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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A finance company migrated its 3 ' on-premises PostgreSQL database to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. During a review after the migration, a database specialist discovers that the database is not encrypted at rest. The database must be encrypted at rest as soon as possible to meet security requirements. The database specialist must enable encryption for the DB cluster with minimal downtime.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

Options:

A- Modify the unencrypted DB cluster using the AWS Management Console. Enable encryption and choose to apply the change immediately.

B- Take a snapshot of the unencrypted DB cluster and restore it to a new DB cluster with encryption enabled. Update any database connection strings to reference the new DB cluster endpoint, and then delete the unencrypted DB cluster.

C- Create an encrypted Aurora Replica of the unencrypted DB cluster. Promote the Aurora Replica as the new master.

D- Create a new DB cluster with encryption enabled and use the pg_dump and pg_restore utilities to load data to the new DB cluster. Update any database connection strings to reference the new DB cluster endpoint, and then delete the unencrypted DB cluster.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_BestPractices.html#CHAP_BestPractices.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 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A company is running a business-critical application on premises by using Microsoft SQL Server. A database specialist is planning to migrate the instance with several databases to the AWS Cloud. The database specialist will use SQL Server Standard edition hosted on Amazon EC2 Windows instances. The solution must provide high availability and must avoid a single point of failure in the SQL Server deployment architecture.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

Options:

A- Create Amazon RDS for SQL Server Multi-AZ DB instances. Use Amazon S3 as a shared storage option to host the databases.

B- Set up Always On Failover Cluster Instances as a single SQL Server instance. Use Multi-AZ Amazon FSx for Windows File Server as a shared storage option to host the databases.

C- Set up Always On availability groups to group one or more user databases that fail over together across multiple SQL Server instances. Use Multi-AZ Amazon FSx for Windows File Server as a shared storage option to host the databases.

D- Create an Application Load Balancer to distribute database traffic across multiple EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones. Use Amazon S3 as a shared storage option to host the databases.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/migration-sql-server/ec2-fci.html

An FCI is generally preferable over an Always on availability group when: You're using SQL Server Standard edition instead of Enterprise edition.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A manufacturing company has an. inventory system that stores information in an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The database tables are partitioned. The database size has grown to 3 TB. Users run one-time queries by using a SQL client. Queries that use an equijoin to join large tables are taking a long time to run.

Which action will improve query performance with the LEAST operational effort?

Options:

A- Migrate the database to a new Amazon Redshift data warehouse.

B- Enable hash joins on the database by setting the variable optimizer_switch to hash_join=on.

C- Take a snapshot of the DB cluster. Create a new DB instance by using the snapshot, and enable parallel query mode.

D- Add an Aurora read replica.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraMySQL.BestPractices.html

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has an ecommerce website that runs on AWS. The website uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. A database specialist wants to enforce the use of temporary credentials to access the database.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

Options:

A- Use MySQL native database authentication.

B- Use AWS Secrets Manager to rotate the credentials.

C- Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) database authentication.

D- Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for authentication.

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has a database fleet that includes an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. During an audit, the company discovered that the data that is stored on the DB instance is unencrypted.

A database specialist must enable encryption for the DB instance. The database specialist also must encrypt all connections to the DB instance.

Which combination of actions should the database specialist take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- In the RDS console, choose Enable encryption to encrypt the DB instance by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.

B- Encrypt the read replica of the unencrypted DB instance by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Fail over the read replica to the primary DB instance.

C- Create a snapshot of the unencrypted DB instance. Encrypt the snapshot by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Restore the DB instance from the encrypted snapshot. Delete the original DB instance.

D- Require SSL connections for applicable database user accounts.

E- Use SSL/TLS from the application to encrypt a connection to the DB instance.

F- Enable SSH encryption on the DB instance.

Answer:

A, C, E

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html#Overview.Encryption.Enabling

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is launching a new Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance to be used as a data store for a custom-built application. After a series of tests with point-in-time recovery disabled, the company decides that it must have point-in-time recovery reenabled before using the DB instance to store production data.

What should a database specialist do so that point-in-time recovery can be successful?

Options:

A- Enable binary logging in the DB parameter group used by the DB instance.

B- Modify the DB instance and enable audit logs to be pushed to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

C- Modify the DB instance and configure a backup retention period

D- Set up a scheduled job to create manual DB instance snapshots.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

You can restore a DB instance to a specific point in time (PITR), creating a new DB instance. To support PITR, your DB instances must have backup retention set to a nonzero value. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/custom-backup-sqlserver.html

https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/setting-up-a-binlog-server-for-amazon-rds-mysql-and-mariadb-using-mariadb-maxscale/

'After you run the command, it's okay to enable backup retention on the RDS instance by using the AWS CLI or the console. Enabling backup retention also enables binary logging.'

https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/point-in-time-recovery-and-continuous-backup-for-amazon-rds-with-aws-backup/