Free Questions for DBS-C01 by vceexamstest

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is writing a new survey application to be used with a weekly televised game show. The application will be available for 2 hours each week. The company expects to receive over 500,000 entries every week, with each survey asking 2-3 multiple choice Question:s of each user. A Database Specialist needs to select a platform that is highly scalable for a large number of concurrent writes to handle he anticipated volume.

Which AWS services should the Database Specialist consider? (Choose two.)

Options:

A) Amazon DynamoDB

B) Amazon Redshift

C) Amazon Neptune

D) Amazon Elasticsearch Service

E) Amazon ElastiCache

Answer:

A, E

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user has a non-relational key-value database. The user is looking for a fully managed AWS service that will

offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling distributed databases. The solution must be costeffective and able to handle unpredictable application traffic.

What should a Database Specialist recommend for this user?

Options:

A) Create an Amazon DynamoDB table with provisioned capacity mode

B) Create an Amazon DocumentDB cluster

C) Create an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand capacity mode

D) Create an Amazon Aurora Serverless DB cluster

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is closing one of its remote data centers. This site runs a 100 TB on-premises data warehouse

solution. The company plans to use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) and AWS DMS for the

migration to AWS. The site network bandwidth is 500 Mbps. A Database Specialist wants to migrate the onpremises data using Amazon S3 as the data lake and Amazon Redshift as the data warehouse. This move must take place during a 2-week period when source systems are shut down for maintenance. The data should stay encrypted at rest and in transit.

Which approach has the least risk and the highest likelihood of a successful data transfer?

Options:

A) Set up a VPN tunnel for encrypting data over the network from the data center to AWS. Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift. Once complete, start an AWS DMS task to move the data from the source to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue

to load the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift.

B) Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift. Start an AWS DMS task with two AWS Snowball Edge devices to copy data from on-premises to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption. Use AWS DMS to finish copying data to Amazon Redshift.

C) Leverage AWS SCT and apply the converted schema to Amazon Redshift. Once complete, use a fleet of 10 TB dedicated encrypted drives using the AWS Import/Export feature to copy data from on-premises to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption. Use AWS Glue to load the data to Amazon redshift.

D) Set up a VPN tunnel for encrypting data over the network from the data center to AWS. Leverage a native database export feature to export the data and compress the files. Use the aws S3 cp multi-port upload command to upload these files to Amazon S3 with AWS KMS encryption. Once complete, load the data to Amazon Redshift using AWS Glue.

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An Amazon RDS EBS-optimized instance with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) storage is using less than half of its allocated IOPS over the course of several hours under constant load. The RDS instance exhibits multi-second read and write latency, and uses all of its

maximum bandwidth for read throughput, yet the instance uses less than half of its CPU and RAM resources.

What should a Database Specialist do in this situation to increase performance and return latency to subsecond levels?

Options:

A) Increase the size of the DB instance storage

B) Change the underlying EBS storage type to General Purpose SSD (gp2)

C) Disable EBS optimization on the DB instance

D) Change the DB instance to an instance class with a higher maximum bandwidth

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Database Specialist migrated an existing production MySQL database from on-premises to an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. However, after the migration, the database needed to be encrypted at rest using AWS KMS. Due to the size of the database, reloading,

the data into an encrypted database would be too timeconsuming, so it is not an option.

How should the Database Specialist satisfy this new requirement?

Options:

A) Create a snapshot of the unencrypted RDS DB instance. Create an encrypted copy of the unencrypted snapshot. Restore the encrypted snapshot copy.

B) Modify the RDS DB instance. Enable the AWS KMS encryption option that leverages the AWS CLI.

C) Restore an unencrypted snapshot into a MySQL RDS DB instance that is encrypted.

D) Create an encrypted read replica of the RDS DB instance. Promote it the master.

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Database Specialist is setting up a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster with one primary instance and three

Aurora Replicas for a highly intensive, business-critical application. The Aurora DB cluster has one mediumsized primary instance, one large-sized replica, and two medium sized replicas. The Database Specialist did not assign a promotion tier to the replicas.

In the event of a primary failure, what will occur?

Options:

A) Aurora will promote an Aurora Replica that is of the same size as the primary instance

B) Aurora will promote an arbitrary Aurora Replica

C) Aurora will promote the largest-sized Aurora Replica

D) Aurora will not promote an Aurora Replica

Answer:

A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-ug.pdf