

Amazon.DBS-C01.v2023-05-27.q111

□□□□:	DBS-C01
□□□□:	AWS Certified Database - Specialty (DBS-C01) Exam
□□□:	Amazon
□□ □□ □□□:	111
□□:	v2023-05-27
# □□ □:	870
# □□ □□□:	1110
https://www.krdump.com/Amazon.DBS-C01.v2023-05-27.q111.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

□□□□ □ AWS □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□. Amazon RDS for MySQL □□ AZ DB □□□□□ database-1.xxxxxxxxxxxxx.us-east-□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□. 1.rds.amazonaws.com □□□□□□ □□ 3306□□ □□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ MySQL□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□□ AWS □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□ Amazon CloudWatch Logs□ "□□□□ □□□ □ □□: □□ □□ □□" □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. DB □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ DB □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

C. □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ DB □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□□□□ □□□□ MySQL□ □□□□ Amazon Aurora□ □□□ □□. □□□ 5□□ □□ □□□ 5□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□.

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. AWS Database Migration Service(AWS DMS)□ □□□□ □□ AWS □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. Amazon Aurora □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ AWS □□□ □□□□□.

C. binlog□ □□□□ □□ AWS □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-global-database-disaster-recovery.html>
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/how-to-choose-the-best-disaster-recovery-option-for-your-amazon-aurora-mysql-cluster/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/11/aurora-supports-in-place-conversion-to-global-database/>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Amazon Aurora IOPS(PIOPS) 与 Amazon RDS EBS 存储 IOPS 有何不同？
Amazon Aurora 与 RDS 相比，在 IOPS 方面有何优势？
CPU 与 RAM 有何不同？
Amazon Aurora 与 RDS 相比，在 IOPS 方面有何优势？
A. DB 实例与 EBS 存储 IOPS 相同。
B. Amazon EBS 存储 IOPS 与 SSD(gp2) 存储 IOPS 相同。
C. DB 实例与 EBS 存储 IOPS 不同。
D. DB 实例与 EBS 存储 IOPS 不同，且 Aurora 实例 IOPS 更高。

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

☐☐

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_BestPractices.html

NEW QUESTION: 4

Amazon Aurora 与 Amazon RDS MySQL 有何不同？
Amazon Aurora 与 Amazon RDS MySQL 相比，在 IOPS 方面有何优势？
Amazon Aurora 与 Amazon RDS MySQL 相比，在 IOPS 方面有何优势？
Amazon Aurora 与 Amazon RDS MySQL 相比，在 IOPS 方面有何优势？
A. DB 实例与 EBS 存储 IOPS 相同。
B. Amazon EBS 存储 IOPS 与 SSD(gp2) 存储 IOPS 相同。
C. DB 实例与 EBS 存储 IOPS 不同。
D. DB 实例与 EBS 存储 IOPS 不同，且 Aurora 实例 IOPS 更高。

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 5

Amazon Web Services(AWS) 与 Amazon RDS 有何不同？
Amazon RDS 与 Amazon DMS 有何不同？
Amazon RDS 与 Amazon DMS 有何不同？
Amazon RDS 与 Amazon DMS 有何不同？
A. AWS DMS 与 Amazon RDS 有何不同？
B. AWS DMS 与 Amazon RDS 有何不同？
C. AWS DMS 与 Amazon RDS 有何不同？
D. AWS DMS 与 Amazon RDS 有何不同？
E. Amazon RDS 与 Amazon DMS 有何不同？
F. Amazon RDS 与 Amazon DMS 有何不同？

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

☐☐

NEW QUESTION: 6

□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□ 80TB □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ AWS □□□□□□
 □□□□□□□□□□ □□□. □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □
 □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
 □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A.** AWS DMS □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ VPN □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□. AWS DMS □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□(CDC) □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- B.** □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ AWS Snowball Edge □□□□□□□ □□□□ Amazon S3 □□□□□ □□□□□. AWS DMS □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□ Amazon S3 □□ □□□ □□(CDC) □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□. □ □□ AWS DMS □□□ □□□ □□□ S3 □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□.
- C.** AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT) □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ VPN □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□□□. AWS SCT □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□(CDC) □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D.** □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ AWS Snowball Edge □□□□□□□ □□□□ Amazon S3 □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ Snowball Edge □□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7

1000 1000 1000 Amazon Aurora MySQL DB 100000 1000 100000 AWS Lambda 1000 100000 1000 100000 1000
 100 10000. 1000 100000 1000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000. 100000
 100 3,000100 100000 100 100000 100 100000 100000 Lambda 1000 DB 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000
 1000 100000.

- □ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
- A.** DB □□□□□ my.cnf □□□ □□□□ max_connections□ □□□□.
- B.** DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
- C.** DB □□□□□ □□ AZ□ □□
- D.** □□□ □□□□ □ □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Max_connection □ RDS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. $\text{GREATEST}(\{\log(\text{DBInstanceClassMemory}/805306368)^{45}\}, \{\log(\text{DBInstanceClassMemory}/8187281408)^{1000}\})$

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraMySQL.Managing.Performance.html> □□□ □□□□ □□□□
 □ DB □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Aurora MySQL DB □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □
 □□□□ DB □□□□ □□□□ max_connections □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ 16,000□□ □□□□□. my.cnf□ □□□□ □□ DB □□□□
 □ □□□ max_connections □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ MySQL□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 8

□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□ Amazon RDS for MySQL DB □□□□□ AWS CloudFormation □□□□□ □□ □□□ □
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Which of the following is the best way to store sensitive information in AWS?

- A. Store AWS IAM credentials in a text file in an Amazon S3 bucket and use CloudFormation to create the bucket.
- B. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store sensitive information and use CloudFormation to create the Secrets Manager resource.
- C. Store sensitive information in an Amazon RDS database and use CloudFormation to create the RDS database.
- D. Use CloudFormation to create an Amazon S3 bucket and store sensitive information in the bucket. Use CloudFormation to create an IAM role with permissions to access the bucket.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/infrastructure-and-automation/securing-passwords-in-aws-quick-starts-using-aws-secrets-manager/>

NEW QUESTION: 9

You are using Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances. You want to ensure that your DB instances are encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the best way to achieve this?

- A. RDS instances "created after" are encrypted using AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) and the DB instances are encrypted.
- B. AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) is used to encrypt the DB instances. The DB instances are encrypted using the KMS key.
- C. RDS instances are encrypted using the KMS key. AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) is used to encrypt the DB instances.
- D. The DB instances are encrypted using the KMS key. AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) is used to encrypt the DB instances.
- E. RDS instances are encrypted using the KMS key. AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) is used to encrypt the DB instances.
- F. DB instances are encrypted using the KMS key. AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) is used to encrypt the DB instances.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

You are using Amazon RDS MariaDB instances. You want to ensure that your DB instances are encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the best way to achieve this?

