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QUESTION 1

A business uses Amazon EC2 instances in VPC A to serve an internal file-sharing application. This application is supported by an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in VPC B that is peering with VPC A. The corporation migrates the instances of its applications from VPC A to VPC B. The file-sharing application is no longer able to connect to the ElastiCache cluster, as shown by the logs.

What is the best course of action for a database professional to take in order to remedy this issue?

A. Create a second security group on the EC2 instances. Add an outbound rule to allow traffic from the ElastiCache cluster security group.

B. Delete the ElastiCache security group. Add an interface VPC endpoint to enable the EC2 instances to connect to the ElastiCache cluster.

C. Modify the ElastiCache security group by adding outbound rules that allow traffic to VPC CIDR blocks from the ElastiCache cluster.

D. Modify the ElastiCache security group by adding an inbound rule that allows traffic from the EC2 instances security group to the ElastiCache cluster.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/vpc-peering-security- groups.html

QUESTION 2

A company has a hybrid environment in which a VPC connects to an on-premises network through an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. The VPC contains an application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run in

private subnets behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that is associated with multiple public subnets. The EC2 instances need to securely access an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use the internet gateway of the VPC to access the DynamoDB table. Use the ALB to route the traffic to the EC2 instances.

B. Add a NAT gateway in one of the public subnets of the VPC_ Configure the security groups of the EC2 instances to access the DynamoDB table through the NAT gateway

C. Use the Site-to-Site VPN connection to route all DynamoD8 network traffic through the on-premises network infrastructure to access the EC2 instances

D. Create a VPC endpoint for DynamoDB_ Assign the endpoint to the route table of the private subnets that contain the EC2 instances.

Correct Answer: D

Option D is correct because it meets the requirements of securely accessing a DynamoDB table from EC2 instances in a hybrid environment. A VPC endpoint for DynamoDB enables EC2 instances in a VPC to use their private IP addresses to access DynamoDB with no exposure to the public internet1. The EC2 instances do not require public IP addresses, and do not need an internet gateway, a NAT device, or a virtual private gateway in the VPC. The endpoint

policy and the security groups of the EC2 instances can control access to DynamoDB. Traffic between the VPC and DynamoDB does not leave the Amazon network. Assigning the endpoint to the route table of the private subnets that contain the EC2 instances ensures that any requests to DynamoDB from those subnets are routed to the private endpoint within the Amazon network.

QUESTION 3

A company plans to use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate its database from one Amazon EC2 instance to another EC2 instance as a full load task. The company wants the database to be inactive during the migration. The company will use a dms.t3.medium instance to perform the migration and will use the default settings for the migration.

Which solution will MOST improve the performance of the data migration?

A. Increase the number of tables that are loaded in parallel.

B. Drop all indexes on the source tables.

C. Change the processing mode from the batch optimized apply option to transactional mode.

D. Enable Multi-AZ on the target database while the full load task is in progress.

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_BestPractices.html#CHAP_Bes tPractices.Performance

For a full load task, we recommend that you drop primary key indexes, secondary indexes, referential integrity constraints, and data manipulation language (DML) triggers. Or you can delay their creation until after the full load tasks are complete. You don\\'t need indexes during a full load task, and indexes incur maintenance overhead if they are present. Because the full load task loads groups of tables at a time, referential integrity constraints are violated. Similarly, insert, update, and delete triggers can cause errors, for example if a row insert is triggered for a previously bulk loaded table. Other types of triggers also affect performance due to added processing. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_BestPractices.html

QUESTION 4

A company with 500,000 employees needs to supply its employee list to an application used by human resources. Every 30 minutes, the data is exported using the LDAP service to load into a new Amazon DynamoDB table. The data model has a base table with Employee ID for the partition key and a global secondary index with Organization ID as the partition key.

While importing the data, a database specialist receives ProvisionedThroughputExceededException errors. After increasing the provisioned write capacity units (WCUs) to 50,000, the specialist receives the same errors. Amazon CloudWatch metrics show a consumption of 1,500 WCUs.

What should the database specialist do to address the issue?

A. Change the data model to avoid hot partitions in the global secondary index.

B. Enable auto scaling for the table to automatically increase write capacity during bulk imports.

C. Modify the table to use on-demand capacity instead of provisioned capacity.

D. Increase the number of retries on the bulk loading application.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dynamodb- table-throttled/

QUESTION 5

A company conducted a security audit of its AWS infrastructure. The audit identified that data was not encrypted in transit between application servers and a MySQL database that is hosted in Amazon RDS.

After the audit, the company updated the application to use an encrypted connection. To prevent this problem from occurring again, the company\\'s database team needs to configure the database to require in-transit encryption for all connections.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

A. Update the parameter group in use by the DB instance, and set the require_secure_transport parameter to ON.

B. Connect to the database, and use ALTER USER to enable the REQUIRE SSL option on the database user.

C. Update the security group in use by the DB instance, and remove port 80 to prevent unencrypted connections from being established.

D. Update the DB instance, and enable the Require Transport Layer Security option.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2022/08/amazon-rds-mysql- supports-ssl-tls-connections/

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