

DEA-C01최신버전덤프공부문제, DEA-C01덤프데모문제

주제 7	- Explain backup granularity, architecture, backup targets, operations, and backup methods - Explain the features and components of block, file, object, and unified storage system
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>> DEA-1TT5인증시험 <<

시험준비에 가장 좋은 DEA-1TT5인증시험 최신버전 덤프

Pass4Test의 EMC 인증 DEA-1TT5시험덤프공부자료 출시 당시 저희는 이런 크나큰 인지도를 얻을수 있을지 생각도 못했었습니다. 저희를 믿어주시고 구매해주신 분께 너무나도 감사한 마음에 더욱 열심히 해나가자는 결심을 하였습니다. EMC 인증 DEA-1TT5덤프자료는Pass4Test의 전문가들이 최선을 다하여 갖고있는 예술품과도 같습니다.100% 시험에서 패스하도록 저희는 항상 힘쓰고 있습니다.

최신 EMC DCA-ISM DEA-1TT5 무료샘플문제 (Q109-Q114):

질문 # 109

The exhibit represents an FCIP tunnel configuration that merges the two FC SANs at either end of the tunnel. Which types of ports do the labels "X" and "Y" represent on the FCIP gateway shown in the exhibit?



Response:

- A. X = E_Port and Y = VE_Port
- B. X = F_Port and Y = VN_Port
- C. X = VN_Port and Y = VE_Port
- D. X = VF_Port and Y = E_Port

정답A

질문 # 110

Why are organizations moving towards a modern data center implementation?

- A. Reduce the cost of managing data center components by using a self-service catalog.
- B. Develop modern applications in the public cloud without having the right skill set in-house.
- C. Deploy only unified and converged IT resources to reduce the management complexity.
- D. Ability to be agile, operate in real time, and develop intelligent products.

정답D

최신DEA-1TT5인증시험공부자료

참고: Itexamdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 DEA-C01 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1op3ms4PyciAz6-8NbF-0aAJQ0Rp798h8>

Snowflake인증DEA-C01시험덤프공부자료는Itexamdump제품으로 가시면 자격증취득이 쉬워집니다. Itexamdump에서 출시한 Snowflake인증DEA-C01덤프는 이미 사용한 분들에게 많은 호평을 받아왔습니다. 시험적중률 최고에 많은 공부가 되었다고 희소식을 전해올때마다 Itexamdump는 더욱 완벽한Snowflake인증DEA-C01시험덤프공부자료로 수정하기 위해 최선을 다해왔습니다. 최고품질의Snowflake인증DEA-C01덤프공부자료는Itexamdump에서만 찾아볼 수 있습니다.

Snowflake DEA-C01 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	Performance Optimization: This topic assesses the ability to optimize and troubleshoot underperforming queries in Snowflake. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge in configuring optimal solutions, utilizing caching, and monitoring data pipelines. It focuses on ensuring engineers can enhance performance based on specific scenarios, crucial for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.

주제 2	Storage and Data Protection: The topic tests the implementation of data recovery features and the understanding of Snowflake's Time Travel and micro-partitions. Engineers are evaluated on their ability to create new environments through cloning and ensure data protection, highlighting essential skills for maintaining Snowflake data integrity and accessibility.
주제 3	Data Movement: Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers are assessed on their proficiency to load, ingest, and troubleshoot data in Snowflake. It evaluates skills in building continuous data pipelines, configuring connectors, and designing data sharing solutions.
주제 4	Data Transformation: The SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer exam evaluates skills in using User-Defined Functions (UDFs), external functions, and stored procedures. It assesses the ability to handle semi-structured data and utilize Snowpark for transformations. This section ensures Snowflake engineers can effectively transform data within Snowflake environments, critical for data manipulation tasks.
주제 5	Security: The Security topic of the DEA-C01 test covers the principles of Snowflake security, including the management of system roles and data governance. It measures the ability to secure data and ensure compliance with policies, crucial for maintaining secure data environments for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.

>> DEA-C01최신버전 덤프공부문제 <<

Snowflake DEA-C01덤프데모문제, DEA-C01최신버전 시험덤프문제

Itexamdump에서는 Snowflake DEA-C01 시험에 대비한 고품질 Snowflake DEA-C01덤프를 제공해 드립니다. Snowflake DEA-C01덤프는 IT 업계 종사자들에 있어서 아주 중요한 인증시험이자 인기 자격증을 취득할수 있는 필수과목입니다. Snowflake DEA-C01시험을 합격하여 자격증을 취득하시면 취업하는데 가산점이 될수 있고 급여 인상이나 이직에도 많은 도움을 드릴수 있습니다.

최신 SnowPro Advanced DEA-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q151-Q156):

질문 # 151

A company receives a data file from a partner each day in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company uses a daily AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipeline to clean and transform each data file. The output of the ETL pipeline is written to a CSV file named Daily.csv in a second S3 bucket.

Occasionally, the daily data file is empty or is missing values for required fields. When the file is missing data, the company can use the previous day's CSV file.

A data engineer needs to ensure that the previous day's data file is overwritten only if the new daily file is complete and valid.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Run a SQL query in Amazon Athena to read the CSV file and drop missing rows. Copy the corrected CSV file to the second S3 bucket.
- B. Configure the AWS Glue ETL pipeline to use AWS Glue Data Quality rules. Develop rules in Data Quality Definition Language (DQDL) to check for missing values in required fields and empty files.
- C. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to check the file for missing data and to fill in missing values in required fields.
- D. Use AWS Glue Studio to change the code in the ETL pipeline to fill in any missing values in the required fields with the most common values for each field.

