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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

A data engineer maintains custom Python scripts that perform a data formatting process that many AWS Lambda functions use. When the data engineer needs to modify the Python scripts, the data engineer must manually update all the Lambda functions. The data engineer requires a less manual way to update the Lambda functions. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- **A. Package the custom Python scripts into Lambda layers. Apply the Lambda layers to the Lambda functions.**
- B. Store a pointer to the custom Python scripts in the execution context object in a shared Amazon S3 bucket.
- C. Assign the same alias to each Lambda function. Call each Lambda function by specifying the function's alias.
- D. Store a pointer to the custom Python scripts in environment variables in a shared Amazon S3 bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lambda layers are a way to share code and dependencies across multiple Lambda functions. By packaging the custom Python scripts into Lambda layers, the data engineer can update the scripts in one place and have them automatically applied to all the Lambda functions that use the layer. This reduces the manual effort and ensures consistency across the Lambda functions. The other options are either not feasible or not efficient. Storing a pointer to the custom Python scripts in the execution context object or in environment variables would require the Lambda functions to download the scripts from Amazon S3 every time they are invoked, which would increase latency and cost. Assigning the same alias to each Lambda function would not help with updating the Python scripts, as the alias only points to a specific version of the Lambda function code. Reference:

AWS Lambda layers

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 3: Data Ingestion and Transformation, Section 3.4: AWS Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 73

A data engineer is launching an Amazon EMR cluster. The data that the data engineer needs to load into the new cluster is currently in an Amazon S3 bucket. The data engineer needs to ensure that data is encrypted both at rest and in transit. The data that is in the S3 bucket is encrypted by an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. The data engineer has an Amazon S3 path that has a Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) file. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create an Amazon EMR security configuration. Specify the appropriate AWS KMS key for at-rest encryption for the S3 bucket. Specify the Amazon S3 path of the PEM file for in-transit encryption. Use the security configuration during EMR cluster creation.**
- B. Create an Amazon EMR security configuration. Specify the appropriate AWS KMS key for at-rest encryption for the S3 bucket. Create a second security configuration. Specify the Amazon S3 path of the PEM file for in-transit encryption. Create the EMR cluster, and attach both security configurations to the cluster.
- C. Create an Amazon EMR security configuration. Specify the appropriate AWS KMS key for at-rest encryption for the S3 bucket. Specify the Amazon S3 path of the PEM file for in-transit encryption. Create the EMR cluster, and attach the security configuration to the cluster.
- D. Create an Amazon EMR security configuration. Specify the appropriate AWS KMS key for local disk encryption for the S3 bucket. Specify the Amazon S3 path of the PEM file for in-transit encryption. Use the security configuration during EMR cluster creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The data engineer needs to ensure that the data in an Amazon EMR cluster is encrypted both at rest and in transit. The data in Amazon S3 is already encrypted using an AWS KMS key. To meet the requirements, the most suitable solution is to create an EMR security configuration that specifies the correct KMS key for at-rest encryption and use the PEM file for in-transit encryption. Option C: Create an Amazon EMR security configuration. Specify the appropriate AWS KMS key for at-rest encryption for the S3 bucket. Specify the Amazon S3 path of the PEM file for in-transit encryption. Use the security configuration during EMR cluster creation.

This option configures encryption for both data at rest (using KMS keys) and data in transit (using the PEM file for SSL/TLS encryption). This approach ensures that data is fully protected during storage and transfer.

Options A, B, and D either involve creating unnecessary additional security configurations or make inaccurate assumptions about the way encryption configurations are attached.

Reference:

Amazon EMR Security Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 74

A media company wants to improve a system that recommends media content to customer based on user behavior and preferences. To improve the recommendation system, the company needs to incorporate insights from third-party datasets into the company's existing analytics platform.

The company wants to minimize the effort and time required to incorporate third-party datasets.

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

- **A. Use API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS Data Exchange.**
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
- C. Use API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS CodeCommit repositories.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Data Exchange is a service that makes it easy to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the cloud.

It provides a secure and reliable way to access and integrate data from various sources, such as data providers, public datasets, or AWS services. Using AWS Data Exchange, you can browse and subscribe to data products that suit your needs, and then use API calls or the AWS Management Console to export the data to Amazon S3, where you can use it with your existing analytics platform. This solution minimizes the effort and time required to incorporate third-party datasets, as you do not need to set up and manage data pipelines, storage, or access controls. You also benefit from the data quality and freshness provided by the data providers, who can update their data products as frequently as needed¹².

The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:

B. Use API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS. This option is vague and does not specify which AWS service or feature is used to access and integrate third-party datasets. AWS offers a variety of services and features that can help with data ingestion, processing, and analysis, but not all of them are suitable for the given scenario. For example, AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that can help you discover, prepare, and combine data from various sources, but it requires you to create and run data extraction, transformation, and loading (ETL) jobs, which can add operational overhead³.

C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS CodeCommit repositories. This option is not feasible, as AWS CodeCommit is a source control service that hosts secure Git- based repositories, not a data source that can be accessed by Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that enables you to capture, process, and analyze data streams in real time, such as clickstream data, application logs, or IoT telemetry. It does not support accessing and integrating data from AWS CodeCommit repositories, which are meant for storing and managing code, not data .

D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). This option is also not feasible, as Amazon ECR is a fully managed container registry service that stores, manages, and deploys container images, not a data source that can be accessed by Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams does not support accessing and integrating data from Amazon ECR, which is meant for storing and managing container images, not data .

