# DBS-C01 Q&As

AWS Certified Database - Specialty (DBS-C01)

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**QUESTION 1**

A financial services company is using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS OMS) to migrate Its databases from on-premises to AWS. A database administrator is working on replicating a database to AWS from on-premises using full load and change data capture (CDC). During the CDC replication, the database administrator observed that the target latency was high and slowly increasing.

What could be the root causes for this high target latency? (Select TWO.)

A. There was ongoing maintenance on the replication instance

B. The source endpoint was changed by modifyng the task

C. Loopback changes had affected the source and target instances-

D. There was no primary key or index in the target database.

E. There were resource bottlenecks in the replication instance

Correct Answer: DE

Target latency is the amount of time that AWS DMS takes to apply changes from the source database to the target database1. High target latency can indicate performance issues or replication errors in the AWS DMS task.

One possible cause of high target latency is the lack of a primary key or index in the target database. A primary key or index helps AWS DMS identify and apply changes to the corresponding rows in the target database. Without a primary key

or index, AWS DMS has to scan the entire table to find the matching rows, which can increase the target latency and consume more CPU and memory resources2.

Another possible cause of high target latency is the resource bottlenecks in the replication instance. The replication instance is the compute resource that runs the AWS DMS task and connects to the source and target endpoints. If the

replication instance is under- provisioned or overloaded, it can affect the replication performance and cause high target latency. Some factors that can contribute to resource bottlenecks are insufficient network bandwidth, low disk space, high

CPU utilization, or large transaction sizes3.

**QUESTION 2**

A single MySQL database was moved to Amazon Aurora by a business. The production data is stored in a database cluster in VPC PROD, whereas 12 testing environments are hosted in VPC TEST with the same AWS account. Testing has a negligible effect on the test data. The development team requires that each environment be updated nightly to ensure that each test database has daily production data.

Which migration strategy will be the quickest and least expensive to implement?

A. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL. Create 12 clones in VPC_TEST, and script the clones to be deleted and re-created nightly.

B. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL. Take a nightly snapshot, and restore it into 12 databases in VPC_TEST

using Aurora Serverless.

C. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL. Create 12 Aurora Replicas in VPC_TEST, and script the replicas to be deleted and re-created nightly.

D. Run the master in Amazon Aurora MySQL using Aurora Serverless. Create 12 clones in VPC_TEST, and script the clones to be deleted and re-created nightly.

Correct Answer: A

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Aurora.Managing.Clon e.html

**QUESTION 3**

A company is running an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance for a business- critical workload. RDS encryption for the DB instance is disabled. A recent security audit concluded that all business-critical applications must encrypt data at rest. The company has asked its database specialist to formulate a plan to accomplish this for the DB instance.

Which process should the database specialist recommend?

A. Create an encrypted snapshot of the unencrypted DB instance. Copy the encrypted snapshot to Amazon S3. Restore the DB instance from the encrypted snapshot using Amazon S3.

B. Create a new RDS for MySQL DB instance with encryption enabled. Restore the unencrypted snapshot to this DB instance.

C. Create a snapshot of the unencrypted DB instance. Create an encrypted copy of the snapshot. Restore the DB instance from the encrypted snapshot.

D. Temporarily shut down the unencrypted DB instance. Enable AWS KMS encryption in the AWS Management Console using an AWS managed CMK. Restart the DB instance in an encrypted state.

Correct Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html#Ov erview.Encryption.Limitations

**QUESTION 4**

A retail company manages a web application that stores data in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The company is undergoing account consolidation efforts. A database engineer needs to migrate the DynamoDB table from the current AWS account to a new AWS account.

Which strategy meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of administrative work?

A. Use AWS Glue to crawl the data in the DynamoDB table. Create a job using an available blueprint to export the data to Amazon S3. Import the data from the S3 file to a DynamoDB table in the new account.

B. Create an AWS Lambda function to scan the items of the DynamoDB table in the current account and write to a file in Amazon S3. Create another Lambda function to read the S3 file and restore the items of a DynamoDB table in the new account.

C. Use AWS Data Pipeline in the current account to export the data from the DynamoDB table to a file in Amazon S3. Use Data Pipeline to import the data from the S3 file to a DynamoDB table in the new account.

D. Configure Amazon DynamoDB Streams for the DynamoDB table in the current account. Create an AWS Lambda function to read from the stream and write to a file in Amazon S3. Create another Lambda function to read the S3 file and restore the items to a DynamoDB table in the new account.

Correct Answer: C

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dynamodb-cross-account- migration/
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/data-pipeline-account-access- dynamodb-s3/

**QUESTION 5**

A gaming company has recently acquired a successful iOS game, which is particularly popular during the holiday season. The company has decided to add a leaderboard to the game that uses Amazon DynamoDB. The application load is expected to ramp up over the holiday season.

Which solution will meet these requirements at the lowest cost?

A. DynamoDB Streams

B. DynamoDB with DynamoDB Accelerator

C. DynamoDB with on-demand capacity mode

D. DynamoDB with provisioned capacity mode with Auto Scaling

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/running-spiky-workloads-and- optimizing-costs-by-more-than-90-using-amazon-dynamodb-on-demand-capacity- mode/?nc1=b_rp