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AWS Certified Database - Specialty (DBS-C01)

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**QUESTION 1**

A company developed a new application that is deployed on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances use the security group named sg- application-servers. The company needs a database to store the data from the application and decides to use an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The DB instance is deployed in private DB subnet.

What is the MOST restrictive configuration for the DB instance security group?

A. Only allow incoming traffic from the sg-application-servers security group on port 3306.

B. Only allow incoming traffic from the sg-application-servers security group on port 443.

C. Only allow incoming traffic from the subnet of the application servers on port 3306.

D. Only allow incoming traffic from the subnet of the application servers on port 443.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: most restrictive approach is to allow only incoming connections from SG of EC2 instance on port 3306

**QUESTION 2**

A company is running Amazon RDS for MySQL for its workloads. There is downtime when AWS operating system patches are applied during the Amazon RDS-specified maintenance window.

What is the MOST cost-effective action that should be taken to avoid downtime?

A. Migrate the workloads from Amazon RDS for MySQL to Amazon DynamoDB

B. Enable cross-Region read replicas and direct read traffic to then when Amazon RDS is down

C. Enable a read replicas and direct read traffic to it when Amazon RDS is down

D. Enable an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ configuration

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-required- maintenance/ To minimize downtime, modify the Amazon RDS DB instance to a Multi-AZ deployment. For Multi-AZ deployments, OS maintenance is applied to the secondary instance first, then the instance fails over, and then the primary instance is updated. The downtime is during failover. For more information, see Maintenance for Multi-AZ Deployments. https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/ The availability benefits of Multi-AZ also extend to planned maintenance. For example, with automated backups, I/O activity is no longer suspended on your primary during your preferred backup window, since backups are taken from the standby. In the case of patching or DB instance class scaling, these operations occur first on the standby, prior to automatic fail over. As a result, your availability impact is limited to the time required for automatic failover to complete.

**QUESTION 3**

A company hosts a 2 TB Oracle database in its on-premises data center. A database specialist is migrating the

database from on premises to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database on AWS.

The database specialist identifies a problem that relates to compatibility Oracle stores metadata in its data dictionary in uppercase, but PostgreSQL stores the metadata in lowercase. The database specialist must resolve this problem to

complete the migration.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

A. Override the default uppercase format of Oracle schema by encasing object names in quotation marks during creation.

B. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) mapping rules with rule-action as convert-lowercase.

C. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool conversion agent to convert the metadata from uppercase to lowercase.

D. Use an AWS Glue job that is attached to an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) replication task to convert the metadata from uppercase to lowercase.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dms-mapping- oracle-postgresql/


**QUESTION 4**

A company has an AWS CloudFormation template written in JSON that is used to launch new Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances. The security team has asked a database specialist to ensure that the master password is automatically rotated every 30 days for all new DB instances that are launched using the template.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution to meet these requirements?

A. Save the password in an Amazon S3 object. Encrypt the S3 object with an AWS KMS key. Set the KMS key to be rotated every 30 days by setting the EnableKeyRotation property to true. Use a CloudFormation custom resource to read the S3 object to extract the password.

B. Create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the secret. Modify the CloudFormation template to add an AWS::SecretsManager::RotationSchedule resource. Configure the RotationLambdaARN value and, for the RotationRules property, set the AutomaticallyAfterDays parameter to 30.

C. Modify the CloudFormation template to use the AWS KMS key as the database password. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the KMS API to rotate the key every 30 days by setting the ScheduleExpression parameter to ***/30***.

D. Integrate the Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances with AWS IAM and centrally manage the master database user password.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws- resource-secretsmanager-rotationschedule.html


**QUESTION 5**

A database specialist wants to ensure that an Amazon Aurora DB cluster is always automatically upgraded to the most recent minor version available. Noticing that there is a new minor version available, the database specialist has issues an AWS CLI command to enable automatic minor version updates. The command runs successfully, but checking the Aurora DB cluster indicates that no update to the Aurora version has been made.

What might account for this? (Choose two.)

A. The new minor version has not yet been designated as preferred and requires a manual upgrade.

B. Configuring automatic upgrades using the AWS CLI is not supported. This must be enabled expressly using the AWS Management Console.

C. Applying minor version upgrades requires sufficient free space.

D. The AWS CLI command did not include an apply-immediately parameter.

E. Aurora has detected a breaking change in the new minor version and has automatically rejected the upgrade.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: "When Amazon RDS designates a minor engine version as the preferred minor engine version, each database that meets both of the following conditions is upgraded to the minor engine version automatically" https://

docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_UpgradeDBInstance.

Upgrading.html

Call the modify-db-instance Amazon CLI command. Specify the name of your DB instance for the --db-instance-identifier option and true for the --auto-minor-version-upgrade option. Optionally, specify the --apply-immediately option to

immediately enable this setting for your DB instance. Run a separate modify-db-instance command for each DB instance in the cluster.

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraMySQL.Up dates.Patching.html#AuroraMySQL.Updates.AMVU