

実際的なData-Engineer-Associate合格体験記と効率的なData-Engineer-Associate独学書籍



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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) 認定 Data-

Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q158-Q163):

質問 # 158

A company stores CSV files in an Amazon S3 bucket. A data engineer needs to process the data in the CSV files and store the processed data in a new S3 bucket.

The process needs to rename a column, remove specific columns, ignore the second row of each file, create a new column based on the values of the first row of the data, and filter the results by a numeric value of a column.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Use an AWS Glue workflow to build a set of jobs to crawl and transform the CSV files.
- B. Use AWS Glue Python jobs to read and transform the CSV files.
- C. Use AWS Glue DataBrew recipes to read and transform the CSV files.
- D. Use an AWS Glue custom crawler to read and transform the CSV files.

正解: C

解説:

The requirement involves transforming CSV files by renaming columns, removing rows, and other operations with minimal development effort. AWS Glue DataBrew is the best solution here because it allows you to visually create transformation recipes without writing extensive code.

* Option D: Use AWS Glue DataBrew recipes to read and transform the CSV files. DataBrew provides a visual interface where you can build transformation steps (e.g., renaming columns, filtering rows, creating new columns, etc.) as a "recipe" that can be applied to datasets, making it easy to handle complex transformations on CSV files with minimal coding.

Other options (A, B, C) involve more manual development and configuration effort (e.g., writing Python jobs or creating custom workflows in Glue) compared to the low-code/no-code approach of DataBrew.

References:

* AWS Glue DataBrew Documentation

質問 # 159

A retail company has a customer data hub in an Amazon S3 bucket. Employees from many countries use the data hub to support company-wide analytics. A governance team must ensure that the company's data analysts can access data only for customers who are within the same country as the analysts.

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

- A. Move the data to AWS Regions that are close to the countries where the customers are. Provide access to each analyst based on the country that the analyst serves.
- B. Create a separate table for each country's customer data. Provide access to each analyst based on the country that the analyst serves.
- C. Load the data into Amazon Redshift. Create a view for each country. Create separate IAM roles for each country to provide access to data from each country. Assign the appropriate roles to the analysts.
- D. Register the S3 bucket as a data lake location in AWS Lake Formation. Use the Lake Formation row-level security features to enforce the company's access policies.

正解: D

解説:

AWS Lake Formation is a service that allows you to easily set up, secure, and manage data lakes. One of the features of Lake Formation is row-level security, which enables you to control access to specific rows or columns of data based on the identity or role of the user. This feature is useful for scenarios where you need to restrict access to sensitive or regulated data, such as customer data from different countries. By registering the S3 bucket as a data lake location in Lake Formation, you can use the Lake Formation console or APIs to define and apply row-level security policies to the data in the bucket. You can also use Lake Formation blueprints to automate the ingestion and transformation of data from various sources into the data lake. This solution requires the least operational effort compared to the other options, as it does not involve creating or moving data, or managing multiple tables, views, or roles. Reference:

AWS Lake Formation

Row-Level Security

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 4: Data Lakes and Data Warehouses, Section 4.2: AWS Lake Formation

質問 # 160

A company has an Amazon Redshift data warehouse that users access by using a variety of IAM roles. More than 100 users access the data warehouse every day.

The company wants to control user access to the objects based on each user's job role, permissions, and how sensitive the data is. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the role-based access control (RBAC) feature of Amazon Redshift.
- B. Use the row-level security (RLS) feature of Amazon Redshift.
- C. Use dynamic data masking policies in Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use the column-level security (CLS) feature of Amazon Redshift.

正解: A

解説:

Amazon Redshift supports Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage access to database objects. RBAC allows administrators to create roles for job functions and assign privileges at the schema, table, or column level based on data sensitivity and user roles.

"RBAC in Amazon Redshift helps manage permissions more efficiently at scale by assigning users to roles that reflect their job function. It simplifies user management and secures access based on job role and data sensitivity."

-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf RBAC is preferred over RLS or CLS alone because it offers a more comprehensive and scalable solution across multiple users and permissions.

質問 # 161

A company stores petabytes of data in thousands of Amazon S3 buckets in the S3 Standard storage class. The data supports analytics workloads that have unpredictable and variable data access patterns.

The company does not access some data for months. However, the company must be able to retrieve all data within milliseconds.

The company needs to optimize S3 storage costs.

