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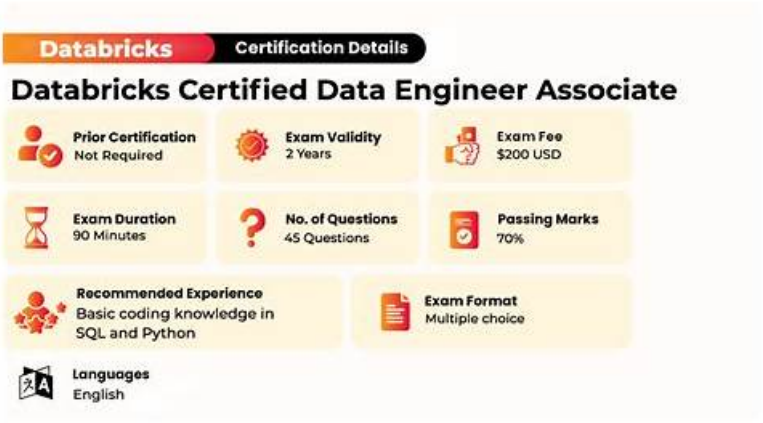


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## Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Data-Engineer-Associate: AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Perfect Examcollection Vce

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## Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q240-Q245):

**NEW QUESTION # 240**
A company uses a variety of AWS and third-party data stores. The company wants to consolidate all the data into a central data warehouse to perform analytics. Users need fast response times for analytics queries.
The company uses Amazon QuickSight in direct query mode to visualize the data. Users normally run queries during a few hours each day with unpredictable spikes.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Athena to load all the data into Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format.
- B. Use Amazon Redshift Serverless to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).
- C. Use Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).
- D. Use Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL to load all the data into Aurora.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Problem Analysis:
The company requires a centralized data warehouse for consolidating data from various sources.
They use Amazon QuickSight in direct query mode, necessitating fast response times for analytical queries.
Users query the data intermittently, with unpredictable spikes during the day.
Operational overhead should be minimal.
Key Considerations:
The solution must support fast, SQL-based analytics.
It must handle unpredictable spikes efficiently.
Must integrate seamlessly with QuickSight for direct querying.
Minimize operational complexity and scaling concerns.
Solution Analysis:
Option A: Amazon Redshift Serverless
Redshift Serverless eliminates the need for provisioning and managing clusters.
Automatically scales compute capacity up or down based on query demand.
Reduces operational overhead by handling performance optimization.
Fully integrates with Amazon QuickSight, ensuring low-latency analytics.
Reduces costs as it charges only for usage, making it ideal for workloads with intermittent spikes.
Option B: Amazon Athena with S3 (Apache Parquet)
Athena supports querying data directly from S3 in Parquet format.
While it's cost-effective, performance depends on the size and complexity of the data.
It is not optimized for high-speed analytics needed by QuickSight in direct query mode.
Option C: Amazon Redshift Provisioned Clusters
Requires manual cluster provisioning, scaling, and maintenance.
Higher operational overhead compared to Redshift Serverless.
Option D: Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL
Aurora is optimized for transactional databases, not data warehousing or analytics.
Does not meet the requirement for fast analytics queries.
Final Recommendation:
Amazon Redshift Serverless is the best choice for this use case because it provides fast analytics, integrates natively with QuickSight, and minimizes operational complexity while efficiently handling unpredictable spikes.
Reference:
Amazon Redshift Serverless Overview
Amazon QuickSight and Redshift Integration

**NEW QUESTION # 241**
A company needs to load customer data that comes from a third party into an Amazon Redshift data warehouse. The company stores order data and product data in the same data warehouse. The company wants to use the combined dataset to identify potential new customers.
A data engineer notices that one of the fields in the source data includes values that are in JSON format.
How should the data engineer load the JSON data into the data warehouse with the LEAST effort?

- A. Use an AWS Lambda function to flatten the JSON data. Store the data in Amazon S3.
- B. Use Amazon S3 to store the JSON data. Use Amazon Athena to query the data.
- C. Use the SUPER data type to store the data in the Amazon Redshift table.
- D. Use AWS Glue to flatten the JSON data and ingest it into the Amazon Redshift table.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
In Amazon Redshift, the SUPER data type is designed specifically to handle semi-structured data like JSON, Parquet, ORC, and others. By using the SUPER data type, Redshift can ingest and query JSON data without requiring complex data flattening processes, thus reducing the amount of preprocessing required before loading the data. The SUPER data type also works seamlessly with Redshift Spectrum, enabling complex queries that can combine both structured and semi-structured datasets, which aligns with the company's need to use combined datasets to identify potential new customers.
Using the SUPER data type also allows for automatic parsing and query processing of nested data structures through Amazon Redshift's PARTITION BY and JSONPATH expressions, which makes this option the most efficient approach with the least effort involved. This reduces the overhead associated with using tools like AWS Glue or Lambda for data transformation.

Amazon Redshift Documentation - SUPER Data Type
AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Training: Building Batch Data Analytics Solutions on AWS AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Study Guide By directly leveraging the capabilities of Redshift with the SUPER data type, the data engineer ensures streamlined JSON ingestion with minimal effort while maintaining query efficiency.

