DBS-C01^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

A database specialist has been entrusted by an ecommerce firm with designing a reporting dashboard that visualizes crucial business KPIs derived from the company\'s primary production database running on Amazon Aurora. The dashboard should be able to read data within 100 milliseconds after an update.

The Database Specialist must conduct an audit of the Aurora DB cluster\'s present setup and provide a cost-effective alternative. The solution must support the unexpected read demand generated by the reporting dashboard without impairing the DB cluster\'s write availability and performance.

Which solution satisfies these criteria?

A. Turn on the serverless option in the DB cluster so it can automatically scale based on demand.

B. Provision a clone of the existing DB cluster for the new Application team.

C. Create a separate DB cluster for the new workload, refresh from the source DB cluster, and set up ongoing replication using AWS DMS change data capture (CDC).

D. Add an automatic scaling policy to the DB cluster to add Aurora Replicas to the cluster based on CPU consumption.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

A business is transferring its on-premises database workloads to the Amazon Web Services (AWS) Cloud. A database professional migrating an Oracle database with a huge table to Amazon RDS has picked AWS DMS. The database professional observes that AWS DMS is consuming considerable time migrating the data.

Which activities would increase the pace of data migration? (Select three.)

A. Create multiple AWS DMS tasks to migrate the large table.

B. Configure the AWS DMS replication instance with Multi-AZ.

C. Increase the capacity of the AWS DMS replication server.

D. Establish an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises data center and AWS.

E. Enable an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ configuration.

F. Enable full large binary object (LOB) mode to migrate all LOB data for all large tables.

Correct Answer: ACD

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.LOBSupport.html

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

A company needs a data warehouse solution that keeps data in a consistent, highly structured format. The company requires fast responses for end-user queries when looking at data from the current year, and users must have access to the full 15-year dataset, when needed. This solution also needs to handle a fluctuating number incoming queries. Storage costs for the 100 TB of data must be kept low.

Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance type while keeping all the data on local Amazon Redshift storage. Provision enough instances to support high demand.

B. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance to store the most recent data. Keep historical data on Amazon S3 and access it using the Amazon Redshift Spectrum layer. Provision enough instances to support high demand.

C. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance to store the most recent data. Keep historical data on Amazon S3 and access it using the Amazon Redshift Spectrum layer. Enable Amazon Redshift Concurrency Scaling.

D. Leverage an Amazon Redshift data warehouse solution using a dense storage instance to store the most recent data. Keep historical data on Amazon S3 and access it using the Amazon Redshift Spectrum layer. Leverage Amazon Redshift elastic resize.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/concurrency-scaling.html

"With the Concurrency Scaling feature, you can support virtually unlimited concurrent users and concurrent queries, with consistently fast query performance. When concurrency scaling is enabled, Amazon Redshift automatically adds additional cluster capacity when you need it to process an increase in concurrent read queries. Write operations continue as normal on your main cluster. Users always see the most current data, whether the queries run on the main cluster or on a concurrency scaling cluster. You\'re charged for concurrency scaling clusters only for the time they\'re in use. For more information about pricing, see Amazon Redshift pricing. You manage which queries are sent to the concurrency scaling cluster by configuring WLM queues. When you enable concurrency scaling for a queue, eligible queries are sent to the concurrency scaling cluster instead of waiting in line."

QUESTION 5

A retail company is about to migrate its online and mobile store to AWS. The company\\'s CEO has strategic plans to grow the brand globally. A Database Specialist has been challenged to provide predictable read and write database performance with minimal operational overhead.

What should the Database Specialist do to meet these requirements?

A. Use Amazon DynamoDB global tables to synchronize transactions

B. Use Amazon EMR to copy the orders table data across Regions

C. Use Amazon Aurora Global Database to synchronize all transactions

D. Use Amazon DynamoDB Streams to replicate all DynamoDB transactions and sync them

Correct Answer: A

https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/features/

With global tables, your globally distributed applications can access data locally in the selected regions to get single-digit millisecond read and write performance.

Not Aurora Global Database, as per this link: https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/global- database/?nc1=h_ls . Aurora Global Database lets you easily scale database reads across the world and place your applications close to your users.

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