- A. RDS instances "created after" are encrypted using AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) and the DB instances are encrypted.
- B. AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) is used to encrypt the DB instances. The DB instances are encrypted using the KMS key.
- C. RDS instances are encrypted using the KMS key. AWS Key Management Service(AWS KMS) is used to encrypt the DB instances.
- D. CPU usage is 10% or less. The DB instances are encrypted using the KMS key.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

You are using Amazon Neptune instances. You want to ensure that your DB instances are encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the best way to achieve this?

A. Amazon S3 → Glue ETL Job → Amazon S3 → Neptune → Athena → Redshift.

B. Amazon S3 → Glue ETL Job → INSERT INTO Neptune → Athena → Redshift.

C. AWS CLI → Glue ETL Job → Neptune → Athena → Redshift.

D. AWS DataSync → Glue ETL Job → Neptune → Athena → Redshift.

1.   Amazon Simple Storage Service(Amazon S3)   .
2.         IAM   .
3. Amazon S3 VPC    .
4. HTTP   Neptune DB     Neptune   .
5. Neptune DB   IAM      .

□□□ □□□□□□□ SQL Server □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□. Active Directory □□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□
□□ □ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□□□ SQL Server □ Amazon RDS □ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□□ AWS Cloud □□□□
□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

B. □□□□ Active Directory □ Microsoft Active Directory □ AWS Directory Service □□ □□□□ □□□□□. AWS SSO □
□□□□ SQL Server □ RDS □ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ Active Directory □□□□ □□□□□.

D. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Active Directory ☐ Microsoft Active Directory ☐ AWS Directory Service ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ SQL Server ☐
RDS ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ RDS ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ DB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Active Directory ☐
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ SQL Server ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

11

NEW QUESTION: 13

[illegible]

A. Db2 □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Aurora DB □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□
□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.

- B.** Db2 to Aurora DB using AWS DMS. It is a simple process and can be done in a few hours.
- C.** Db2 to Aurora DB using PostgreSQL as an intermediate step. This is a more complex process and can take several days.
- D.** Db2 to Aurora DB using AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT). This is a complex process and can take several days.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

DB/DW to Aurora DB (DB/DW to Aurora DB/FK to Aurora DB)

* DB/DW to Aurora DB to DW to Aurora DB

NEW QUESTION: 14

Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Edition is not supported on AWS. You can use AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT) to migrate SQL Server Enterprise Edition to Amazon RDS, SQL Server Standard Edition or Amazon RDS, Amazon Aurora MySQL or Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. You can also migrate Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS, SQL Server Standard Edition or Amazon Aurora MySQL or Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. You can also migrate Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS, SQL Server Standard Edition or Amazon Aurora MySQL or Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL.

A. Amazon EC2 to SQL Server Enterprise Edition

B. Amazon RDS to SQL Server Standard Edition

C. Amazon RDS to SQL Server Enterprise Edition

D. Linux to Amazon Aurora MySQL or Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Enterprise Standard is not supported on AWS. You can use AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT) to migrate SQL Server Enterprise Edition to Amazon RDS, SQL Server Standard Edition or Amazon RDS, Amazon Aurora MySQL or Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. You can also migrate Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS, SQL Server Standard Edition or Amazon Aurora MySQL or Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/patterns/determine-whether-your-microsoft-sql-server-database-can-be-downgraded-from-enterprise-to-standard-edition.html>

<https://calculator.aws/#/createCalculator/RDSSQLServer>

NEW QUESTION: 15

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed database service that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. It is a highly available and scalable database service that can be used for a wide range of applications. It is a fully managed database service that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. It is a highly available and scalable database service that can be used for a wide range of applications.

A. DB to Aurora DB using AWS DMS

B. DB to Aurora DB using PostgreSQL as an intermediate step

C. Aurora DB to Aurora DB using PostgreSQL as an intermediate step

D. Aurora Backtrack to Aurora DB using PostgreSQL as an intermediate step

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

You have a MySQL DB instance on Amazon RDS. The instance is in the `Available` state. You want to know the reason for the state. What should you do?

What is the reason for the state? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The DB instance is in the `RDS` state. The instance is in the `Available` state. The instance is in the `Available` state.
- B. The DB instance is in the `RDS` state. The instance is in the `Available` state. The instance is in the `Available` state.
- C. RDS is in the `Available` state. The instance is in the `Available` state.
- D. RDS DB instance is in the `STORAGE_FULL` state.
- E. RDS is in the `Available` state. The instance is in the `Available` state.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithAutomatedBackups.html

NEW QUESTION: 19

You are using SaaS(Software as a Service) to build a new application. You want to use Python to build the application. You want to use Amazon DynamoDB API to build the application. You want to use the `CreateTable` API to build the application. You want to use the `PutItem` API to build the application. You want to use the `ResourceNotFoundException` API to build the application. You want to use the `API` API to build the application. You want to use the `API` API to build the application.

What is the reason for the state? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The `dynamodb:PutItem` API is not supported. The `dynamodb:PutItem` API is not supported.
- B. `StreamSpecification` is not supported. `StreamEnabled` is not supported. `true` is not supported. `PutItem` is not supported.
- C. `TableStatus` is `ACTIVE`. `DescribeTable` is not supported. `PutItem` is not supported.
- D. `PutItem` is not supported. `ConditionExpression` is not supported.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_DescribeTable.html

NEW QUESTION: 20

You have a MySQL DB instance on Amazon RDS. The instance is in the `Available` state. You want to know the reason for the state. What should you do?

- A. `mysqldump` is not supported. RDS for MySQL DB is not supported. Aurora DB is not supported.
- B. RDS for MySQL DB is not supported. Aurora DB is not supported.
- C. RDS for MySQL DB is not supported. Aurora DB is not supported.
- D. RDS for MySQL DB is not supported. Aurora DB is not supported.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21

You have a MySQL DB instance on Amazon RDS for MySQL DB. The instance is in the `Available` state. You want to know the reason for the state. What should you do?

Amazon DynamoDB uses a 100 second TTL. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.

What is the TTL for Amazon DynamoDB?

- A. TTL is based on the Unix epoch.
- B. TTL is based on the Binary epoch.
- C. TTL is based on the Unix epoch.
- D. TTL is based on the 100 second epoch.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/TTL.html#time-to-live-ttl-before-you-start-formatting>

NEW QUESTION: 25

Amazon RDS Microsoft SQL Server uses a 100 second TTL. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.

- A. DB instance class is rdsadmin.dbo.rds_modify_db_name. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.
- B. DB instance class is rdsadmin.dbo.rds_modify_db_name. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.
- C. DB instance class is rdsadmin.dbo.rds_modify_db_name. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.
- D. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.
- E. DB instance class is rdsadmin.dbo.rds_modify_db_name. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Appendix.SQLServer.CommonDBATasks.RenamingDB.html>

NEW QUESTION: 26

Amazon RDS uses a 100 second TTL. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch. The TTL is based on the Unix epoch.