1: AWS Data Exchange User Guide

2: AWS Data Exchange FAQs

3: AWS Glue Developer Guide

AWS CodeCommit User Guide

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide

Amazon Elastic Container Registry User Guide

Build a Continuous Delivery Pipeline for Your Container Images with Amazon ECR as Source

NEW QUESTION # 75

A company wants to analyze sales records that the company stores in a MySQL database. The company wants to correlate the records with sales opportunities identified by Salesforce.

The company receives 2 GB of sales records every day. The company has 100 GB of identified sales opportunities. A data engineer needs to develop a process that will analyze and correlate sales records and sales opportunities. The process must run once each night.

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

- A. Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch sales opportunities from Salesforce. Use AWS Glue to fetch sales records from the

MySQL database. Correlate the sales records with the sales opportunities. Use Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) to orchestrate the process.

- B. Use Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) to fetch both datasets. Use AWS Lambda functions to correlate the datasets. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the process.
- C. Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch sales opportunities from Salesforce. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to fetch sales records from the MySQL database. Use Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink to correlate the datasets. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the process.
- **D. Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch sales opportunities from Salesforce. Use AWS Glue to fetch sales records from the MySQL database. Correlate the sales records with sales opportunities. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the process.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Problem Analysis:

* The company processes 2 GB of daily sales records and 100 GB of Salesforce sales opportunities.

* The goal is to analyze and correlate the two datasets with low operational overhead.

* The process must run once nightly.

* Key Considerations:

* Amazon AppFlow simplifies data integration with Salesforce.

* AWS Glue can extract data from MySQL and perform ETL operations.

* Step Functions can orchestrate workflows with minimal manual intervention.

* Apache Airflow and Flink add complexity, which conflicts with the requirement for low operational overhead.

* Solution Analysis:

* Option A: MWAA + Lambda + Step Functions

* Requires custom Lambda code for dataset correlation, increasing development and operational complexity.

* Option B: AppFlow + Glue + MWAA

* MWAA adds orchestration overhead compared to the simpler Step Functions.

* Option C: AppFlow + Glue + Step Functions

* AppFlow fetches Salesforce data, Glue extracts MySQL data, and Step Functions orchestrate the entire process.

* Minimal setup and operational overhead, making it the best choice.

* Option D: AppFlow + Kinesis + Flink + Step Functions

* Using Kinesis and Flink for batch processing introduces unnecessary complexity.

* Final Recommendation:

* Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch Salesforce data, AWS Glue to process MySQL data, and Step Functions for orchestration.

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Amazon AppFlow Overview

AWS Glue ETL Documentation

AWS Step Functions

NEW QUESTION # 76

A data engineer needs Amazon Athena queries to finish faster. The data engineer notices that all the files the Athena queries use are currently stored in uncompressed .csv format. The data engineer also notices that users perform most queries by selecting a specific column.

Which solution will MOST speed up the Athena query performance?

- **A. Change the data format from .csv to Apache Parquet. Apply Snappy compression.**
- B. Compress the .csv files by using Snappy compression.
- C. Compress the .csv files by using gzip compression.
- D. Change the data format from .csv to JSON format. Apply Snappy compression.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Athena supports various data formats, such as CSV, JSON, ORC, Avro, and Parquet. However, not all data formats are equally efficient for querying. Some data formats, such as CSV and JSON, are row-oriented, meaning that they store data as a sequence of records, each with the same fields. Row-oriented formats are suitable for loading and exporting data, but they are not optimal for analytical queries that often access only a subset of columns. Row-oriented formats also do not support compression or encoding techniques that can reduce the data size and improve the query performance.

On the other hand, some data formats, such as ORC and Parquet, are column-oriented, meaning that they store data as a collection

of columns, each with a specific data type. Column-oriented formats are ideal for analytical queries that often filter, aggregate, or join data by columns. Column-oriented formats also support compression and encoding techniques that can reduce the data size and improve the query performance. For example, Parquet supports dictionary encoding, which replaces repeated values with numeric codes, and run-length encoding, which replaces consecutive identical values with a single value and a count. Parquet also supports various compression algorithms, such as Snappy, GZIP, and ZSTD, that can further reduce the data size and improve the query performance.

Therefore, changing the data format from CSV to Parquet and applying Snappy compression will most speed up the Athena query performance. Parquet is a column-oriented format that allows Athena to scan only the relevant columns and skip the rest, reducing the amount of data read from S3. Snappy is a compression algorithm that reduces the data size without compromising the query speed, as it is splittable and does not require decompression before reading. This solution will also reduce the cost of Athena queries, as Athena charges based on the amount of data scanned from S3.

The other options are not as effective as changing the data format to Parquet and applying Snappy compression. Changing the data format from CSV to JSON and applying Snappy compression will not improve the query performance significantly, as JSON is also a row-oriented format that does not support columnar access or encoding techniques. Compressing the CSV files by using Snappy compression will reduce the data size, but it will not improve the query performance significantly, as CSV is still a row-oriented format that does not support columnar access or encoding techniques. Compressing the CSV files by using *gzip* compression will reduce the data size, but it will degrade the query performance, as *gzip* is not a splittable compression algorithm and requires decompression before reading. Reference:

Amazon Athena

Choosing the Right Data Format

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 5: Data Analysis and Visualization, Section 5.1: Amazon Athena

NEW QUESTION # 77

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