



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Database-Specialty

AWS Certified Database - Specialty

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 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 3

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 4

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 5

A ride-hailing application uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance as persistent storage for bookings. This application is very popular and the company expects a tenfold increase in the user base in next few months. The application experiences more traffic during the morning and evening hours.

This application has two parts:

- An in-house booking component that accepts online bookings that directly correspond to simultaneous requests from users.
- A third-party customer relationship management (CRM) component used by customer care representatives. The CRM uses queries to access booking data.

A database specialist needs to design a cost-effective database solution to handle this workload. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis to accept the booking
- B. Associate an AWS Lambda function to capture changes and push the booking data to the RDS for MySQL DB instance used by the CRM.
- C. Use Amazon DynamoDB to accept the booking
- D. Enable DynamoDB Streams and associate an AWS Lambda function to capture changes and push the booking data to an Amazon SQS queue
- E. This triggers another Lambda function that pulls data from Amazon SQS and writes it to the RDS for MySQL DB instance used by the CRM.
- F. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis to accept the booking
- G. Associate an AWS Lambda function to capture changes and push the booking data to an Amazon Redshift database used by the CRM.
- H. Use Amazon DynamoDB to accept the booking
- I. Enable DynamoDB Streams and associate an AWS Lambda function to capture changes and push the booking data to Amazon Athena, which is used by the CRM.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

A company maintains several databases using Amazon RDS for MySQL and PostgreSQL. Each RDS database generates log files with retention periods set to their default values. The company has now mandated that database logs be maintained for up to 90 days in a centralized repository to facilitate real-time and after-the-fact analyses.

What should a Database Specialist do to meet these requirements with minimal effort?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to pull logs from the RDS databases and consolidate the log files in an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Set a lifecycle policy to expire the objects after 90 days.
- C. Modify the RDS databases to publish log to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- D. Change the log retention policy for each log group to expire the events after 90 days.
- E. Write a stored procedure in each RDS database to download the logs and consolidate the log files in an Amazon S3 bucket
- F. Set a lifecycle policy to expire the objects after 90 days.
- G. Create an AWS Lambda function to download the logs from the RDS databases and publish the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- H. Change the log retention policy for the log group to expire the events after 90 days.

Answer: 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 7

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 8

A global digital advertising company captures browsing metadata to contextually display relevant images, pages, and links to targeted users. A single page load can generate multiple events that need to be stored individually. The maximum size of an event is 200 KB and the average size is 10 KB. Each page load must query the user's browsing history to provide targeting recommendations. The advertising company expects over 1 billion page visits per day from users in the United States, Europe, Hong Kong, and India. The structure of the metadata varies depending on the event. Additionally, the browsing metadata must be written and read with very low latency to ensure a good viewing experience for the users.

Which database solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon DocumentDB
- B. Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployment
- C. Amazon DynamoDB global table
- D. Amazon Aurora Global Database

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

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

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

- G. The local storage used to store temporary tables is full
- H. The Database Specialist needs to enable localstorage scaling.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 12

Recently, an ecommerce business transferred one of its SQL Server databases to an Amazon RDS for SQL Server Enterprise Edition database instance. The corporation anticipates an increase in read traffic as a result of an approaching sale. To accommodate the projected read load, a database professional must establish a read replica of the database instance. Which procedures should the database professional do prior to establishing the read replica? (Select two.)

- A. Identify a potential downtime window and stop the application calls to the source DB instance.
- B. Ensure that automatic backups are enabled for the source DB instance.
- C. Ensure that the source DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment with Always ON Availability Groups.
- D. Ensure that the source DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment with SQL Server Database Mirroring(DBM).
- E. Modify the read replica parameter group setting and set the value to 1.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/SQLServer.ReadReplicas.html>

NEW QUESTION 14

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
Kindle RSS

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 16

A database specialist is building a system that uses a static vendor dataset of postal codes and related territory information that is less than 1 GB in size. The dataset is loaded into the application's cache at start up. The company needs to store this data in a way that provides the lowest cost with a low application startup time.