- A. DeletionProtection True
- B. MultiAZ True
- C. TerminationProtection True
- D. DeleteAutomatedBackups False
- E. DeletionPolicy
- F. DeletionPolicy

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A - <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/09/amazon-rds-now-provides-database-deletion-protection/> D -

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithAutomatedBackups.html F -

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-attribute-deletionpolicy.html>

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which of the following is a correct statement about Amazon Aurora DB instances? Aurora DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances?

- A. Aurora instances are always provisioned with 1 instance.
- B. Aurora instances are always provisioned with 3 instances.
- C. Aurora instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.
- D. Aurora instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which of the following is a correct statement about Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB instances? Aurora DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances?

- A. TCP instances are always provisioned with 1 instance.
- B. AWS CLI failover-db-cluster instances are always provisioned with 1 instance.
- C. DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.
- D. DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.BestPractices.html#Auro

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which of the following is a correct statement about Amazon Neptune DB instances? Amazon Neptune DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances?

- A. Amazon Cognito instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.
- B. Amazon S3.csv instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.
- C. AWS DMS instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.
- D. Neptune DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.
- E. Neptune DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.
- F. S3 VPC instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances.

Answer: B,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/neptune/latest/userguide/bulk-load-optimize.html

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which of the following is a correct statement about Amazon DynamoDB DB instances? Amazon DynamoDB DB instances are always provisioned with 1 instance, 1 instance with 1 instance, 1 instance with 2 instances, or 1 instance with 3 instances?

□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□/□□ □□ □□, □□□ □□ □□□ □ TTL(Time to Live)□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□.

□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

A. □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□

B. □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ IAM □□ □□

C. TTL □□ □□

D. AWS Management Console□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ update-table □□□ □□□□□.

E. □□□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□

DynamoDB □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

--AutoScaling □□

--IAM □□

--CloudWatch □□

--□□

--□□□ □□

--TTL

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

NEW QUESTION: 42

□□□ VPC A□ Amazon EC2 □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□□□ VPC A□ □□□□□ VPC B□ Amazon ElastiCache □□□□□□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ VPC A□□ VPC B□ □□□□□□□□□□.

□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ ElastiCache □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. EC2 □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. ElastiCache □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. ElastiCache □□ □□□ □□□□□. EC2 □□□□□ ElastiCache □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ VPC □□□□□□ □□□ □□.

C. ElastiCache □□□□□□ VPC CIDR □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ ElastiCache □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. EC2 □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ ElastiCache □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ ElastiCache □□ □□□ □□□ □□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/vpc-peering-security-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION: 43

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Amazon DynamoDB □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

- A. Amazon EMR can back up DynamoDB to Amazon S3. You can use Amazon EMR to back up Amazon S3 to DynamoDB.
- B. AWS DMS can back up DynamoDB to Amazon S3. You can use DynamoDB to back up DynamoDB.
- C. AWS CLI can back up DynamoDB to Amazon S3.
- D. AWS CLI can back up DynamoDB to Amazon S3. You can use restore-table-from-backup to back up DynamoDB.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/back-up-dynamodb-s3/>

NEW QUESTION: 44

You are using AWS DMS(AWS Database Migration Service) to migrate data from Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS. You are using AWS Direct Connect to connect your on-premises database to Amazon RDS. You are using IPsec to secure the connection between your on-premises database and Amazon RDS.

What is the best way to secure the connection between your on-premises database and Amazon RDS?

- A. Direct Connect can be used to connect your on-premises database to Amazon RDS.
- B. You can use AWS DMS to migrate data from your on-premises database to Amazon RDS.
- C. DMS can be used to migrate data from your on-premises database to Amazon RDS.
- D. You can use VPC to connect your on-premises database to Amazon RDS.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dms-disable-public-access/>

NEW QUESTION: 45

You are using AWS DMS to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS. You are using AWS DMS to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS. You are using AWS DMS to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS. You are using AWS DMS to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS.

- A. You can use AWS DMS to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS.
- B. You can use AWS DMS to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS.
- C. You can use LOB(Large Binary Object) to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS.
- D. AWS DMS can be used to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS.
- E. You can use AWS DMS to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS.
- F. Amazon RDS can be used to migrate data from Oracle to Amazon RDS.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

B. Amazon EMR

D. Amazon DynamoDB □□□□ □□□□ □□ DynamoDB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

22

□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □
□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.

Aurora □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □
□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 47

□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

B. ☐ ☐ DB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Aurora Serverless DB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

D. □□ □□□ □□(CDC)□ □□□□ □□□□ AWS DMS(AWS Database Migration Service)□ □□□□ □□ DB □□□□□ □□□
Aurora Serverless DB □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

<https://medium.com/@sour29/how-to-migrate-from-amazon-rds-aurora-or-mysql-to-amazon-aurora-serverless-55f9a4a74078>

MySQL, Amazon RDS us-west-2 ap-south-east-1 us-east-2

Which of the following is the best way to migrate a database from us-west-2 to ap-southeast-1?

 A. Use AWS DMS to migrate the database from us-west-2 to ap-southeast-1.

 B. Use AWS RDS to create a read replica in ap-southeast-1.

 C. Use AWS DMS to migrate the database from us-west-2 to ap-southeast-1.

 D. Use AWS RDS to create a read replica in us-west-2.

- A. us-west-2 RDS DB instance to ap-southeast-1 RDS DB instance. ap-southeast-1 RDS DB instance is not available in us-west-2.
- B. us-west-2 RDS DB instance to ap-southeast-1 RDS DB instance. ap-southeast-1 RDS DB instance is not available in us-west-2.
- C. ap-southeast-1 RDS DB instance to ap-southeast-1 RDS DB instance. AWS DMS is not available in ap-southeast-1.
- D. us-west-2 RDS DB instance to us-west-2 RDS DB instance. us-west-2 RDS DB instance is not available in ap-southeast-1.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/features/read-replicas/>

"Amazon RDS is a managed database service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It is designed to be a drop-in replacement for your existing relational database. Amazon RDS is available in multiple AWS Regions and Availability Zones. Amazon RDS is a managed database service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It is designed to be a drop-in replacement for your existing relational database. Amazon RDS is available in multiple AWS Regions and Availability Zones.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_ReadRepl.XRgn.html

NEW QUESTION: 49

IT is planning to migrate a database from us-west-2 to ap-southeast-1. Which of the following is the best way to migrate the database?

