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QUESTION 1

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?

- 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.

Correct Answer: B

<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 2

A security team is conducting an audit for a financial company. The security team discovers that the database credentials of an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance are hardcoded in the source code. The source code is stored in a shared

location for automatic deployment and is exposed to all users who can access the location.

A database specialist must use encryption to ensure that the credentials are not visible in the source code.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to encrypt the most recent database backup. Restore the backup as a new database to activate encryption.
- B. Store the source code to access the credentials in an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store secure string parameter that is encrypted by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Access the code with calls to Systems Manager.
- C. Store the credentials in an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store secure string parameter that is encrypted by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Access the credentials with calls to Systems Manager.
- D. Use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to encrypt the DB instance at rest. Activate RDS encryption in transit by using SSL certificates.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: only creds in system manager secure parameter.



QUESTION 3

A company's development team needs to have production data restored in a staging AWS account. The production database is running on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL Multi-AZ DB instance, which has AWS KMS encryption enabled using the default KMS key. A database specialist planned to share the most recent automated snapshot with the staging account, but discovered that the option to share snapshots is disabled in the AWS Management Console.

What should the database specialist do to resolve this?

- A. Disable automated backups in the DB instance. Share both the automated snapshot and the default KMS key with the staging account. Restore the snapshot in the staging account and enable automated backups.
- B. Copy the automated snapshot specifying a custom KMS encryption key. Share both the copied snapshot and the custom KMS encryption key with the staging account. Restore the snapshot to the staging account within the same Region.
- C. Modify the DB instance to use a custom KMS encryption key. Share both the automated snapshot and the custom KMS encryption key with the staging account. Restore the snapshot in the staging account.
- D. Copy the automated snapshot while keeping the default KMS key. Share both the snapshot and the default KMS key with the staging account. Restore the snapshot in the staging account.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-snapshots-share-account/>

QUESTION 4

A large IT hardware manufacturing company wants to deploy a MySQL database solution in the AWS Cloud. The solution should quickly create copies of the company's production databases for test purposes. The solution must deploy the test databases in minutes, and the test data should match the latest production data as closely as possible. Developers must also be able to make changes in the test database and delete the instances afterward.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Leverage Amazon RDS for MySQL with write-enabled replicas running on Amazon EC2. Create the test copies using a mysqldump backup from the RDS for MySQL DB instances and importing them into the new EC2 instances.
- B. Leverage Amazon Aurora MySQL. Use database cloning to create multiple test copies of the production DB clusters.
- C. Leverage Amazon Aurora MySQL. Restore previous production DB instance snapshots into new test copies of Aurora MySQL DB clusters to allow them to make changes.
- D. Leverage Amazon RDS for MySQL. Use database cloning to create multiple developer copies of the production DB instance.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5



A database specialist needs to move an Amazon RDS DB instance from one AWS account to another AWS account.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the DB instance from the source AWS account to the destination AWS account.
- B. Create a DB snapshot of the DB instance. Share the snapshot With the destination AWS account Create a new DB instance by restoring the snapshot in the destination AWS account
- C. Create a Multi-AZ deployment for the DB instance. Create a read replica for the DB instance in the source AWS account. use the read replica to replicate the data into the DB instance in the destination AWS account
- D. Use AWS DataSync to back up the DB instance in the source AWS account Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to restore the backup in the destination AWS account.

Correct Answer: B

Option B is correct because it is the simplest and fastest way to migrate an Amazon RDS DB instance to another AWS account. Creating a DB snapshot of the DB instance captures the data and configuration of the DB instance at a point in time¹. Sharing the snapshot with the destination AWS account allows the other account to access and restore the snapshot². Creating a new DB instance by restoring the snapshot in the destination AWS account creates a copy of the original DB instance with the same data and configuration³. This solution requires minimal operational effort and downtime.

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