



DBS-C01^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

A database specialist needs to move an Amazon RDS DB instance from one AWS account to another AWS account.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the DB instance from the source AWS account to the destination AWS account.
- B. Create a DB snapshot of the DB instance. Share the snapshot with the destination AWS account. Create a new DB instance by restoring the snapshot in the destination AWS account.
- C. Create a Multi-AZ deployment for the DB instance. Create a read replica for the DB instance in the source AWS account. Use the read replica to replicate the data into the DB instance in the destination AWS account.
- D. Use AWS DataSync to back up the DB instance in the source AWS account. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to restore the backup in the destination AWS account.

Correct Answer: B

Option B is correct because it is the simplest and fastest way to migrate an Amazon RDS DB instance to another AWS account. Creating a DB snapshot of the DB instance captures the data and configuration of the DB instance at a point in time¹. Sharing the snapshot with the destination AWS account allows the other account to access and restore the snapshot². Creating a new DB instance by restoring the snapshot in the destination AWS account creates a copy of the original DB instance with the same data and configuration³. This solution requires minimal operational effort and downtime.

QUESTION 2

A corporation wishes to move a 1 TB Oracle database from its current location to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The database specialist at the firm noticed that the Oracle database stores 100 GB of large binary objects (LOBs) across many tables. The Oracle database supports LOBs up to 500 MB in size and an average of 350 MB. AWS DMS was picked by the Database Specialist to transfer the data with the most replication instances.

How should the database specialist improve the transfer of the database to AWS DMS?

- A. Create a single task using full LOB mode with a LOB chunk size of 500 MB to migrate the data and LOBs together.
- B. Create two tasks: task1 with LOB tables using full LOB mode with a LOB chunk size of 500 MB and task2 without LOBs.
- C. Create two tasks: task1 with LOB tables using limited LOB mode with a maximum LOB size of 500 MB and task 2 without LOBs.
- D. Create a single task using limited LOB mode with a maximum LOB size of 500 MB to migrate data and LOBs together.

Correct Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_BestPractices.html#CHAP_BestPractices.LOBS,

"AWS DMS migrates LOB data in two phases: 1. AWS DMS creates a new row in the target table and populates the row with all data except the associated LOB value. 2. AWS DMS updates the row in the target table with the LOB data." This



means that we would need two tasks, one per phase and use limited LOB mode for best performance.

QUESTION 3

A company is running an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance and wants to migrate it to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The current database is 1 TB in size. The migration needs to have minimal downtime. What is the FASTEST way to accomplish this?

- A. Create an Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. Set up replication from the source RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance using AWS DMS to the target DB cluster.
- B. Use the `pg_dump` and `pg_restore` utilities to extract and restore the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance to the Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.
- C. Create a database snapshot of the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance and use this snapshot to create the Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster.
- D. Migrate data from the RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance to an Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster using an Aurora Replica. Promote the replica during the cutover.

Correct Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.html> Migrating data from an RDS PostgreSQL DB instance to an Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster by using an Aurora read replica.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.html#AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.RDSPostgreSQL>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.html#AuroraPostgreSQL.Migrating.RDSPostgreSQL.Replica>

QUESTION 4

A social media company recently launched a new feature that gives users the ability to share live feeds of their daily activities with their followers. The company has an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance that stores data about follower engagement. After the new feature launched, the company noticed high CPU utilization and high database latency during reads and writes. The company wants to implement a solution that will identify the source of the high CPU utilization.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative oversight?

- A. Use Amazon DevOps Guru insights_
- B. Use AWS CloudTrail
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- D. Use Amazon Aurora Database Activity Streams

Correct Answer: A

Amazon DevOps Guru is a service that helps you identify and troubleshoot performance issues and operational risks in your AWS applications. DevOps Guru uses machine learning to analyze data from various sources, such as Amazon CloudWatch metrics, AWS CloudTrail events, and Amazon RDS performance events, to detect anomalous behavior and generate insights. Insights provide a summary of the issue, the affected resources, the severity, the start and end time,



and recommendations for remediation. DevOps Guru can also send notifications to Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topics or AWS Chatbot channels when insights are created or updated. Using DevOps Guru insights is a suitable solution for the social media company because it can help them identify the source of the high CPU utilization and high database latency in their Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance with minimal administrative oversight. DevOps Guru can automatically monitor their application and generate insights when it detects any operational issues or risks. The company can then use the recommendations provided by DevOps Guru to resolve the issue and improve their application performance.

QUESTION 5

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.Managing.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."

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