 A. Use AWS CloudFormation to create a read replica in ap-southeast-1.

 B. Use AWS RDS to create a read replica in ap-southeast-1.

 C. Use AWS DMS to migrate the database from us-west-2 to ap-southeast-1.

 D. Use AWS RDS to create a read replica in us-west-2.

- A. AWS CloudFormation is not available in ap-southeast-1.
- B. Aurora DB is not available in ap-southeast-1.
- C. Aurora is not available in ap-southeast-1.
- D. Aurora is not available in us-west-2.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Aurora Serverless is a serverless database engine that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It is designed to be a drop-in replacement for your existing relational database. Aurora Serverless is available in multiple AWS Regions and Availability Zones.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.how-it-works.html#aurora>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.html#aurora-serverless.use>

NEW QUESTION: 50

□□□□□ □□□ Amazon DynamoDB□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□
DynamoDB □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ GetItem □□□ □□□□, □ □
□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. AWS DMS□ □□□□ DynamoDB□□ Amazon DocumentDB□ □□□ □□□□□□
- B. Amazon DynamoDB Streams □ Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose□ □□□□ Amazon Redshift□ □□□ □□
- C. DynamoDB □□□ Redis□ Amazon ElastiCache□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□
- D. DynamoDB Accelerator□ □□□□ □□ □□□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DAX.html
"□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. DynamoDB□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □ □□□
□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□(□□ □□ □□)). □□ □□□□□□□□□ DAX □□□□
□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□."

NEW QUESTION: 51

□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□ AWS CloudFormation □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
□□□ □□□□ AWS::RDS::DBInstance □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ CharacterSetName
□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□□ □□ □□ DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.
□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

- A. DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ ID□ DBSnapshotIdentifier □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□
□□□.
- B. aws cloudformation update-stack □□□ set-stack-policy □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.
- C. DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. DB □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□. DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□
ID□ DBSnapshotIdentifier □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

- □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
1. DB □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□.
 2. DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. DB □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□
 3. DB □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ ID□
DBSnapshotIdentifier □□□ □□□□□.
 - 4.□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 52

□□□□□□ □□□□ AWS DMS□ □□□□ Oracle DB □□□□□ 2TB Amazon RDS□ PostgreSQL DB □□□□□ RDS□ □□□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□. □□ RDS Oracle DB □□□□□ us-east-1 □□□ VPC□ □□□□□. PostgreSQL DB □□□□□ □□ RDS□ use-
west-2 □□□ VPC□ □□□□□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □□ AWS DMS □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□?

- A. □□ DB □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ VPC □
- B. □□ DB □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ VPC □

□□□ Amazon DynamoDB□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.

□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□. □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ AWS Application Auto Scaling □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

□□□□ □□ Amazon S3.csv □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ API □□□ □□ □□ □□ Neptune DB □□□□□ □□□□□□□.

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□? (3□□ □□□□□.)

A. Amazon Cognito□ □□□ AWS STS □□□ □□□□ CSV □□□ □□□□□ S3 □□□ □□ Neptune DB □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□.

B. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ .csv □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

C. AWS DMS□ □□□□ Amazon S3□□ Neptune □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. Neptune DB □□□□ □□□□ S3 URI□ □□□ □□ addVertex □□ addEdge □□□ □□□□□.

E. Neptune DB □□□□□ □□ IAM □□□ S3 □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

F. S3 VPC □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ HTTP POST□ □□□□□.

Answer: B,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/neptune/latest/userguide/bulk-load-optimize.html>

NEW QUESTION: 57

□□□□ □□ TV □□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ 2□□ □□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□ 500,000□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□ 2-3□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ AWS □□□□ □□□□ □□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

A. Amazon DynamoDB

B. □□□ □□□□□

C. □□□ □□

D. Amazon Elasticsearch □□□

E. Amazon ElastiCache

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

□□

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/mem-ug/Strategies.html#Strategies.WriteThrough>

<https://aws.amazon.com/products/databases/real-time-apps-elasticache-for-redis/>

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which of the following Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instances can execute DDL (DDL) and DML (DML) statements in parallel?
A. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge. It can execute DDL and DML statements in parallel.
B. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge. It can execute DDL and DML statements in parallel.
C. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge. It can execute DDL and DML statements in parallel.
D. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge. It can execute DDL and DML statements in parallel.

Aurora DB instances can be scaled up to 8 instances. Which of the following instances can be scaled up to 8 instances?
A. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
B. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
C. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
D. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.

Which of the following is a valid Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance class?

- A. db.r5g.xlarge
- B. db.r5g.xlarge
- C. Backtrack db.r5g.xlarge
- D. DB instance class PITR(point-in-time recovery) db.r5g.xlarge

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which of the following Amazon DynamoDB instances can be used to store and retrieve data in a key-value format?
A. DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
B. AWS DMS (Data Migration Service)
C. Amazon DynamoDB Streams
D. DynamoDB instance class db.r5g.xlarge

- A. DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
- B. AWS DMS (Data Migration Service)
- C. Amazon DynamoDB Streams
- D. DynamoDB instance class db.r5g.xlarge

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instances can be used to store and retrieve data in a key-value format?
A. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
B. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
C. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
D. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.

- A. Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
- B. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
- C. Amazon Aurora Serverless MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.
- D. Aurora MySQL DB instance class db.r5g.xlarge.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

□□□ □□ □□□ Amazon DynamoDB □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

* □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

* □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□.

DynamoDB のスキーマは、`user_id` と `game_id` の 2 つのキーを定義する。

DynamoDB □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□?

A. user_id□ □□□ □□, game_id□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.

B. user id□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□

C. game_id□ □□□ □□, user_id□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.

D. game id□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

DBS-C01 ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ DBS-C01 ☐☐! DumpTop ☐ ☐☐ **DBS-C01** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐, DumpTop DBS-C01 ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop DBS-C01 ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐. <https://www.dumptop.com/Amazon/DBS-C01-dump.html> (325 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

□ □□□ □□□ Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. RDS DB □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□ AWS Well-Architected □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ IP□ DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □
□□□□?

(3□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□ IP□ □□□□ □□ □□ IP□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□ IP□ VPN□ □□□□ DB □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.

