

## DBS-C01<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified Database - Specialty (DBS-C01)

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**QUESTION 1**

A database specialist is responsible for an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance with one read replica. The DB instance and the read replica are assigned to the default parameter group. The database team currently runs test queries against a read replica. The database team wants to create additional tables in the read replica that will only be accessible from the read replica to benefit the tests.

Which should the database specialist do to allow the database team to create the test tables?

- A. Contact AWS Support to disable read-only mode on the read replica. Reboot the read replica. Connect to the read replica and create the tables.
- B. Change the `read_only` parameter to false (`read_only=0`) in the default parameter group of the read replica. Perform a reboot without failover. Connect to the read replica and create the tables using the `local_only` MySQL option.
- C. Change the `read_only` parameter to false (`read_only=0`) in the default parameter group. Reboot the read replica. Connect to the read replica and create the tables.
- D. Create a new DB parameter group. Change the `read_only` parameter to false (`read_only=0`). Associate the read replica with the new group. Reboot the read replica. Connect to the read replica and create the tables.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-read-replica/>

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**QUESTION 2**

A company runs online transaction processing (OLTP) workloads on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL Multi-AZ DB instance. Tests were run on the database after work hours, which generated additional database logs. The free storage of the RDS DB instance is low due to these additional logs.

What should the company do to address this space constraint issue?

- A. Log in to the host and run the `rm $PGDATA/pg_logs/*` command
- B. Modify the `rds.log_retention_period` parameter to 1440 and wait up to 24 hours for database logs to be deleted
- C. Create a ticket with AWS Support to have the logs deleted
- D. Run the `SELECT rds_rotate_error_log()` stored procedure to rotate the logs

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To set the retention period for system logs, use the `rds.log_retention_period` parameter. You can find `rds.log_retention_period` in the DB parameter group associated with your DB instance. The unit for this parameter is minutes.

For example, a setting of 1,440 retains logs for one day. The default value is 4,320 (three days). The maximum value is 10,080 (seven days).

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/USER\\_LogAccess.Concepts.PostgreSQL.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/USER_LogAccess.Concepts.PostgreSQL.html)

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**QUESTION 3**

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.

Correct 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](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_CreateSnapshot.html)

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**QUESTION 4**

A company has branch offices in the United States and Singapore. The company has a three-tier web application that uses a shared database. The database runs on an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance that is hosted in the us-west-2 Region. The application has a distributed front end that is deployed in us-west-2 and in the ap-southeast-1 Region. The company uses this front end as a dashboard that provides statistics to sales managers in each branch office.

The dashboard loads more slowly in the Singapore branch office than in the United States branch office. The company needs a solution so that the dashboard loads consistently for users in each location.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Take a snapshot of the DB instance in us-west-2. Create a new DB instance in ap-southeast-2 from the snapshot. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access the new DB instance.
- B. Create an RDS read replica in ap-southeast-1 from the primary DB instance in us-west-2. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access the read replica.
- C. Create a new DB instance in ap-southeast-1. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) and change data capture (CDC) to update the new DB instance in ap-southeast-1. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access the new DB instance.
- D. Create an RDS read replica in us-west-2, where the primary DB instance resides. Create a read replica in ap-southeast-1 from the read replica in us-west-2. Reconfigure the ap-southeast-1 front-end dashboard to access the read replica in ap-southeast-1.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 5**

A company has a on-premises Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) database. The company wants to migrate the database to AWS and reduce licensing costs. The company's application team wants to store JSON payloads that expire after 28 hours. The company has development capacity if code changes are required.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon DynamoDB and leverage the Time to Live (TTL) feature to automatically expire the data.
- B. Use Amazon RDS for Oracle with Multi-AZ. Create an AWS Lambda function to purge the expired data. Schedule the Lambda function to run daily using Amazon EventBridge.
- C. Use Amazon DocumentDB with a read replica in a different Availability Zone. Use DocumentDB change streams to expire the data.
- D. Use Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL with Multi-AZ and leverage the Time to Live (TTL) feature to automatically expire the data.

Correct Answer: A

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