Which approach will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance
- B. Shut down the instance once the data has been read.
- C. Use Amazon Aurora Serverless
- D. Allow the service to spin resources up and down, as needed.
- E. Use Amazon DynamoDB in on-demand capacity mode.
- F. Use Amazon S3 and load the data from flat files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.sumologic.com/insight/s3-cost-optimization/>

For example, for 1 GB file stored on S3 with 1 TB of storage provisioned, you are billed for 1 GB only. In a lot of other services such as Amazon EC2, Amazon Elastic Block Storage (Amazon EBS) and Amazon DynamoDB you pay for provisioned capacity. For example, in the case of Amazon EBS disk you pay for the size of 1 TB of disk even if you just save 1 GB file. This makes managing S3 cost easier than many other services including Amazon EBS and Amazon EC2. On S3 there is no risk of over-provisioning and no need to manage disk utilization.

NEW QUESTION 18

A company has an on-premises system that tracks various database operations that occur over the lifetime of a database, including database shutdown, deletion, creation, and backup.

The company recently moved two databases to Amazon RDS and is looking at a solution that would satisfy these requirements. The data could be used by other systems within the company.

Which solution will meet these requirements with minimal effort?

- A. Create an Amazon Cloudwatch Events rule with the operations that need to be tracked on Amazon RD
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to act on these rules and write the output to the tracking systems.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to trigger on AWS CloudTrail API call
- D. Filter on specific RDS API calls and write the output to the tracking systems.
- E. Create RDS event subscription
- F. Have the tracking systems subscribe to specific RDS event system notifications.
- G. Write RDS logs to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function to act on these rules and write the output to the tracking systems.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

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

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/red-ug/encryption.html>

NEW QUESTION 22

A company needs to migrate Oracle Database Standard Edition running on an Amazon EC2 instance to an Amazon RDS for Oracle DB instance with Multi-AZ. The database supports an ecommerce website that runs continuously. The company can only provide a maintenance window of up to 5 minutes.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) on the EC2 instance and the RDS DB instance. Update the connection string to point to the RAC cluster
- B. Once the EC2 instance and RDS DB instance are in sync, fail over from Amazon EC2 to Amazon RDS.
- C. Export the Oracle database from the EC2 instance using Oracle Data Pump and perform an import into Amazon RDS
- D. Stop the application for the entire process
- E. When the import is complete, change the database connection string and then restart the application.
- F. Configure AWS DMS with the EC2 instance as the source and the RDS DB instance as the destination. Stop the application when the replication is in sync, change the database connection string, and then restart the application.
- G. Configure AWS DataSync with the EC2 instance as the source and the RDS DB instance as the destination
- H. Stop the application when the replication is in sync, change the database connection string, and then restart the application.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

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 26

A company is releasing a new mobile game featuring a team play mode. As a group of mobile device users play together, an item containing their statuses is updated in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Periodically, the other users' devices read the latest statuses of their teammates from the table using the BatchGetItem operation.

Prior to launch, some testers submitted bug reports claiming that the status data they were seeing in the game was not up-to-date. The developers are unable to replicate this issue and have asked a database specialist for a recommendation.

Which recommendation would resolve this issue?

- A. Ensure the DynamoDB table is configured to be always consistent.
- B. Ensure the BatchGetItem operation is called with the ConsistentRead parameter set to false.
- C. Enable a stream on the DynamoDB table and subscribe each device to the stream to ensure all devices receive up-to-date status information.
- D. Ensure the BatchGetItem operation is called with the ConsistentRead parameter set to true.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ja_jp/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/API_BatchGetItem_v20111205.htm By default, BatchGetItem performs eventually consistent reads on every table in the request. If you want strongly consistent reads instead, you can set ConsistentRead to true for any or all tables.

NEW QUESTION 27

An online advertising website uses an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand capacity mode as its data store. The website also has a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster in the same VPC as its web application server. The application needs to perform infrequent writes and many strongly consistent reads from the data store by querying the DAX cluster.

During a performance audit, a systems administrator notices that the application can look up items by using the DAX cluster. However, the QueryCacheHits metric for the DAX cluster consistently shows 0 while the QueryCacheMisses metric continuously keeps growing in Amazon CloudWatch.

What is the MOST likely reason for this occurrence?

- A. A VPC endpoint was not added to access DynamoDB.
- B. Strongly consistent reads are always passed through DAX to DynamoDB.
- C. DynamoDB is scaling due to a burst in traffic, resulting in degraded performance.
- D. A VPC endpoint was not added to access CloudWatch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

"If the request specifies strongly consistent reads, DAX passes the request through to DynamoDB. The results from DynamoDB are not cached in DAX. Instead, they are simply returned to the application."