D. □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ DB □□□□□ □□□ VPC □□ VPC □□□□ □□□□□□.

E. AWS DMS □ □ □ □ DB □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ .

F. pg hba.conf □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□ IP□ □□□□ □□ □□ IP□ □□□□□.

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ Amazon DynamoDB □□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Which 1 of the following is not a supported way to delete an item from a DynamoDB table?
 A. ConditionExpression
 B. DynamoDB
 C.
 D. DynamoDB TTL

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/TTL.html>

NEW QUESTION: 64

IT is a common use case to migrate an on-premise database to Amazon Aurora MySQL DB. Aurora DB is a fully managed database. Which of the following is not a supported way to migrate an on-premise database to Amazon Aurora MySQL DB?
 A. AWS CloudFormation
 B. Aurora DB
 C. Aurora
 D. Aurora

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
 Aurora Serverless is a fully managed database.
 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.how-it-works.html#aurora-serverless.how-it-works.pause-resume>
 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.html#aurora-serverless.use-cases>

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which of the following is not a supported way to migrate an on-premise database to Amazon MongoDB 3.6?
 A.
 B.
 C.
 D.
 E.
 F.
 G.
 H.
 I.
 J.
 K.
 L.
 M.
 N.
 O.
 P.
 Q.
 R.
 S.
 T.
 U.
 V.
 W.
 X.
 Y.
 Z.
 AA.
 AB.
 AC.
 AD.
 AE.
 AF.
 AG.
 AH.
 AI.
 AJ.
 AK.
 AL.
 AM.
 AN.
 AO.
 AP.
 AQ.
 AR.
 AS.
 AT.
 AU.
 AV.
 AW.
 AX.
 AY.
 AZ.
 BA.
 BB.
 BC.
 BD.
 BE.
 BF.
 BG.
 BH.
 BI.
 BJ.
 BK.
 BL.
 BM.
 BN.
 BO.
 BP.
 BQ.
 BR.
 BS.
 BT.
 BU.
 BV.
 BW.
 BX.
 BY.
 BZ.
 CA.
 CB.
 CC.
 CD.
 CE.
 CF.
 CG.
 CH.
 CI.
 CJ.
 CK.
 CL.
 CM.
 CN.
 CO.
 CP.
 CQ.
 CR.
 CS.
 CT.
 CU.
 CV.
 CW.
 CX.
 CY.
 CZ.
 DA.
 DB.
 DC.
 DD.
 DE.
 DF.
 DG.
 DH.
 DI.
 DJ.
 DK.
 DL.
 DM.
 DN.
 DO.
 DP.
 DQ.
 DR.
 DS.
 DT.
 DU.
 DV.
 DW.
 DX.
 DY.
 DZ.
 EA.
 EB.
 EC.
 ED.
 EE.
 EF.
 EG.
 EH.
 EI.
 EJ.
 EK.
 EL.
 EM.
 EN.
 EO.
 EP.
 EQ.
 ER.
 ES.
 ET.
 EU.
 EV.
 EW.
 EX.
 EY.
 EZ.
 FA.
 FB.
 FC.
 FD.
 FE.
 FF.
 FG.
 FH.
 FI.
 FJ.
 FK.
 FL.
 FM.
 FN.
 FO.
 FP.
 FQ.
 FR.
 FS.
 FT.
 FU.
 FV.
 FW.
 FX.
 FY.
 FZ.
 GA.
 GB.
 GC.
 GD.
 GE.
 GF.
 GG.
 GH.
 GI.
 GJ.
 GK.
 GL.
 GM.
 GN.
 GO.
 GP.
 GQ.
 GR.
 GS.
 GT.
 GU.
 GV.
 GW.
 GX.
 GY.
 GZ.
 HA.
 HB.
 HC.
 HD.
 HE.
 HF.
 HG.
 HH.
 HI.
 HJ.
 HK.
 HL.
 HM.
 HN.
 HO.
 HP.
 HQ.
 HR.
 HS.
 HT.
 HU.
 HV.
 HW.
 HX.
 HY.
 HZ.
 IA.
 IB.
 IC.
 ID.
 IE.
 IF.
 IG.
 IH.
 II.
 IJ.
 IK.
 IL.
 IM.
 IN.
 IO.
 IP.
 IQ.
 IR.
 IS.
 IT.
 IU.
 IV.
 IW.
 IX.
 IY.
 IZ.
 JA.
 JB.
 JC.
 JD.
 JE.
 JF.
 JG.
 JH.
 JI.
 JJ.
 JK.
 JL.
 JM.
 JN.
 JO.
 JP.
 JQ.
 JR.
 JS.
 JT.
 JU.
 JV.
 JW.
 JX.
 JY.
 JZ.
 KA.
 KB.
 KC.
 KD.
 KE.
 KF.
 KG.
 KH.
 KI.
 KJ.
 KK.
 KL.
 KM.
 KN.
 KO.
 KP.
 KQ.
 KR.
 KS.
 KT.
 KU.
 KV.
 KW.
 KX.
 KY.
 KZ.
 LA.
 LB.
 LC.
 LD.
 LE.
 LF.
 LG.
 LH.
 LI.
 LJ.
 LK.
 LL.
 LM.
 LN.
 LO.
 LP.
 LQ.
 LR.
 LS.
 LT.
 LU.
 LV.
 LW.
 LX.
 LY.
 LZ.
 MA.
 MB.
 MC.
 MD.
 ME.
 MF.
 MG.
 MH.
 MI.
 MJ.
 MK.
 ML.
 MN.
 MO.
 MP.
 MQ.
 MR.
 MS.
 MT.
 MU.
 MV.
 MW.
 MX.
 MY.
 MZ.
 NA.
 NB.
 NC.
 ND.
 NE.
 NF.
 NG.
 NH.
 NI.
 NJ.
 NK.
 NL.
 NM.
 NO.
 NP.
 NQ.
 NR.
 NS.
 NT.
 NU.
 NV.
 NW.
 NX.
 NY.
 NZ.
 OA.
 OB.
 OC.
 OD.
 OE.
 OF.
 OG.
 OH.
 OI.
 OJ.
 OK.
 OL.
 OM.
 ON.
 OO.
 OP.
 OQ.
 OR.
 OS.
 OT.
 OU.
 OV.
 OW.
 OX.
 OY.
 OZ.
 PA.
 PB.
 PC.
 PD.
 PE.
 PF.
 PG.
 PH.
 PI.
 PJ.
 PK.
 PL.
 PM.
 PN.
 PO.
 PP.
 PQ.
 PR.
 PS.
 PT.
 PU.
 PV.
 PW.
 PX.
 PY.
 PZ.
 QA.
 QB.
 QC.
 QD.
 QE.
 QF.
 QG.
 QH.
 QI.
 QJ.
 QK.
 QL.
 QM.
 QN.
 QO.
 QP.
 QQ.
 QR.
 QS.
 QT.
 QU.
 QV.
 QW.
 QX.
 QY.
 QZ.
 RA.
 RB.
 RC.
 RD.
 RE.
 RF.
 RG.
 RH.
 RI.
 RJ.
 RK.
 RL.
 RM.
 RN.
 RO.
 RP.
 RQ.
 RR.
 RS.
 RT.
 RU.
 RV.
 RW.
 RX.
 RY.
 RZ.
 SA.
 SB.
 SC.
 SD.
 SE.
 SF.
 SG.
 SH.
 SI.
 SJ.
 SK.
 SL.
 SM.
 SN.
 SO.
 SP.
 SQ.
 SR.
 SS.
 ST.
 SU.
 SV.
 SW.
 SX.
 SY.
 SZ.
 TA.
 TB.
 TC.
 TD.
 TE.
 TF.
 TG.
 TH.
 TI.
 TJ.
 TK.
 TL.
 TM.
 TN.
 TO.
 TP.
 TQ.
 TR.
 TS.
 TT.
 TU.
 TV.
 TW.
 TX.
 TY.
 TZ.
 UA.
 UB.
 UC.
 UD.
 UE.
 UF.
 UG.
 UH.
 UI.
 UJ.
 UK.
 UL.
 UM.
 UN.
 UO.
 UP.
 UQ.
 UR.
 US.
 UT.
 UY.
 UZ.
 VA.
 VB.
 VC.
 VD.
 VE.
 VF.
 VG.
 VH.
 VI.
 VJ.
 VK.
 VL.
 VM.
 VN.
 VO.
 VP.
 VQ.
 VR.
 VS.
 VT.
 VY.
 VZ.
 WA.
 WB.
 WC.
 WD.
 WE.
 WF.
 WG.
 WH.
 WI.
 WJ.
 WK.
 WL.
 WM.
 WN.
 WO.
 WP.
 WQ.
 WR.
 WS.
 WT.
 WY.
 WZ.
 XA.
 XB.
 XC.
 XD.
 XE.
 XF.
 XG.
 XH.
 XI.
 XJ.
 XK.
 XL.
 XM.
 XN.
 XO.
 XP.
 XQ.
 XR.
 XS.
 XT.
 XU.
 XV.
 XW.
 XX.
 XY.
 XZ.
 YA.
 YB.
 YC.
 YD.
 YE.
 YF.
 YG.
 YH.
 YI.
 YJ.
 YK.
 YL.
 YM.
 YN.
 YO.
 YP.
 YQ.
 YR.
 YS.
 YT.
 YZ.
 ZA.
 ZB.
 ZC.
 ZD.
 ZE.
 ZF.
 ZG.
 ZH.
 ZI.
 ZJ.
 ZK.
 ZL.
 ZM.
 ZN.
 ZO.
 ZP.
 ZQ.
 ZR.
 ZS.
 ZT.
 ZY.
 ZZ.

