

DBS-C01^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

A database specialist needs to replace the encryption key for an Amazon RDS DB instance. The database specialist needs to take immediate action to ensure security of the database.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the DB instance to update the encryption key. Perform this update immediately without waiting for the next scheduled maintenance window.
- B. Export the database to an Amazon S3 bucket. Import the data to an existing DB instance by using the export file. Specify a new encryption key during the import process.
- C. Create a manual snapshot of the DB instance. Create an encrypted copy of the snapshot by using a new encryption key. Create a new DB instance from the encrypted snapshot.
- D. Create a manual snapshot of the DB instance. Restore the snapshot to a new DB instance. Specify a new encryption key during the restoration process.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: C

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.Managing.FaultTolerance>

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>

QUESTION 3

A Database Specialist is designing a new database infrastructure for a ride hailing application. The application data includes a ride tracking system that stores GPS coordinates for all rides. Real-time statistics and metadata lookups must be performed with high throughput and microsecond latency. The database should be fault tolerant with minimal operational overhead and development effort.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST efficient way?

- A. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL as the database and use Amazon ElastiCache
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the database and use DynamoDB Accelerator
- C. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL as the database and use Aurora's buffer cache
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the database and use Amazon API Gateway

Correct Answer: B

[https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/dax/#:~:text=Amazon%20DynamoDB%20Accelerator%20\(DAX\)%20is,millions%20of%20requests%20per%20second. "](https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/dax/#:~:text=Amazon%20DynamoDB%20Accelerator%20(DAX)%20is,millions%20of%20requests%20per%20second.)

Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) is a fully managed, highly available, in-memory cache for DynamoDB that delivers up to a 10x performance improvement from milliseconds to microseconds even at millions of requests per second. "

QUESTION 4

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

QUESTION 5

A company wants to improve its ecommerce website on AWS. A database specialist decides to add Amazon

ElastiCache for Redis in the implementation stack to ease the workload off the database and shorten the website response times. The database specialist must also ensure the ecommerce website is highly available within the company's AWS Region.

How should the database specialist deploy ElastiCache to meet this requirement?

- A. Launch an ElastiCache for Redis cluster using the AWS CLI with the -cluster-enabled switch.
- B. Launch an ElastiCache for Redis cluster and select read replicas in different Availability Zones.
- C. Launch two ElastiCache for Redis clusters in two different Availability Zones. Configure Redis streams to replicate the cache from the primary cluster to another.
- D. Launch an ElastiCache cluster in the primary Availability Zone and restore the cluster's snapshot to a different Availability Zone during disaster recovery.

Correct Answer: B

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

You can enable Multi-AZ only on Redis (cluster mode disabled) clusters that have at least one available read replica. Clusters without read replicas do not provide high availability or fault tolerance.

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