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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A database specialist is designing an enterprise application for a large company. The application uses Amazon DynamoDB with DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX).

The database specialist observes that most of the queries are not found in the DAX cache and that they still require DynamoDB table reads.

What should the database specialist review first to improve the utility of DAX?

Options:

A- The DynamoDB ConsumedReadCapacityUnits metric

B- The trust relationship to perform the DynamoDB API calls

C- The DAX cluster's TTL setting

D- The validity of customer-specified AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys for DAX encryption at rest

Answer:

C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DAX.cluster-management.html#DAX.cluster-management.custom-settings.ttl

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company stores session history for its users in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The company has a large user base and generates large amounts of session data.

Teams analyze the session data for 1 week, and then the data is no longer needed. A database specialist needs to design an automated solution to purge session data that is more than 1 week old.

Which strategy meets these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

Options:

A- Create an AWS Step Functions state machine with a DynamoDB DeleteItem operation that uses the ConditionExpression parameter to delete items older than a week. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rule that runs the Step Functions state machine on a weekly basis.

B- Create an AWS Lambda function to delete items older than a week from the DynamoDB table. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rule that triggers the Lambda function on a weekly basis.

C- Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams on the table. Use a stream to invoke an AWS Lambda function to delete items older than a week from the DynamoDB table

D- Enable TTL on the DynamoDB table and set a Number data type as the TTL attribute. DynamoDB will automatically delete items that have a TTL that is less than the current time.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/TTL.html

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A vehicle insurance company needs to choose a highly available database to track vehicle owners and their insurance details. The persisted data should be immutable in the database, including the complete and sequenced history of changes over time with all the owners and insurance transfer details for a vehicle.

The data should be easily verifiable for the data lineage of an insurance claim.

Which approach meets these requirements with MINIMAL effort?

Options:

A- Create a blockchain to store the insurance details. Validate the data using a hash function to verify the data lineage of an insurance claim.

B- Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to store the insurance details. Validate the data using AWS DMS validation by moving the data to Amazon S3 to verify the data lineage of an insurance claim.

C- Create an Amazon QLDB ledger to store the insurance details. Validate the data by choosing the ledger name in the digest request to

verify the data lineage of an insurance claim.

D- Create an Amazon Aurora database to store the insurance details. Validate the data using AWS DMS validation by moving the data to Amazon S3 to verify the data lineage of an insurance claim.

Answer:

C

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An ecommerce company uses Amazon DynamoDB as the backend for its payments system. A new regulation requires the company to log all data access requests for financial audits. For this purpose, the company plans to use AWS logging and save logs to Amazon S3

How can a database specialist activate logging on the database?

Options:

A- Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor DynamoDB control-plane operations. Create a DynamoDB stream to monitor data-plane operations. Pass the stream to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Use that stream as a source for Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.

B- Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor DynamoDB data-plane operations. Create a DynamoDB stream to monitor control-plane operations. Pass the stream to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Use that stream as a source for Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.

C- Create two trails in AWS CloudTrail. Use Trail1 to monitor DynamoDB control-plane operations. Use Trail2 to monitor DynamoDB data-plane operations.

D- Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor DynamoDB data-plane and control-plane operations.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2021/04/you-now-can-use-aws-cloudtrail-to-log-amazon-dynamodb-streams-da/

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A software company uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance as a data store for its critical applications. During an application upgrade process, a database specialist runs a custom SQL script that accidentally removes some of the default permissions

of the master user.

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to restore the default permissions of the master user?

Options:

A- Modify the DB instance and set a new master user password.

B- Use AWS Secrets Manager to modify the master user password and restart the DB instance.

C- Create a new master user for the DB instance.

D- Review the IAM user that owns the DB instance, and add missing permissions.

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A database specialist is working on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance that is experiencing application performance issues due to the addition of new workloads. The database has 5 ' of storage space with Provisioned IOPS. Amazon CloudWatch metrics show

that the average disk queue depth is greater than

200 and that the disk I/O response time is significantly higher than usual.

What should the database specialist do to improve the performance of the application immediately?

Options:

A- Increase the Provisioned IOPS rate on the storage.

B- Increase the available storage space.

C- Use General Purpose SSD (gp2) storage with burst credits.

D- Create a read replica to offload Read IOPS from the DB instance.

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A company has a on-premises Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) database. The company wants to migrate the database to AWS and reduce licensing costs. The company's application team wants to store JSON payloads that expire after 28 hours. The company has development capacity if code changes are required.

Which solution meets these requirements?

Options:

A- Use Amazon DynamoDB and leverage the Time to Live (TTL) feature to automatically expire the data.

B- Use Amazon RDS for Oracle with Multi-AZ. Create an AWS Lambda function to purge the expired data. Schedule the Lambda function to run daily using Amazon EventBridge.

C- Use Amazon DocumentDB with a read replica in a different Availability Zone. Use DocumentDB change streams to expire the data.

D- Use Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL with Multi-AZ and leverage the Time to Live (TTL) feature to automatically expire the data.

Answer:

A