- A. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.
- B. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.
- C. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.
- D. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

"AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다."
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_BestPractices.html

NEW QUESTION: 68

- Amazon RDS에서 Always On Availability Group(AG)을 사용하여 IBM Informix 데이터베이스를 SQL Server로 마이그레이션하는 데 사용됩니다. SQL Server에서 Always On AG를 설정하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 무엇입니까?
- A. Always On AG를 설정하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 DNS, IP 주소, TTL, 30초의 대기 시간입니다.
 - B. Always On AG를 설정하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 5초의 대기 시간, IP 주소, TTL, 30초의 대기 시간입니다.
 - C. Always On AG를 설정하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 IP 주소, TTL, 30초의 대기 시간입니다.
 - D. Always On AG를 설정하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 IP 주소, TTL, 30초의 대기 시간입니다.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Amazon RDS에서 Always On Availability Group(AG)을 사용하여 IBM Informix 데이터베이스를 SQL Server로 마이그레이션하는 데 사용됩니다. SQL Server에서 Always On AG를 설정하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 무엇입니까?
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_SQLServerMultiAZ.html SQL Server에서 Always On AG를 설정하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 DNS, IP 주소, TTL, 30초의 대기 시간입니다.

NEW QUESTION: 69

- Amazon RDS에서 Always On Availability Group(AG)을 사용하여 IBM Informix 데이터베이스를 Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL로 마이그레이션하는 데 사용됩니다. AWS DMS를 사용하여 마이그레이션하는 데 필요한 최소한의 구성 요소는 무엇입니까?
- A. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.
 - B. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.
 - C. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.
 - D. AWS Schema Conversion Tool(AWS SCT)은 오라클 데이터베이스를 Aurora DB 데이터베이스로 변환하는 데 사용됩니다.

B. TTL □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ConsistentRead ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ true ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

D. TTL ☐☐☐ local secondary index ☐ ☐☐☐☐.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

□ □

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/howitworks-ttl.html>

NEW QUESTION: 73

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □
□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ 15□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □
□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. 100TB□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ Amazon Redshift □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□
□ Amazon S3□ □□□□ Amazon Redshift Spectrum □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. Amazon Redshift □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□ □□ Amazon Redshift □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Amazon Redshift □□□ □□
□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□.

[illegible]

D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ Amazon Redshift □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□
 □ Amazon S3□ □□□□ Amazon Redshift Spectrum □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□
 □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

□□□□□□ □□□□ 900□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Amazon RDS for MySQL DB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□?

A. `DB.wait_timeout 900`. DB `wait_timeout` is 900 seconds.

B. MySQL ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ SET SESSION wait timeout=900 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

C. my.cnf ☐☐☐ wait timeout ☐☐☐☐ 900☐☐ ☐☐☐☐. DB ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

D. DB wait timeout 900 .

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

11

<https://aws.amazon.com/fr/blogs/database/best-practices-for-configuring-parameters-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql-p>

"□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ SET □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □
□□□□."

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/best-practices-for-configuring-parameters-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql-par>

NEW QUESTION: 75

Amazon DynamoDB □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□. □□□ □□□ □□□ DynamoDB□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □

Which of the following is the best practice for reducing ReplicationLatency in a multi-region, multi-availability zone deployment?
 A. DynamoDB Auto Scaling
 B. Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
 C. DynamoDB Auto Scaling with a single master instance
 D. Amazon ElastiCache

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which of the following is the best practice for Amazon DynamoDB?
 A. Auto Scaling
 B. Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
 C. Amazon ElastiCache
 D. DynamoDB Accelerator

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

DBS-C01 is a dump of the DBS-C01 database. DumpTop is a tool that can be used to dump the DBS-C01 database. DumpTop DBS-C01 is a dump of the DBS-C01 database. DumpTop DBS-C01 is a dump of the DBS-C01 database. <https://www.dumptop.com/Amazon/DBS-C01-dump.html> (325 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Which of the following is the best practice for Amazon RDS DB instances?
 A. eu-west-2
 B. us-east-1

[https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/dax/#:~:text=Amazon%20DynamoDB%20Accelerator%20\(DAX\)%20is,millions%20of%20requests%20per%20second.%20\"Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator\(DAX\) is a fully managed in-memory cache for DynamoDB that can reduce read latency by up to 10x for frequently accessed data.\"](https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/dax/#:~:text=Amazon%20DynamoDB%20Accelerator%20(DAX)%20is,millions%20of%20requests%20per%20second.%20\)

NEW QUESTION: 80

You are using AWS CloudFormation to create an Amazon DynamoDB instance. You want to use the AWS CloudFormation resource `DynamoDB::Resource::DynamoDBInstance` to create the instance. Which of the following is a valid parameter for the `rcuCount` property?

