



DBS-C01^{Q&As}

AWS Certified Database - Specialty (DBS-C01)





Pass Amazon DBS-C01 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/aws-certified-database-specialty.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Amazon
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

A database specialist is planning to migrate a 4 TB Microsoft SQL Server DB instance from on premises to Amazon RDS for SQL Server. The database is primarily used for nightly batch processing.

Which RDS storage option meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. General Purpose SSD storage
- B. Provisioned IOPS storage
- C. Magnetic storage
- D. Throughput Optimized hard disk drives (HDD)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: General Purpose SSD storage is a cost-effective storage option that is ideal for a broad range of workloads running on medium-sized DB instances¹. General Purpose storage is best suited for development and testing environments¹. Since the database is primarily used for nightly batch processing, it does not require high I/O performance or low latency that Provisioned IOPS storage offers². Magnetic storage and Throughput Optimized HDD are not recommended for new storage needs, and they have lower storage limits than General Purpose SSD and Provisioned IOPS SSD¹. Therefore, General Purpose SSD storage meets the requirements most cost-effectively.

QUESTION 2

After restoring an Amazon RDS snapshot from 3 days ago, a company's Development team cannot connect to the restored RDS DB instance. What is the likely cause of this problem?

- A. The restored DB instance does not have Enhanced Monitoring enabled
- B. The production DB instance is using a custom parameter group
- C. The restored DB instance is using the default security group
- D. The production DB instance is using a custom option group

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-cannot-connect/>
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_RestoreFromSnapshot.html

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

QUESTION 4

A company has deployed an application that uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB cluster. The DB cluster uses three read replicas. The primary DB instance is an 8XL-sized instance, and the read replicas are each XL-sized instances.

Users report that database queries are returning stale data. The replication lag indicates that the replicas are 5 minutes behind the primary DB instance. Status queries on the replicas show that the SQL_THREAD is 10 binlogs behind the IO_THREAD and that the IO_THREAD is 1 binlog behind the primary.

Which changes will reduce the lag? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy two additional read replicas matching the existing replica DB instance size.
- B. Migrate the primary DB instance to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster and add three Aurora Replicas.
- C. Move the read replicas to the same Availability Zone as the primary DB instance.
- D. Increase the instance size of the primary DB instance within the same instance class.
- E. Increase the instance size of the read replicas to the same size and class as the primary DB instance.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-a-RDS-read-replica-and-an-Aurora-Read-replica> <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-mysql-high-replica-lag/>

QUESTION 5

A company just migrated to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL from an on-premises Oracle database. After the migration, the company discovered there is a period of time every day around 3:00 PM where the response time of the application is noticeably slower. The company has narrowed down the cause of this issue to the database and not the application.

Which set of steps should the Database Specialist take to most efficiently find the problematic PostgreSQL query?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to show the number of connections, CPU usage, and disk space consumption. Watch these dashboards during the next slow period.
- B. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance, and install and configure an open-source PostgreSQL monitoring tool that will run reports based on the output error logs.



C. Modify the logging database parameter to log all the queries related to locking in the database and then check the logs after the next slow period for this information.

D. Enable Amazon RDS Performance Insights on the PostgreSQL database. Use the metrics to identify any queries that are related to spikes in the graph during the next slow period.

Correct Answer: D

[Latest DBS-C01 Dumps](#)

[DBS-C01 PDF Dumps](#)

[DBS-C01 Exam Questions](#)