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32

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.stackovercloud.com/2019/11/27/new-for-amazon-aurora-use-machine-learning-directly-from-your>

NEW QUESTION 37

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 40

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 44

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

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

Which database engine meets these requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48

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 set 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.ht>

NEW QUESTION 52

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. 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 56

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-> "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 60

Amazon RDS for Oracle with Transparent Data Encryption is used by a financial services organization (TDE). At all times, the organization is obligated to encrypt its data at rest. The decryption key must be widely distributed, and access to the key must be restricted. The organization must be able to rotate the encryption key on demand to comply with regulatory requirements. If any possible security vulnerabilities are discovered, the organization must be able to disable the key. Additionally, the company's overhead must be kept to a minimal.

What method should the database administrator use to configure the encryption to fulfill these specifications?

- A. AWS CloudHSM
- B. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) with an AWS managed key
- C. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) with server-side encryption
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) CMK with customer-provided material

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/kms-best-practices/aws-managed-and-customer-managed-cmks>

NEW QUESTION 61

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 66

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 71

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 72

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

To minimize downtime, modify the Amazon RDS DB instance to a Multi-AZ deployment. For Multi-AZ deployments, OS maintenance is applied to the secondary instance first, then the instance fails over, and then the primary instance is updated. The downtime is during failover. For more information, see Maintenance for Multi-AZ Deployments. <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> The availability benefits of Multi-AZ also extend to planned maintenance. For example, with automated backups, I/O activity is no longer suspended on your primary during your preferred backup window, since backups are taken from the standby. In the case of patching or DB instance class scaling, these operations occur first on the standby, prior to automatic fail over. As a result, your availability impact is limited to the time required for automatic failover to complete.

NEW QUESTION 74

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 78

A company is due for renewing its database license. The company wants to migrate its 80 TB transactional database system from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. The migration should incur the least possible downtime on the downstream database applications. The company's network infrastructure has limited network bandwidth that is shared with other applications.

Which solution should a database specialist use for a timely migration?

- A. Perform a full backup of the source database to AWS Snowball Edge appliances and ship them to be loaded to Amazon S3. Use AWS DMS to migrate change data capture (CDC) data from the source database to Amazon S3. Use a second AWS DMS task to migrate all the S3 data to the target database.
- B. Perform a full backup of the source database to AWS Snowball Edge appliances and ship them to be loaded to Amazon S3. Periodically perform incremental backups of the source database to be shipped in another Snowball Edge appliance to handle syncing change data capture (CDC) data from the source to the target database.
- C. Use AWS DMS to migrate the full load of the source database over a VPN tunnel using the internet for its primary connection.
- D. Allow AWS DMS to handle syncing change data capture (CDC) data from the source to the target database.
- E. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the full load of the source database over a VPN tunnel using the internet for its primary connection.
- F. Allow AWS SCT to handle syncing change data capture (CDC) data from the source to the target database.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Target.S3.html Using Amazon S3 as a target for AWS Database Migration Service

NEW QUESTION 82

A company developed a new application that is deployed on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances use the security group named sg-application-servers. The company needs a database to store the data from the application and decides to use an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The DB instance is deployed in private DB subnet.

What is the MOST restrictive configuration for the DB instance security group?

- A. Only allow incoming traffic from the sg-application-servers security group on port 3306.
- B. Only allow incoming traffic from the sg-application-servers security group on port 443.
- C. Only allow incoming traffic from the subnet of the application servers on port 3306.
- D. Only allow incoming traffic from the subnet of the application servers on port 443.

Answer: A

Explanation:

most restrictive approach is to allow only incoming connections from SG of EC2 instance on port 3306

NEW QUESTION 83

To meet new data compliance requirements, a company needs to keep critical data durably stored and readily accessible for 7 years. Data that is more than 1 year old is considered archival data and must automatically be moved out of the Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster every week. On average, around 10 GB of new data is added to the database every month. A database specialist must choose the most operationally efficient solution to migrate the archival data to Amazon S3. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create a custom script that exports archival data from the DB cluster to Amazon S3 using a SQL view, then deletes the archival data from the DB cluster.
- B. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance with a weekly cron job to execute the custom script.
- C. Configure an AWS Lambda function that exports archival data from the DB cluster to Amazon S3 using a SELECT INTO OUTFILE S3 statement, then deletes the archival data from the DB cluster.
- D. Schedule the Lambda function to run weekly using Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events).
- E. Configure two AWS Lambda functions: one that exports archival data from the DB cluster to Amazon S3 using the mysqldump utility, and another that deletes the archival data from the DB cluster.
- F. Schedule both Lambda functions to run weekly using Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events).
- G. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to continually export the archival data from the DB cluster to Amazon S3. Configure an AWS Data Pipeline process to run weekly that executes a custom SQL script to delete the archival data from the DB cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraMySQL.Integrating.SaveIntoS3.htm>

NEW QUESTION 88

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

Which step will provide additional security?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

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

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

A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

An online shopping company has a large inflow of shopping requests daily. As a result, there is a consistent load on the company's Amazon RDS database. A database specialist needs to ensure the database is up and running at all times. The database specialist wants an automatic notification system for issues that may cause database downtime or for configuration changes made to the database.

