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AWS Certified Database - Specialty (DBS-C01)

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QUESTION 1

A security team is conducting an audit for a financial company. The security team discovers that the database credentials of an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance are hardcoded in the source code. The source code is stored in a shared

location for automatic deployment and is exposed to all users who can access the location.

A database specialist must use encryption to ensure that the credentials are not visible in the source code.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to encrypt the most recent database backup. Restore the backup as a new database to activate encryption.
- B. Store the source code to access the credentials in an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store secure string parameter that is encrypted by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Access the code with calls to Systems Manager.
- C. Store the credentials in an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store secure string parameter that is encrypted by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Access the credentials with calls to Systems Manager.
- D. Use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to encrypt the DB instance at rest. Activate RDS encryption in transit by using SSL certificates.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: only creds in system manager secure parameter.

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/USER_WorkingWithParamGroups.html

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: B

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."

QUESTION 4

A company is running critical applications on AWS. Most of the application deployments use Amazon Aurora MySQL for the database stack. The company uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy the DB instances.

The company's application team recently implemented a CI/CD pipeline. A database engineer needs to integrate the database deployment CloudFormation stack with the newly built CI/CD platform. Updates to the CloudFormation stack must not update existing production database resources.

Which CloudFormation stack policy action should the database engineer implement to meet these requirements?

- A. Use a Deny statement for the Update:Modify action on the production database resources.
- B. Use a Deny statement for the action on the production database resources.
- C. Use a Deny statement for the Update:Delete action on the production database resources.
- D. Use a Deny statement for the Update:Replace action on the production database resources.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://serverfault.com/>

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