A. `rcuCount` and `wcuCount` are required parameters. You must specify both `rcuCount` and `wcuCount` for the `DynamoDBInstance` resource.

B. `rcuCount` and `wcuCount` are optional parameters. You can specify either `rcuCount` or `wcuCount` for the `DynamoDBInstance` resource.

C. `rcuCount` and `wcuCount` are optional parameters. You can specify both `rcuCount` and `wcuCount` for the `DynamoDBInstance` resource.

D. `rcuCount` and `wcuCount` are optional parameters. You can specify either `rcuCount` or `wcuCount` for the `DynamoDBInstance` resource.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

You are using AWS CloudFormation to create an Amazon Neptune instance. You want to use the AWS CloudFormation resource `Neptune::Instance::NeptuneDBInstance` to create the instance. Which of the following is a valid parameter for the `StorageType` property?

A. `StorageType` is a required parameter. You must specify `StorageType` for the `NeptuneDBInstance` resource.

B. `StorageType` is an optional parameter. You can specify either `StorageType` or `StorageType` for the `NeptuneDBInstance` resource.

C. `StorageType` is an optional parameter. You can specify both `StorageType` and `StorageType` for the `NeptuneDBInstance` resource.

D. `StorageType` is an optional parameter. You can specify either `StorageType` or `StorageType` for the `NeptuneDBInstance` resource.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

"AWS DataSync is a fully managed service that simplifies and accelerates data transfer between AWS and on-premises storage. It can transfer data from Amazon S3 to on-premises storage, from on-premises storage to Amazon S3, and between on-premises storage and on-premises storage. For more information, see <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/neptune/latest/userguide/bulk-load.html>

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which of the following is a valid VPC endpoint for Amazon EC2 instances to connect to Amazon DynamoDB?

 A. Amazon DynamoDB endpoint

 B. Amazon DynamoDB endpoint with a VPC endpoint

 C. Amazon DynamoDB endpoint with a VPC endpoint and a security group

 D. Amazon DynamoDB endpoint with a VPC endpoint and a security group and a subnet

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/vpc-endpoints-dynamodb.html>

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which of the following is a valid VPC endpoint for Amazon EC2 instances to connect to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB instance?

 A. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint

 B. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint with a VPC endpoint

 C. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint with a VPC endpoint and a security group

 D. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint with a VPC endpoint and a security group and a subnet

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/AuroraPostgreSQL.cluster-cache-mgmt.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/introduction-to-aurora-postgresql-cluster-cache-management/>

Which of the following is a valid VPC endpoint for Amazon EC2 instances to connect to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB instance?

 A. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint

 B. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint with a VPC endpoint

 C. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint with a VPC endpoint and a security group

 D. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB endpoint with a VPC endpoint and a security group and a subnet

NEW QUESTION: 84

You are asked to migrate data from a Microsoft SQL Server database to a PostgreSQL database using Amazon RDS. The RDS DB instance is in the same Availability Zone as the source database. Which of the following is the correct approach to migrate the data?

- A. Use the AWS DMS (Database Migration Service) to migrate the data from the source database to the target database.
- B. Use the AWS DMS (Database Migration Service) to migrate the data from the source database to the target database. The source database must be in ARCHIVELOG MODE.
- C. Use the AWS DMS (Database Migration Service) to migrate the data from the source database to the target database. The source database must be in ARCHIVELOG MODE.
- D. Use the AWS DMS (Database Migration Service) to migrate the data from the source database to the target database. The source database must be in ARCHIVELOG MODE.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

CDC (Change Data Capture) is a feature of Amazon RDS that allows you to capture changes to data in a database. Which of the following is the correct approach to use CDC with Amazon RDS?

The correct approach is to use the LogMiner feature of Amazon RDS. LogMiner is a feature that allows you to capture changes to data in a database. It is used to capture changes to data in a database and then use those changes to update the target database.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/sbs/chap-oracle2postgresql.steps.configureoracle.html>

"LogMiner is a feature of Amazon RDS that allows you to capture changes to data in a database. It is used to capture changes to data in a database and then use those changes to update the target database."

NEW QUESTION: 85

You are asked to migrate data from a Microsoft SQL Server database to a PostgreSQL database using Amazon RDS. The RDS DB instance is in the same Availability Zone as the source database. Which of the following is the correct approach to migrate the data?

- A. Use the AWS DMS (Database Migration Service) to migrate the data from the source database to the target database.
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Events can be used to trigger the migration of data from the source database to the target database.
- C. Amazon CloudWatch Events can be used to trigger the migration of data from the source database to the target database. The source database must be in ARCHIVELOG MODE.
- D. Amazon CloudWatch Events can be used to trigger the migration of data from the source database to the target database. The source database must be in ARCHIVELOG MODE.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

You are asked to migrate data from a Microsoft SQL Server database to a PostgreSQL database using Amazon RDS. The RDS DB instance is in the same Availability Zone as the source database. Which of the following is the correct approach to migrate the data?

- A. Use the AWS DMS (Database Migration Service) to migrate the data from the source database to the target database.
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Events can be used to trigger the migration of data from the source database to the target database.
- C. Amazon CloudWatch Events can be used to trigger the migration of data from the source database to the target database. The source database must be in ARCHIVELOG MODE.
- D. Amazon CloudWatch Events can be used to trigger the migration of data from the source database to the target database. The source database must be in ARCHIVELOG MODE.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/super-overview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 87

B. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

C. Amazon S3 □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ 64MB □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ Redshift Spectrum ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c-spectrum-troubleshooting.html#spectrum-troubleshooting-access-throttled>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c-spectrum-troubleshooting.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c-spectrum-troubleshooting.html#spectrum-troubleshooting-access-throttled>

NEW QUESTION: 90

□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □
 □□ □□□ □□□ Amazon DynamoDB □□□□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ BatchGetItemn □□□ □□□□
 □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □ □□□ □
□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. DynamoDB ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

[illegible]