What should the database specialist do to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events event to send a notification using Amazon SNS on every API call logged in AWS CloudTrail.
- B. Subscribe to an RDS event subscription and configure it to use an Amazon SNS topic to send notifications.
- C. Use Amazon SES to send notifications based on configured Amazon CloudWatch Events events.
- D. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms on various metrics, such as FreeStorageSpace for the RDS instance.
- E. Enable email notifications for AWS Trusted Advisor.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 97

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 want 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 updat
- C. Initiate a failover before the sales event.
- D. Create a read replica with the latest updat
- E. Transfer all read-only traffic to the read replica during the sales event.
- F. Convert the DB instance into a Multi-AZ deploymen
- G. Apply the maintenance update.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 99

A stock market analysis firm maintains two locations: one in the us-east-1 Region and another in the eu-west-2 Region. The business want to build an AWS database solution capable of providing rapid and accurate updates.

Dashboards with advanced analytical queries are used to present data in the eu-west-2 office. Because the corporation will use these dashboards to make purchasing choices, they must have less than a second to obtain application data.

Which solution satisfies these criteria and gives the MOST CURRENT dashboard?

- A. Deploy an Amazon RDS DB instance in us-east-1 with a read replica instance in eu-west-2. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in eu-west-2 to cache data from the read replica to generate the dashboards.
- B. Use an Amazon DynamoDB global table in us-east-1 with replication into eu-west-2. Use multi-active replication to ensure that updates are quickly propagated to eu-west-2.
- C. Use an Amazon Aurora global databas
- D. Deploy the primary DB cluster in us-east-1. Deploy the secondary DB cluster in eu-west-2. Configure the dashboard application to read from the secondary cluster.
- E. Deploy an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in us-east-1 with a read replica instance in eu-west-2. Configure the dashboard application to read from the read replica.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Aurora global databases span multiple AWS Regions, enabling low latency global reads and providing fast recovery from the rare outage that might affect an entire AWS Region. An Aurora global database has a primary DB cluster in one Region, and up to five secondary DB clusters in different Regions.

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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 101

A database specialist must create nightly backups of an Amazon DynamoDB table in a mission-critical workload as part of a disaster recovery strategy.

Which backup methodology should the database specialist use to MINIMIZE management overhead?

- A. Install the AWS CLI on an Amazon EC2 instance
- B. Write a CLI command that creates a backup of the DynamoDB table
- C. Create a scheduled job or task that executes the command on a nightly basis.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that creates a backup of the DynamoDB table
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule that executes the Lambda function on a nightly basis.
- F. Create a backup plan using AWS Backup, specify a backup frequency of every 24 hours, and give the plan a nightly backup window.
- G. Configure DynamoDB backup and restore for an on-demand backup frequency of every 24 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/CreateBackup.html#:~:text=If%20you%2>
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/backuprestore_HowItWorks.html

NEW QUESTION 105

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 cluster
- B. Use a write-through strategy to populate the cache.
- C. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster
- 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 instance
- G. Use the read replica to distribute the read traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 107

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_RebootInstance.html <https://exain.wordpress.com/2017/07/12/amazon-rds-multi-az-setup-failover-simulation/>

"Rebooting with failover is beneficial when you want to simulate a failure of a DB instance for testing, or restore operations to the original AZ after a failover occurs."

NEW QUESTION 109

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-postgresq> 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 112

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 optio
- 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 115

A large gaming company is creating a centralized solution to store player session state for multiple online games. The workload required key-value storage with low latency and will be an equal mix of reads and writes. Data should be written into the AWS Region closest to the user across the games' geographically distributed user base. The architecture should minimize the amount of overhead required to manage the replication of data between Regions. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon RDS for MySQL with multi-Region read replicas
- B. Amazon Aurora global database
- C. Amazon RDS for Oracle with GoldenGate
- D. Amazon DynamoDB global tables

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116

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