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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A business that specializes in internet advertising is developing an application that will show adverts to its customers. The program stores data in an Amazon DynamoDB database. Additionally, the application caches its reads using a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster. The majority of reads come via the GetItem and BatchGetItem queries. The application does not need consistency of readings.

The application cache does not behave as intended after deployment. Specific extremely consistent queries to the DAX cluster are responding in several milliseconds rather than microseconds.

How can the business optimize cache behavior in order to boost application performance?

Options:

A- Increase the size of the DAX cluster.

B- Configure DAX to be an item cache with no query cache

C- Use eventually consistent reads instead of strongly consistent reads.

D- Create a new DAX cluster with a higher TTL for the item cache.

Answer:

C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An online advertising website uses an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand capacity mode as its data store. The website also has a DynamoDB Accelerator

(DAX) cluster in the same VPC as its web application server. The application needs to perform infrequent writes and many strongly consistent reads from the data store by querying the DAX cluster.

During a performance audit, a systems administrator notices that the application can look up items by using the DAX cluster. However, the QueryCacheHits metric for the DAX cluster consistently shows 0 while the QueryCacheMisses metric continuously keeps growing in Amazon CloudWatch.

What is the MOST likely reason for this occurrence?

Options:

A- A VPC endpoint was not added to access DynamoDB.

B- Strongly consistent reads are always passed through DAX to DynamoDB.

C- DynamoDB is scaling due to a burst in traffic, resulting in degraded performance.

D- A VPC endpoint was not added to access CloudWatch.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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

'If the request specifies strongly consistent reads, DAX passes the request through to DynamoDB. The results from DynamoDB are not cached in DAX. Instead, they are simply returned to the application.'

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Recently, a gaming firm purchased a popular iOS game that is especially popular during the Christmas season. The business has opted to include a leaderboard into the game, which will be powered by Amazon DynamoDB. The application's load is likely to increase significantly throughout the Christmas season.

Which solution satisfies these criteria at the lowest possible cost?

Options:

A- DynamoDB Streams

B- DynamoDB with DynamoDB Accelerator

C- DynamoDB with on-demand capacity mode

D- DynamoDB with provisioned capacity mode with Auto Scaling

Answer:

D

Explanation:

'On-demand is ideal for bursty, new, or unpredictable workloads whose traffic can spike in seconds or minutes'

vs.

'DynamoDB released auto scaling to make it easier for you to manage capacity efficiently, and auto scaling continues to help DynamoDB users lower the cost of workloads that have a predictable traffic pattern.'

https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/amazon-dynamodb-auto-scaling-performance-and-cost-optimization-at-any-scale/

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Amazon DynamoDB global tables are being used by a business to power an online gaming game. The game is played by gamers from all around the globe. As the game became popularity, the amount of queries to DynamoDB substantially rose. Recently, gamers have complained about the game's condition being inconsistent between nations. A database professional notices that the ReplicationLatency metric for many replica tables is set to an abnormally high value.

Which strategy will resolve the issue?

Options:

A- Configure all replica tables to use DynamoDB auto scaling.

B- Configure a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster on each of the replicas.

C- Configure the primary table to use DynamoDB auto scaling and the replica tables to use manually provisioned capacity.

D- Configure the table-level write throughput limit service quota to a higher value.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/V2globaltables_reqs_bestpractices.html

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A database specialist is constructing an AWS CloudFormation stack using AWS CloudFormation. The database expert wishes to avoid the stack's Amazon RDS ProductionDatabase resource being accidentally deleted.

Which solution will satisfy this criterion?

Options:

A- Create a stack policy to prevent updates. Include Effect : ProductionDatabase and Resource : Deny in the policy.

B- Create an AWS CloudFormation stack in XML format. Set xAttribute as false.

C- Create an RDS DB instance without the DeletionPolicy attribute. Disable termination protection.

D- Create a stack policy to prevent updates. Include Effect, Deny, and Resource :ProductionDatabase in the policy.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/protect-stack-resources.html 'When you set a stack policy, all resources are protected by default. To allow updates on all resources, we add an Allow statement that allows all actions on all resources. Although the Allow statement specifies all resources, the explicit Deny statement overrides it for the resource with the ProductionDatabase logical ID. This Deny statement prevents all update actions, such as replacement or deletion, on the ProductionDatabase resource.'

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A bank intends to utilize Amazon RDS to host a MySQL database instance. The database should be able to handle high-volume read requests with extremely few repeated queries.

Which solution satisfies these criteria?

Options:

A- Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster. Use a write-through strategy to populate the cache.

B- Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster. Use a lazy loading strategy to populate the cache.

C- Change the DB instance to Multi-AZ with a standby instance in another AWS Region.

D- Create a read replica of the DB instance. Use the read replica to distribute the read traffic.

Answer:

D