DBS-C01^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

A company is running a website on Amazon EC2 instances deployed in multiple Availability Zones (AZs). The site performs a high number of repetitive reads and writes each second on an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi- AZ DB instance with General Purpose SSD (gp2) storage. After comprehensive testing and analysis, a database specialist discovers that there is high read latency and high CPU utilization on the DB instance.

Which approach should the database specialist to take to resolve this issue without changing the application?

A. Implementing sharding to distribute the load to multiple RDS for MySQL databases.

B. Use the same RDS for MySQL instance class with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) storage.

C. Add an RDS for MySQL read replica.

D. Modify the RDS for MySQL database class to a bigger size and implement Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS).

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

A global company is developing an application across multiple AWS Regions. The company needs a database solution with low latency in each Region and automatic disaster recovery. The database must be deployed in an active-active configuration with automatic data synchronization between Regions.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LOWEST latency?

A. Amazon RDS with cross-Region read replicas

B. Amazon DynamoDB global tables

C. Amazon Aurora global database

D. Amazon Athena and Amazon S3 with S3 Cross Region Replication

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

A Database Specialist is working with a company to launch a new website built on Amazon Aurora with several Aurora Replicas. This new website will replace an on-premises website connected to a legacy relational database. Due to stability issues in the legacy database, the company would like to test the resiliency of Aurora.

Which action can the Database Specialist take to test the resiliency of the Aurora DB cluster?

A. Stop the DB cluster and analyze how the website responds

B. Use Aurora fault injection to crash the master DB instance

C. Remove the DB cluster endpoint to simulate a master DB instance failure

D. Use Aurora Backtrack to crash the DB cluster

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraMySQL.Managi
ng.FaultInjectionQueries.html "You can test the fault tolerance of your Amazon Aurora DB cluster by using fault injection queries. Fault injection queries are issued as SQL commands to an Amazon Aurora instance and they enable you to schedule a simulated occurrence of one of the following events: A crash of a writer or reader DB instance A failure of an Aurora Replica A disk failure Disk congestion When a fault injection query specifies a crash, it forces a crash of the Aurora DB instance. The other fault injection queries result in simulations of failure events, but don\\'t cause the event to occur. When you submit a fault injection query, you also specify an amount of time for the failure event simulation to occur for."

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. Apply the changes immediately.

D. Take a snapshot of the Aurora DB cluster and encrypt the snapshot using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key. Restore the snapshot to a new DB cluster and update the financial application database endpoints.

E. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to secure the in-transit connection between the financial application and the Aurora DB cluster.

Correct Answer: AB

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

QUESTION 5

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. Restore the snapshot to a new DB cluster using the AWS CLI.

B. Create a dump file from the DB cluster. Load the dump file into a new DB cluster.

C. Schedule a job to create a clone of the DB cluster at the end of the overnight batch process.

D. 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. Set up a time for the AWS DMS stream to stop when the new cluster is current.

Correct Answer: C

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