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

- A. Use S3 Storage Lens activity metrics to identify S3 buckets that the company accesses infrequently. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to move objects from S3 Standard to the S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) and S3 Glacier storage classes based on the age of the data.
- B. Use S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Use the default access tier.
- C. Use S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Activate the Deep Archive Access tier.
- D. Use S3 Storage Lens standard metrics to determine when to move objects to more cost-optimized storage classes. Create S3 Lifecycle policies for the S3 buckets to move objects to cost-optimized storage classes. Continue to refine the S3 Lifecycle policies in the future to optimize storage costs.

正解: B

解説:

S3 Intelligent-Tiering is a storage class that automatically moves objects between four access tiers based on the changing access patterns. The default access tier consists of two tiers: Frequent Access and Infrequent Access. Objects in the Frequent Access tier have the same performance and availability as S3 Standard, while objects in the Infrequent Access tier have the same performance and availability as S3 Standard-IA. S3 Intelligent-Tiering monitors the access patterns of each object and moves them between the tiers accordingly, without any operational overhead or retrieval fees. This solution can optimize S3 storage costs for data with unpredictable and variable access patterns, while ensuring millisecond latency for data retrieval. The other solutions are not optimal or relevant for this requirement. Using S3 Storage Lens standard metrics and activity metrics can provide insights into the storage usage and access patterns, but they do not automate the data movement between storage classes. Creating S3 Lifecycle policies for the S3 buckets can move objects to more cost-optimized storage classes, but they require manual configuration and maintenance, and they may incur retrieval fees for data that is accessed unexpectedly. Activating the Deep Archive Access tier for S3 Intelligent-Tiering can further reduce the storage costs for data that is rarely accessed, but it also increases the retrieval time to 12 hours, which does not meet the requirement of millisecond latency. References:

S3 Intelligent-Tiering

S3 Storage Lens

S3 Lifecycle policies

[AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide]

質問 # 162

A security company stores IoT data that is in JSON format in an Amazon S3 bucket. The data structure can change when the

company upgrades the IoT devices. The company wants to create a data catalog that includes the IoT data. The company's analytics department will use the data catalog to index the data.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Configure an AWS Glue Schema Registry. Create AWS Lambda user defined functions (UDFs) by using the Amazon Redshift Data API. Create an AWS Step Functions job to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless.
- B. Create an Amazon Redshift provisioned cluster. Create an Amazon Redshift Spectrum database for the analytics department to explore the data that is in Amazon S3. Create Redshift stored procedures to load the data into Amazon Redshift.
- **C. Create an Amazon Athena workgroup. Explore the data that is in Amazon S3 by using Apache Spark through Athena. Provide the Athena workgroup schema and tables to the analytics department.**
- D. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Configure an AWS Glue Schema Registry. Create a new AWS Glue workload to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless.

正解: C

解説:

The best solution to meet the requirements of creating a data catalog that includes the IoT data, and allowing the analytics department to index the data, most cost-effectively, is to create an Amazon Athena workgroup, explore the data that is in Amazon S3 by using Apache Spark through Athena, and provide the Athena workgroup schema and tables to the analytics department. Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data directly in Amazon S3 using standard SQL or Python¹. Amazon Athena also supports Apache Spark, an open-source distributed processing framework that can run large-scale data analytics applications across clusters of servers². You can use Athena to run Spark code on data in Amazon S3 without having to set up, manage, or scale any infrastructure. You can also use Athena to create and manage external tables that point to your data in Amazon S3, and store them in an external data catalog, such as AWS Glue Data Catalog, Amazon Athena Data Catalog, or your own Apache Hive metastore³. You can create Athena workgroups to separate query execution and resource allocation based on different criteria, such as users, teams, or applications⁴. You can share the schemas and tables in your Athena workgroup with other users or applications, such as Amazon QuickSight, for data visualization and analysis⁵.

Using Athena and Spark to create a data catalog and explore the IoT data in Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective solution, as you pay only for the queries you run or the compute you use, and you pay nothing when the service is idle¹. You also save on the operational overhead and complexity of managing data warehouse infrastructure, as Athena and Spark are serverless and scalable. You can also benefit from the flexibility and performance of Athena and Spark, as they support various data formats, including JSON, and can handle schema changes and complex queries efficiently.

