manually provisioned capacity.
- D. Configure the table-level write throughput limit service quota to a higher value.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/V2globaltables_reqs_bestpractices.html

NEW QUESTION 251

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 252

A bank intends to utilize Amazon RDS to host a MySQL database instance. The database should be able to handle high-volume read requests with extremely few repeated queries.

Which solution satisfies these criteria?

- A. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluste
- B. Use a write-through strategy to populate the cache.
- C. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluste
- D. Use a lazy loading strategy to populate the cache.
- E. Change the DB instance to Multi-AZ with a standby instance in another AWS Region.
- F. Create a read replica of the DB instanc
- G. Use the read replica to distribute the read traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 255

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: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/11/amazon-aurora-simplifies-workload-management-with-c>

NEW QUESTION 259

A company is running an on-premises application comprised of a web tier, an application tier, and a MySQL database tier. The database is used primarily during business hours with random activity peaks throughout the day. A database specialist needs to improve the availability and reduce the cost of the MySQL database tier as part of the company's migration to AWS.

Which MySQL database option would meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon RDS for MySQL with Multi-AZ
- B. Amazon Aurora Serverless MySQL cluster
- C. Amazon Aurora MySQL cluster
- D. Amazon RDS for MySQL with read replica

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 263

A company uses an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance for its customer relationship management (CRM) system. New compliance requirements specify that the database must be encrypted at rest.

Which action will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an encrypted copy of manual snapshot of the DB instance
- B. Restore a new DB instance from the encrypted snapshot.
- C. Modify the DB instance and enable encryption.
- D. Restore a DB instance from the most recent automated snapshot and enable encryption.
- E. Create an encrypted read replica of the DB instance
- F. Promote the read replica to a standalone instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/patterns/encrypt-an-existing-amazon-rds-for-postgresql> You can enable encryption for an Amazon RDS DB instance when you create it, but not after it's created.

However, you can add encryption to an unencrypted DB instance by creating a snapshot of your DB instance, and then creating an encrypted copy of that snapshot. You can then restore a DB instance from the encrypted snapshot to get an encrypted copy of your original DB instance. The pattern uses AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate data and AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for encryption.

NEW QUESTION 266

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 271

In one AWS account, a business runs a two-tier ecommerce application. An Amazon RDS for MySQL

Multi-AZ database instance serves as the application's backend. A developer removed the database instance in the production environment by accident. Although the organization recovers the database, the incident results in hours of outage and financial loss.

Which combination of adjustments would reduce the likelihood that this error will occur again in the future? (Select three.)

- A. Grant least privilege to groups, IAM users, and roles.
- B. Allow all users to restore a database from a backup.
- C. Enable deletion protection on existing production DB instances.
- D. Use an ACL policy to restrict users from DB instance deletion.
- E. Enable AWS CloudTrail logging and Enhanced Monitoring.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 274

A financial organization must ensure that the most current 90 days of MySQL database backups are accessible. Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances are used to host all MySQL databases. A database expert must create

a solution that satisfies the criteria for backup retention with the least amount of development work feasible. Which strategy should the database administrator take?

- A. Use AWS Backup to build a backup plan for the required retention period.
- B. Assign the DB instances to the backup plan.
- C. Modify the DB instances to enable the automated backup option.
- D. Select the required backup retention period.
- E. Automate a daily cron job on an Amazon EC2 instance to create MySQL dumps, transfer to Amazon S3, and implement an S3 Lifecycle policy to meet the retention requirement.
- F. Use AWS Lambda to schedule a daily manual snapshot of the DB instance.
- G. Delete snapshots that exceed the retention requirement.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithAutomatedBackups.html

NEW QUESTION 275

A clothing company uses a custom ecommerce application and a PostgreSQL database to sell clothes to thousands of users from multiple countries. The company is migrating its application and database from its on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company has selected Amazon EC2 for the application and Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL for the database. The company requires database passwords to be changed every 60 days. A Database Specialist needs to ensure that the credentials used by the web application to connect to the database are managed securely. Which approach should the Database Specialist take to securely manage the database credentials?

- A. Store the credentials in a text file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Restrict permissions on the bucket to the IAM role associated with the instance profile only.
- C. Modify the application to download the text file and retrieve the credentials on start up.
- D. Update the text file every 60 days.
- E. Configure IAM database authentication for the application to connect to the database.
- F. Create an IAM user and map it to a separate database user for each ecommerce user.
- G. Require users to update their passwords every 60 days.
- H. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager.
- I. Restrict permissions on the secret to only the IAM role associated with the instance profile.
- J. Modify the application to retrieve the credentials from Secrets Manager on start up.
- K. Configure the rotation interval to 60 days.
- L. Store the credentials in an encrypted text file in the application Amazon Machine Image (AMI).
- M. Use AWS KMS to store the key for decrypting the text file.
- N. Modify the application to decrypt the text file and retrieve the credentials on start up.
- O. Update the text file and publish a new AMI every 60 days.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 277

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