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AWS Certified Database - Specialty (DBS-C01)





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QUESTION 1

A company runs hundreds of Microsoft SQL Server databases on Windows servers in its on-premises data center. A database specialist needs to migrate these databases to Linux on AWS. Which combination of steps should the database specialist take to meet this requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. Install AWS Systems Manager Agent on the on-premises servers. Use Systems Manager Run Command to install the Windows to Linux replatforming assistant for Microsoft SQL Server Databases.
- B. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to install and configure the AWS Schema Conversion Tool on the on-premises servers.
- C. On the Amazon EC2 console, launch EC2 instances and select a Linux AMI that includes SQL Server. Install and configure AWS Systems Manager Agent on the EC2 instances.
- D. On the AWS Management Console, set up Amazon RDS for SQL Server DB instances with Linux as the operating system. Install AWS Systems Manager Agent on the DB instances by using an options group.
- E. Open the Windows to Linux replatforming assistant tool. Enter configuration details of the source and destination databases. Start migration.
- F. On the AWS Management Console, set up AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) by entering details of the source SQL Server database and the destination SQL Server database on AWS. Start migration.

Correct Answer: ACE

Explanation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/replatform-sql-server.html>
https://d1.awsstatic.com/events/reinvent/2019/REPEAT_1_Leverage_automation_to_replatform_SQL_Server_to_Linux_WIN322-R1.pdf

QUESTION 2

A company is using a Single-AZ Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance for development. The DB instance is experiencing slow performance when queries are executed. Amazon CloudWatch metrics indicate that the instance requires more I/O capacity.

Which actions can a database specialist perform to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Restart the application tool used to execute queries.
- B. Change to a database instance class with higher throughput.
- C. Convert from Single-AZ to Multi-AZ.
- D. Increase the I/O parameter in Amazon RDS Enhanced Monitoring.
- E. Convert from General Purpose to Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS).

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/best-storage-practices-for-running-production-workloads-on-hosted-databases-with-amazon-rds-or-amazon-ec2/> "If you find the pattern of IOPS usage consistently going beyond more than 16,000, you should modify the DB instance and change the storage type from gp2 to io1.



QUESTION 3

An ecommerce company uses Amazon DynamoDB as the backend for its payments system. A new regulation requires the company to log all data access requests for financial audits. For this purpose, the company plans to use AWS logging and save logs to Amazon S3.

How can a database specialist activate logging on the database?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor DynamoDB control-plane operations. Create a DynamoDB stream to monitor data-plane operations. Pass the stream to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Use that stream as a source for Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor DynamoDB data-plane operations. Create a DynamoDB stream to monitor control-plane operations. Pass the stream to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Use that stream as a source for Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- C. Create two trails in AWS CloudTrail. Use Trail1 to monitor DynamoDB control-plane operations. Use Trail2 to monitor DynamoDB data-plane operations.
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor DynamoDB data-plane and control-plane operations.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2021/04/you-now-can-use-aws-cloudtrail-to-log-amazon-dynamodb-streams-da/>

QUESTION 4

A Database Specialist needs to define a database migration strategy to migrate an on-premises Oracle database to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The company requires near-zero downtime for the data migration. The solution must also be cost-effective.

Which approach should the Database Specialist take?

- A. Dump all the tables from the Oracle database into an Amazon S3 bucket using datapump (expdp). Run data transformations in AWS Glue. Load the data from the S3 bucket to the Aurora DB cluster.
- B. Order an AWS Snowball appliance and copy the Oracle backup to the Snowball appliance. Once the Snowball data is delivered to Amazon S3, create a new Aurora DB cluster. Enable the S3 integration to migrate the data directly from Amazon S3 to Amazon RDS.
- C. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to help rewrite database objects to MySQL during the schema migration. Use AWS DMS to perform the full load and change data capture (CDC) tasks.
- D. Use AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to import the Oracle virtual machine image as an Amazon EC2 instance. Use the Oracle Logical Dump utility to migrate the Oracle data from Amazon EC2 to an Aurora DB cluster.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/migrating-oracle-databases-with-near-zero-downtime-using-aws-dms/>



QUESTION 5

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. Once the EC2 instance and RDS DB instance are in sync, fail over from Amazon EC2 to Amazon RDS.
- B. Export the Oracle database from the EC2 instance using Oracle Data Pump and perform an import into Amazon RDS. Stop the application for the entire process. When the import is complete, change the database connection string and then restart the application.
- C. 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.
- D. Configure AWS DataSync 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.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_UpgradeDBInstance.Oracle.html

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