C. DynamoDB □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

D. ConsistentRead ☐☐☐☐☐ true ☐ ☐☐☐ BatchGetItem ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```
BatchGetItem() { return ConsistentRead true }
```

NEW QUESTION: 91

□□□□ □□□□ □-□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□
AWS □□□□ □□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

A. ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ Amazon DynamoDB ☐☐☐ ☐☐

B. Amazon DocumentDB ☐☐☐☐☐☐

C. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ Amazon DynamoDB ☐☐ ☐☐

D. Amazon Aurora Serverless DB ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

□ □ :

□-□ □□□□□□ -> DynamoDB □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ -> □□□□ □□ □□ □-□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □-□ □
□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□. □-□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □-□ □□ □□
□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadWriteCapacityMode.html#HowItWorks.OnDemand>

DBS-C01 ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ DBS-C01 ☐☐! DumpTop ☐ ☐☐ **DBS-C01** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐, DumpTop DBS-C01 ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ DumpTop DBS-C01 ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐. <https://www.dumptop.com/Amazon/DBS-C01-dump.html> (325 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 92

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Amazon DynamoDB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ DynamoDB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

GetItem ☐ ☐ ☐, ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

A. DynamoDB ☐ ☐ Redis ☐ Amazon ElastiCache ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B. AWS DMS ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ DynamoDB ☐ ☐ Amazon DocumentDB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

C. Amazon DynamoDB Streams ☐ Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ AmazonRedshift ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

D. DynamoDB Accelerator ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

☐ Amazon DynamoDB ☒ ☐ . ☐ 100 ☐ ☐
☐ 2☐ ☐ 200 ☐ , ☐ , ☐
☐ . ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐.

☐ Amazon DynamoDB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ?

A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GSI(Global Secondary Index)☐ ☐.

B. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ LSI(local secondary index)☐ ☐.

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GSI(Global Secondary Index)☐ ☐.

D. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ LSI(local secondary index)☐ ☐.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□□ □□ □□□ ID□, □□ □□ □□ ID□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □
□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 94

☐ ☐ ☐ Amazon DynamoDB ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐. ☐☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ DynamoDB ☐☐☐ AWS ☐☐☐ AWS ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐

You are using an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB instance with a storage capacity of 2 TB. The instance is in the us-east-1 region. You want to increase the storage capacity of the instance to 4 TB. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. Use the DescribeDBInstances command to check the current storage capacity. Then, use the PromoteReadReplica command to promote the instance to a Read Replica. Finally, use the ModifyDBInstance command to increase the storage capacity of the Read Replica.
- B. Use the ModifyDBInstance command to increase the storage capacity of the instance.
- C. Use the ModifyDBInstance command to increase the storage capacity of the instance. Then, use the PromoteReadReplica command to promote the instance to a Read Replica.
- D. Use the ModifyDBInstance command to increase the storage capacity of the instance. Then, use the PromoteReadReplica command to promote the instance to a Read Replica. Finally, use the ModifyDBInstance command to increase the storage capacity of the Read Replica.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 98

You are using an Amazon DynamoDB instance with a storage capacity of 2 TB. The instance is in the us-east-1 region. You want to increase the storage capacity of the instance to 4 TB. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. Use the DescribeDBInstances command to check the current storage capacity. Then, use the PromoteReadReplica command to promote the instance to a Read Replica. Finally, use the ModifyDBInstance command to increase the storage capacity of the Read Replica.
- B. AWS Auto Scaling can automatically scale the instance to the required storage capacity.
- C. DynamoDB can automatically scale the instance to the required storage capacity.
- D. DynamoDB Accelerator(DAX) can automatically scale the instance to the required storage capacity.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/AutoScaling.html>

NEW QUESTION: 99

You are using an Amazon RDS instance with a storage capacity of 2 TB. The instance is in the us-east-1 region. You want to increase the storage capacity of the instance to 4 TB. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. Amazon RDS can automatically scale the instance to the required storage capacity.
- B. You can use Amazon Redshift to store the data and then use AWS DMS to migrate the data to the RDS instance.
- C. Amazon Redshift can automatically scale the instance to the required storage capacity.
- D. Amazon Redshift can automatically scale the instance to the required storage capacity. Then, use the PromoteReadReplica command to promote the instance to a Read Replica.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ SQL Server□ Amazon RDS□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. RDS □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□□□ AWS Support□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. Amazon RDS□ □□ □□□ AWS X-Ray□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. Microsoft .NET □ Microsoft SQL Server□ Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights□ □□ □ □□□□□. CloudWatch □□□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 101

□□□□ Amazon DynamoDB□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□□ ProvisionedThroughputExceededException □□□ □□□□□.

□□□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

- A. Amazon DynamoDB Streams□ □□□□□ □□□ □□
- B. □□□ □□ □□□□ DynamoDB □□ □□ □□
- C. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□
- E. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/switching.capacitymode.html>

NEW QUESTION: 102

□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ 7□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□.

1□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ Amazon Aurora MySQL DB □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □ □□ □ 10GB□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Amazon S3□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □ □□ AWS Lambda □□□ □□□□□. □□□ mysqldump □□□□□ □□□□□ DB □□□□□□□ Amazon S3□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. Amazon EventBridge(Amazon CloudWatch Events)□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□□ □ Lambda □□□ □□□□□.
- B. AWS Database Migration Service(AWS DMS)□ □□□□□□□ DB □□□□□□□ Amazon S3□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ SQL □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ DB □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ AWS Data Pipeline □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□□.
- C. SQL □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ Amazon S3□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□. □□ cron □□□□□ Amazon EC2 □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

--AutoScaling ☐ ☐

```
--CloudWatch ☐ ☐
```

--□□

--□□□□□

```
--TTL
```

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

1. 在 Windows 7 中，如何设置系统以在启动时自动运行某些任务？
 2. 如何配置 Windows 防火墙以允许特定应用程序通过？
 3. 如何设置 Windows 更新以仅在特定时间下载和安装更新？
 4. 如何配置 Windows 任务计划程序以定期执行任务？
 5. 如何设置 Windows 索引服务以优化搜索性能？
 6. 如何配置 Windows 安全中心以提供最佳保护？
 7. 如何设置 Windows Defender 以扫描和清除恶意软件？
 8. 如何配置 Windows 网络设置以连接到无线网络？
 9. 如何设置 Windows 电源选项以延长电池寿命？
 10. 如何配置 Windows 声音设置以调整音量？

A. Amazon DynamoDB ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

B. Amazon Aurora ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐

C. Amazon DocumentDB

D. Amazon RDS ☐☐ AZ ☐☐

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 107

□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ AWS □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ KMS □□ □□□□ AWS
KMS □□□□ □□□□ PostgreSQL □□ AZ DB □□□□□ Amazon RDS□□ □□ □□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□
□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ AWS Management Console□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. DB □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ KMS □□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

B. □□□ □□ KMS □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ KMS □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

- C. You can use KMS to encrypt the RDS DB instance. You can use KMS to encrypt the RDS instance. You can use KMS to encrypt the RDS instance.
- D. You can use KMS to encrypt the RDS instance. You can use KMS to encrypt the RDS instance. You can use KMS to encrypt the RDS instance.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

- You are using PostgreSQL on 3 Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB instances. You want to ensure that the data is encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the correct way to encrypt the data at rest?
- A. AWS Management Console. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.
- B. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.
- C. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.
- D. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

- You are using SQL Server on Amazon RDS. You want to ensure that the data is encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the correct way to encrypt the data at rest?
- A. Amazon RDS. Amazon S3. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.
- B. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.
- C. DB. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.
- D. DB. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.
- E. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest. You can use the console to encrypt the data at rest.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Appendix.SQLServer.Options.Audit.html>

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/security_iam_service-with-iam.html

NEW QUESTION: 110