Option A is not the best solution, as creating an AWS Glue Data Catalog, configuring an AWS Glue Schema Registry, creating a new AWS Glue workload to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless, would incur more costs and complexity than using Athena and Spark. AWS Glue Data Catalog is a persistent metadata store that contains table definitions, job definitions, and other control information to help you manage your AWS Glue components⁶. AWS Glue Schema Registry is a service that allows you to centrally store and manage the schemas of your streaming data in AWS Glue Data Catalog⁷. AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easy to prepare, clean, enrich, and move data between data stores⁸. Amazon Redshift Serverless is a feature of Amazon Redshift, a fully managed data warehouse service, that allows you to run and scale analytics without having to manage data warehouse infrastructure⁹. While these services are powerful and useful for many data engineering scenarios, they are not necessary or cost-effective for creating a data catalog and indexing the IoT data in Amazon S3. AWS Glue Data Catalog and Schema Registry charge you based on the number of objects stored and the number of requests made^{6,7}. AWS Glue charges you based on the compute time and the data processed by your ETL jobs⁸. Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads⁹. These costs can add up quickly, especially if you have large volumes of IoT data and frequent schema changes. Moreover, using AWS Glue and Amazon Redshift Serverless would introduce additional latency and complexity, as you would have to ingest the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift Serverless, and then query it from there, instead of querying it directly from Amazon S3 using Athena and Spark.

Option B is not the best solution, as creating an Amazon Redshift provisioned cluster, creating an Amazon Redshift Spectrum database for the analytics department to explore the data that is in Amazon S3, and creating Redshift stored procedures to load the data into Amazon Redshift, would incur more costs and complexity than using Athena and Spark. Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters are clusters that you create and manage by specifying the number and type of nodes, and the amount of storage and compute capacity¹⁰. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is a feature of Amazon Redshift that allows you to query and join data across your data warehouse and your data lake using standard SQL¹¹. Redshift stored procedures are SQL statements that you can define and store in Amazon Redshift, and then call them by using the CALL command¹². While these features are powerful and useful for many data warehousing scenarios, they are not necessary or cost-effective for creating a data catalog and indexing the IoT data in Amazon S3. Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters charge you based on the node type, the number of nodes, and the duration of the cluster¹⁰. Amazon Redshift Spectrum charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries¹¹.

These costs can add up quickly, especially if you have large volumes of IoT data and frequent schema changes. Moreover, using

Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters and Spectrum would introduce additional latency and complexity, as you would have to provision and manage the cluster, create an external schema and database for the data in Amazon S3, and load the data into the cluster using stored procedures, instead of querying it directly from Amazon S3 using Athena and Spark.

Option D is not the best solution, as creating an AWS Glue Data Catalog, configuring an AWS Glue Schema Registry, creating AWS Lambda user defined functions (UDFs) by using the Amazon Redshift Data API, and creating an AWS Step Functions job to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless, would incur more costs and complexity than using Athena and Spark. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers¹³. AWS Lambda UDFs are Lambda functions that you can invoke from within an Amazon Redshift query. Amazon Redshift Data API is a service that allows you to run SQL statements on Amazon Redshift clusters using HTTP requests, without needing a persistent connection. AWS Step Functions is a service that lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows. While these services are powerful and useful for many data engineering scenarios, they are not necessary or cost-effective for creating a data catalog and indexing the IoT data in Amazon S3. AWS Glue Data Catalog and Schema Registry charge you based on the number of objects stored and the number of requests made⁶⁷. AWS Lambda charges you based on the number of requests and the duration of your functions¹³. Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads⁹. AWS Step Functions charges you based on the number of state transitions in your workflows. These costs can add up quickly, especially if you have large volumes of IoT data and frequent schema changes. Moreover, using AWS Glue, AWS Lambda, Amazon Redshift Data API, and AWS Step Functions would introduce additional latency and complexity, as you would have to create and invoke Lambda functions to ingest the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift Serverless using the Data API, and coordinate the ingestion process using Step Functions, instead of querying it directly from Amazon S3 using Athena and Spark. References:

- * What is Amazon Athena?
- * Apache Spark on Amazon Athena
- * Creating tables, updating the schema, and adding new partitions in the Data Catalog from AWS Glue ETL jobs
- * Managing Athena workgroups
- * Using Amazon QuickSight to visualize data in Amazon Athena
- * AWS Glue Data Catalog
- * AWS Glue Schema Registry
- * What is AWS Glue?
- * Amazon Redshift Serverless
- * Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters
- * Querying external data using Amazon Redshift Spectrum
- * Using stored procedures in Amazon Redshift
- * What is AWS Lambda?
- * [Creating and using AWS Lambda UDFs]
- * [Using the Amazon Redshift Data API]
- * [What is AWS Step Functions?]
- * AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide

質問 # 163

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