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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

NEW QUESTION # 162

A company uses Amazon S3 buckets, AWS Glue tables, and Amazon Athena as components of a data lake.

Recently, the company expanded its sales range to multiple new states. The company wants to introduce state names as a new partition to the existing S3 bucket, which is currently partitioned by date.

The company needs to ensure that additional partitions will not disrupt daily synchronization between the AWS Glue Data Catalog and the S3 buckets.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use the AWS Glue API to manually update the Data Catalog.
- B. Schedule an AWS Glue crawler to periodically update the Data Catalog.
- C. Run an MSCK REPAIR TABLE command in Athena.

- D. Run a REFRESH TABLE command in Athena.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation: Scheduling an AWS Glue crawler to periodically update the Data Catalog automates the process of detecting new partitions and updating the catalog, which minimizes manual maintenance and operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 163

A data engineer needs to create an empty copy of an existing table in Amazon Athena to perform data processing tasks. The existing table in Athena contains 1,000 rows.

Which query will meet this requirement?

- A. CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table;
- B. CREATE TABLE new_table LIKE old_table;
- C. CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table WITH NO DATA;
- D. CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table WHERE 1=1;

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Amazon Athena, you can use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT with WITH NO DATA to create an empty copy of an existing table's schema:

"The query CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table WITH NO DATA; creates a new table with the same schema but without copying over the data."

-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf This is the most efficient way to create an empty version of the existing table.

NEW QUESTION # 164

A data engineer maintains a materialized view that is based on an Amazon Redshift database. The view has a column named load_date that stores the date when each row was loaded.

The data engineer needs to reclaim database storage space by deleting all the rows from the materialized view.

Which command will reclaim the MOST database storage space?

A.

```
DELETE FROM materialized_view_name where 1=1
```

B.

```
TRUNCATE materialized_view_name
```

C.

```
VACUUM table_name where load_date<=current_date  
materializedview
```

D.

```
DELETE FROM materialized_view_name where load_date<=current_date
```

- A. Option D
- B. Option A
- C. Option B
- D. Option C

Answer: B

Explanation:

To reclaim the most storage space from a materialized view in Amazon Redshift, you should use a DELETE operation that removes all rows from the view. The most efficient way to remove all rows is to use a condition that always evaluates to true, such as 1=1. This will delete all rows without needing to evaluate each row individually based on specific column values like load_date.

Option A: DELETE FROM materialized_view_name WHERE 1=1;

This statement will delete all rows in the materialized view and free up the space. Since materialized views in Redshift store precomputed data, performing a DELETE operation will remove all stored rows.

Other options either involve inappropriate SQL statements (e.g., VACUUM in option C is used for reclaiming storage space in tables, not materialized views), or they don't remove data effectively in the context of a materialized view (e.g., TRUNCATE cannot be used directly on a materialized view).

Reference:

Amazon Redshift Materialized Views Documentation
Deleting Data from Redshift

NEW QUESTION # 165

A data engineer needs to create a new empty table in Amazon Athena that has the same schema as an existing table named old-table.

Which SQL statement should the data engineer use to meet this requirement?

- A.

```
INSERT INTO new_table SELECT * FROM old_table;
```
- B.

```
CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table;
```
- C.

```
CREATE TABLE new_table (LIKE old_table);
```
- D.

```
CREATE TABLE new_table AS (SELECT FROM old_table) WITH NO DATA;
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

*** Problem Analysis:**

* The goal is to create a new empty table in Athena with the same schema as an existing table (old_table).

* The solution must avoid copying any data.

*** Key Considerations:**

* CREATE TABLE AS (CTAS) is commonly used in Athena for creating new tables based on an existing table.

* Adding the WITH NO DATA clause ensures only the schema is copied, without transferring any data.

*** Solution Analysis:**

* Option A: Copies both schema and data. Does not meet the requirement for an empty table.

* Option B: Inserts data into an existing table, which does not create a new table.

* Option C: Creates an empty table but does not copy the schema.

* Option D: Creates a new table with the same schema and ensures it is empty by using WITH NO DATA.

*** Final Recommendation:**

* Use D. CREATE TABLE new_table AS (SELECT * FROM old_table) WITH NO DATA to create an empty table with the same schema.

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Athena CTAS Queries

CREATE TABLE Statement in Athena

NEW QUESTION # 166

A company implements a data mesh that has a central governance account. The company needs to catalog all data in the governance account. The governance account uses AWS Lake Formation to centrally share data and grant access permissions.

The company has created a new data product that includes a group of Amazon Redshift Serverless tables. A data engineer needs to share the data product with a marketing team. The marketing team must have access to only a subset of columns. The data engineer needs to share the same data product with a compliance team.

The compliance team must have access to a different subset of columns than the marketing team needs access to.

Which combination of steps should the data engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Share the Amazon Redshift data share to the Lake Formation catalog in the governance account.
- **B. Share the Amazon Redshift data share to the Amazon Redshift Serverless workgroup in the marketing team's account.**
- **C. Create views of the tables that need to be shared. Include only the required columns.**
- D. Create an Amazon Redshift managed VPC endpoint in the marketing team's account. Grant the marketing team access to the views.
- E. Create an Amazon Redshift data share that includes the tables that need to be shared.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The company is using a data mesh architecture with AWS Lake Formation for governance and needs to share specific subsets of data with different teams (marketing and compliance) using Amazon Redshift Serverless.

Option A: Create views of the tables that need to be shared. Include only the required columns. Creating views in Amazon Redshift that include only the necessary columns allows for fine-grained access control. This method ensures that each team has access to only the data they are authorized to view.

Option E: Share the Amazon Redshift data share to the Amazon Redshift Serverless workgroup in the marketing team's account. Amazon Redshift data sharing enables live access to data across Redshift clusters or Serverless workgroups. By sharing data with specific workgroups, you can ensure that the marketing team and compliance team each access the relevant subset of data based on the views created.

Option B (creating a Redshift data share) is close but does not address the fine-grained column-level access.

Option C (creating a managed VPC endpoint) is unnecessary for sharing data with specific teams.

Option D (sharing with the Lake Formation catalog) is incorrect because Redshift data shares do not integrate directly with Lake Formation catalogs; they are specific to Redshift workgroups.

References:

Amazon Redshift Data Sharing

AWS Lake Formation Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 167

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