정답: B

설명:

AWS Glue Data Quality rules can be integrated directly into the AWS Glue ETL pipeline to automatically check for missing or invalid data in the daily file. You can use Data Quality Definition Language (DQDL) to define rules that verify the completeness and validity of the data before the pipeline writes the output. This solution ensures that the previous day's file is only overwritten if the new data is complete and valid, minimizing manual intervention and operational effort.

While Lambda could be used, it requires additional development and integration outside of the existing Glue ETL pipeline. This adds complexity and operational overhead.

The "Use AWS Glue Studio to change the code in the ETL pipeline to fill in any missing values in the required fields with the most common values for each field" approach assumes that filling missing values with the most common ones is acceptable, but it might not

always be the correct solution for all cases. The requirement specifies that the file should be validated and replaced only if it's complete and valid.

Using Athena to drop missing rows doesn't fully address the problem, as it could result in loss of data and still requires manual intervention to validate the file before copying it. Additionally, it introduces unnecessary steps compared to using built-in AWS Glue Data Quality capabilities.

질문 # 152

Which of the below concepts/functions helps while implementing advanced Column-level Security?

- A. CURRENT_CLIENT
- B. Role Hierarchy
- C. INVOKER_ROLE
- D. CURRENT_ROLE

정답: B,C,D

설명:

Explanation

Column-level Security supports using Context Functions in the conditions of the masking policy body to enforce whether a user has authorization to see data. To determine whether a user can see data in a given SQL statement, it is helpful to consider:

Masking policy conditions using CURRENT_ROLE target the role in use for the current session.

Masking policy conditions using INVOKER_ROLE target the executing role in a SQL statement.

Role hierarchy

Determine if a specified role in a masking policy condition (e.g. ANALYST custom role) is a lower privilege role in the CURRENT_ROLE or INVOKER_ROLE role hierarchy. If so, then the role returned by the CURRENT_ROLE or INVOKER_ROLE functions inherits the privileges of the specified role.

질문 # 153

Which one is not the Core benefits of micro-partitioning

- A. Snowflake micro-partitions are derived automatically they do not need to be explicitly defined up-front or maintained by users.
- B. Micro-partitions can overlap in their range of values, helps data skewing.
- C. Columns are stored independently within micro-partitions, often referred to as columnar storage.
- D. Columns are also compressed individually within micro-partitions.
- E. Enables extremely efficient DML and fine-grained pruning for faster queries.

정답: B

설명:

Explanation

The benefits of Snowflake's approach to partitioning table data include:

In contrast to traditional static partitioning, Snowflake micro-partitions are derived automatically; they don't need to be explicitly defined up-front or maintained by users.

As the name suggests, micro-partitions are small in size (50 to 500 MB, before compression), which enables extremely efficient DML and fine-grained pruning for faster queries.

Micro-partitions can overlap in their range of values, which, combined with their uniformly small size, helps prevent skew.

Columns are stored independently within micro-partitions, often referred to as columnar storage. This enables efficient scanning of individual columns; only the columns referenced by a query are scanned.

Columns are also compressed individually within micro-partitions. Snowflake automatically determines the most efficient compression algorithm for the columns in each micro-partition.

질문 # 154

A company reads data from customer databases that run on Amazon RDS. The databases contain many inconsistent fields. For example, a customer record field that is named place_id in one database is named location_id in another database. The company needs to link customer records across different databases, even when customer record fields do not match.

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

- A. Create a provisioned Amazon EMR cluster to process and analyze data in the databases. Connect to the Apache Zeppelin notebook. Use the FindMatches transform to find duplicate records in the data.
- B. Create a provisioned Amazon EMR cluster to process and analyze data in the databases. Connect to the Apache Zeppelin notebook. Use an Apache Spark ML model to find duplicate records in the data. Evaluate and tune the model by evaluating the performance and results.
- C. Create an AWS Glue crawler to crawl the databases. Use Amazon SageMaker to construct Apache Spark ML pipelines to find duplicate records in the data.
- D. Create an AWS Glue crawler to crawl the databases. Use the FindMatches transform to find duplicate records in the data. Evaluate and tune the transform by evaluating the performance and results.

정답: D

질문 # 155

A Data Engineer is working on a Snowflake deployment in AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland). The Engineer is planning to load data from staged files into target tables using the copy into command Which sources are valid? (Select THREE)

- A. SSO attached to an Amazon EC2 instance on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland)
- B. Internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa)
- C. External stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa)
- D. External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-central 1 (Frankfurt)
- E. External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland)
- F. Internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt)

정답: C,D,E

설명:

Explanation

The valid sources for loading data from staged files into target tables using the copy into command are:

External stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports cross-cloud data loading from external stages on different cloud platforms and regions than the Snowflake deployment.

External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports data loading from external stages on the same cloud platform and region as the Snowflake deployment.

External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-central 1 (Frankfurt): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports cross-region data loading from external stages on different regions than the Snowflake deployment within the same cloud platform. The invalid sources are:

Internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa): This is an invalid source because internal stages are always located on the same cloud platform and region as the Snowflake deployment. Therefore, an internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa) cannot be used for a Snowflake deployment on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland).

Internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt): This is an invalid source because internal stages are always located on the same region as the Snowflake deployment. Therefore, an internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt) cannot be used for a Snowflake deployment on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland).

SSO attached to an Amazon EC2 instance on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland): This is an invalid source because SSO stands for Single Sign-On, which is a security integration feature in Snowflake, not a data staging option.

질문 # 156

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