**NEW QUESTION # 242**
A company uses Amazon RDS to store transactional data. The company runs an RDS DB instance in a private subnet. A developer wrote an AWS Lambda function with default settings to insert, update, or delete data in the DB instance.
The developer needs to give the Lambda function the ability to connect to the DB instance privately without using the public internet.
Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.
- B. Attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. Include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.
- C. Configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses.
- D. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port.
- E. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:
To enable the Lambda function to connect to the RDS DB instance privately without using the public internet, the best combination of steps is to configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses, and attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. This way, the Lambda function and the DB instance can communicate within the same private network, and the security group can allow traffic between them on the database port. This solution has the least operational overhead, as it does not require any changes to the public access setting, the network ACL, or the security group of the DB instance.
The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:
* A. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance. This option is not recommended, as it would expose the DB instance to the public internet, which can compromise the security and privacy of the data. Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.
* B. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port. This option is not sufficient, as it would only modify the inbound rules of the security group of the DB instance, but not the outbound rules of the security group of the Lambda function.
Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.
* E. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port. This option is not necessary, as the network ACL of the private subnet already allows all traffic within the subnet by default.
Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.
References:
* 1: Connecting to an Amazon RDS DB instance
* 2: Configuring a Lambda function to access resources in a VPC
* 3: Working with security groups
* : Network ACLs

**NEW QUESTION # 243**
A company stores daily records of the financial performance of investment portfolios in .csv format in an Amazon S3 bucket. A data engineer uses AWS Glue crawlers to crawl the S3 data.
The data engineer must make the S3 data accessible daily in the AWS Glue Data Catalog.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM role that includes the AWSGlueServiceRole policy. Associate the role with the crawler.
  Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Create a daily schedule to run the crawler. Specify a database name for the output.
- B. Create an IAM role that includes the AmazonS3FullAccess policy. Associate the role with the crawler.

Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Create a daily schedule to run the crawler. Configure the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket.

- C. Create an IAM role that includes the AmazonS3FullAccess policy. Associate the role with the crawler. Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Allocate data processing units (DPUs) to run the crawler every day. Specify a database name for the output.
- D. Create an IAM role that includes the AWSGlueServiceRole policy. Associate the role with the crawler.Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Allocate data processing units (DPUs) to run the crawler every day. Configure the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
To make the S3 data accessible daily in the AWS Glue Data Catalog, the data engineer needs to create a crawler that can crawl the S3 data and write the metadata to the Data Catalog. The crawler also needs to run on a daily schedule to keep the Data Catalog updated with the latest data. Therefore, the solution must include the following steps:
* Create an IAM role that has the necessary permissions to access the S3 data and the Data Catalog. The AWSGlueServiceRole policy is a managed policy that grants these permissions1.
* Associate the role with the crawler.
* Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. The crawler will scan the data and infer the schema and format2.
* Create a daily schedule to run the crawler. The crawler will run at the specified time every day and update the Data Catalog with any changes in the data3.
* Specify a database name for the output. The crawler will create or update a table in the Data Catalog under the specified database. The table will contain the metadata about the data in the S3 bucket, such as the location, schema, and classification.
Option B is the only solution that includes all these steps. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.
Option A is incorrect because it configures the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket. This is unnecessary and may cause confusion, as the crawler does not write any data to the S3 bucket, only metadata to the Data Catalog.
Option C is incorrect because it allocates data processing units (DPUs) to run the crawler every day. This is also unnecessary, as DPUs are only used for AWS Glue ETL jobs, not crawlers.
Option D is incorrect because it combines the errors of option A and C. It configures the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket and allocates DPUs to run the crawler every day, both of which are irrelevant for the crawler.
:
1: AWS managed (predefined) policies for AWS Glue - AWS Glue
2: Data Catalog and crawlers in AWS Glue - AWS Glue
3: Scheduling an AWS Glue crawler - AWS Glue
[4]: Parameters set on Data Catalog tables by crawler - AWS Glue
[5]: AWS Glue pricing - Amazon Web Services (AWS)

**NEW QUESTION # 244**
A technology company currently uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect log data in real time. The company wants to use Amazon Redshift for downstream real-time queries and to enrich the log data.
Which solution will ingest data into Amazon Redshift with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink (previously known as Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics) to send data directly to a Redshift provisioned cluster table.
- B. Set up an Amazon Data Firehose delivery stream to send data to a Redshift provisioned cluster table.
- C. Use Amazon Redshift streaming ingestion from Kinesis Data Streams and to present data as a materialized view.
- D. Set up an Amazon Data Firehose delivery stream to send data to Amazon S3. Configure a Redshift provisioned cluster to load data every minute.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The most efficient and low-operational-overhead solution for ingesting data into Amazon Redshift from Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is to use Amazon Redshift streaming ingestion. This feature allows Redshift to directly ingest streaming data from Kinesis Data Streams and process it in real-time.
Amazon Redshift Streaming Ingestion:
Redshift supports native streaming ingestion from Kinesis Data Streams, allowing real-time data to be queried using materialized views.
This solution reduces operational complexity because you don't need intermediary services like Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose or

S3 for batch loading.
Reference:
Alternatives Considered:
A (Data Firehose to Redshift): This option is more suitable for batch processing but incurs additional operational overhead with the Firehose setup.
B (Firehose to S3): This involves an intermediate step, which adds complexity and delays the real-time requirement.
C (Managed Service for Apache Flink): This would work but introduces unnecessary complexity compared to Redshift's native streaming ingestion.
Amazon Redshift Streaming Ingestion from Kinesis
Materialized Views in Redshift

**NEW QUESTION # 245**
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