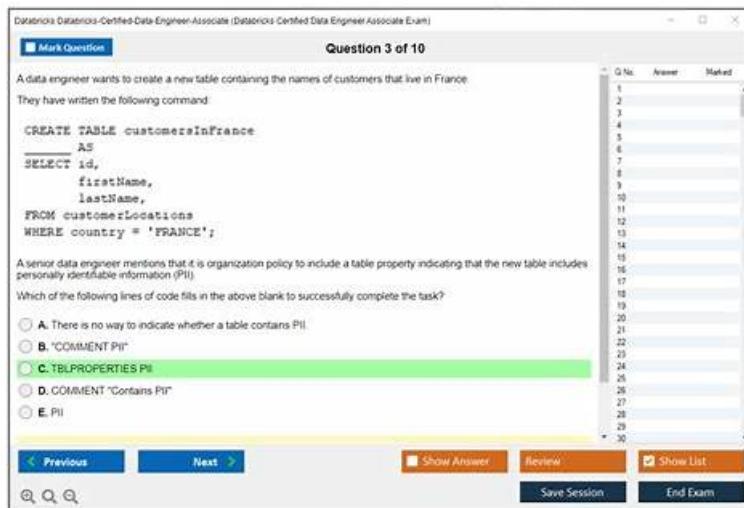


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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128

A company needs to store semi-structured transactional data in a serverless database.

The application writes data infrequently but reads it frequently, with millisecond retrieval required.

- A. Store the data in an Amazon S3 Apache Iceberg table. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration.
- B. **Store the data in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Configure a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cache.**
- C. Store the data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL cluster. Configure RDS Optimized Reads.
- D. Store the data in an Amazon S3 Standard bucket. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is a serverless, low-latency, NoSQL database ideal for semi-structured data.

Adding DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) provides microsecond response times for read-heavy workloads.

"For applications requiring millisecond or sub-millisecond reads with serverless operation, use DynamoDB with DAX caching."

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NEW QUESTION # 129

A financial company wants to use Amazon Athena to run on-demand SQL queries on a petabyte-scale dataset to support a business intelligence (BI) application. An AWS Glue job that runs during non-business hours updates the dataset once every day. The BI application has a standard data refresh frequency of 1 hour to comply with company policies.

A data engineer wants to cost optimize the company's use of Amazon Athena without adding any additional infrastructure costs. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Change the format of the files that are in the dataset to Apache Parquet.
- B. Add an Amazon ElastiCache cluster between the BI application and Athena.
- **C. Use the query result reuse feature of Amazon Athena for the SQL queries.**
- D. Configure an Amazon S3 Lifecycle policy to move data to the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class after 1 day

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best solution to cost optimize the company's use of Amazon Athena without adding any additional infrastructure costs is to use the query result reuse feature of Amazon Athena for the SQL queries. This feature allows you to run the same query multiple times without incurring additional charges, as long as the underlying data has not changed and the query results are still in the query result location in Amazon S3. This feature is useful for scenarios where you have a petabyte-scale dataset that is updated infrequently, such as once a day, and you have a BI application that runs the same queries repeatedly, such as every hour. By using the query result reuse feature, you can reduce the amount of data scanned by your queries and save on the cost of running Athena. You can enable or disable this feature at the workgroup level or at the individual query level.

Option A is not the best solution, as configuring an Amazon S3 Lifecycle policy to move data to the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class after 1 day would not cost optimize the company's use of Amazon Athena, but rather increase the cost and complexity. Amazon S3 Lifecycle policies are rules that you can define to automatically transition objects between different storage classes based on specified criteria, such as the age of the object. S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest-cost storage class in Amazon S3, designed for long-term data archiving that is accessed once or twice in a year. While moving data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive can reduce the storage cost, it would also increase the retrieval cost and latency, as it takes up to 12 hours to restore the data from S3 Glacier Deep Archive. Moreover, Athena does not support querying data that is in S3 Glacier or S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage classes. Therefore, using this option would not meet the requirements of running on-demand SQL queries on the dataset.

Option C is not the best solution, as adding an Amazon ElastiCache cluster between the BI application and Athena would not cost optimize the company's use of Amazon Athena, but rather increase the cost and complexity. Amazon ElastiCache is a service that offers fully managed in-memory data stores, such as Redis and Memcached, that can improve the performance and scalability of web applications by caching frequently accessed data. While using ElastiCache can reduce the latency and load on the BI application, it would not reduce the amount of data scanned by Athena, which is the main factor that determines the cost of running Athena. Moreover, using ElastiCache would introduce additional infrastructure costs and operational overhead, as you would have to provision, manage, and scale the ElastiCache cluster, and integrate it with the BI application and Athena.

Option D is not the best solution, as changing the format of the files that are in the dataset to Apache Parquet would not cost optimize the company's use of Amazon Athena without adding any additional infrastructure costs, but rather increase the complexity. Apache Parquet is a columnar storage format that can improve the performance of analytical queries by reducing the amount of data that needs to be scanned and providing efficient compression and encoding schemes. However, changing the format of the files that are in the dataset to Apache Parquet would require additional processing and transformation steps, such as using AWS Glue or Amazon EMR to convert the files from their original format to Parquet, and storing the converted files in a separate location in Amazon S3. This would increase the complexity and the operational overhead of the data pipeline, and also incur additional costs for using AWS Glue or Amazon EMR. References:

Query result reuse

Amazon S3 Lifecycle

S3 Glacier Deep Archive

Storage classes supported by Athena

[What is Amazon ElastiCache?]

[Amazon Athena pricing]

[Columnar Storage Formats]

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NEW QUESTION # 130

A company receives call logs as Amazon S3 objects that contain sensitive customer information. The company must protect the S3 objects by using encryption. The company must also use encryption keys that only specific employees can access.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Use an AWS CloudHSM cluster to store the encryption keys. Configure the process that writes to Amazon S3 to make calls to CloudHSM to encrypt and decrypt the objects. Deploy an IAM policy that restricts access to the CloudHSM cluster.
- B. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) to encrypt the objects that contain customer information. Configure an IAM policy that restricts access to the Amazon S3 managed keys that encrypt the objects.
- C. Use server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C) to encrypt the objects that contain customer information. Restrict access to the keys that encrypt the objects.
- D. Use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt the objects that contain customer information. Configure an IAM policy that restricts access to the KMS keys that encrypt the objects.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option C is the best solution to meet the requirements with the least effort because server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) is a feature that allows you to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3 using keys managed by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). AWS KMS is a fully managed service that enables you to create and manage encryption keys for your AWS services and applications. AWS KMS also allows you to define granular access policies for your keys, such as who can use them to encrypt and decrypt data, and under what conditions. By using SSE-KMS, you can protect your S3 objects by using encryption keys that only specific employees can access, without having to manage the encryption and decryption process yourself.

Option A is not a good solution because it involves using AWS CloudHSM, which is a service that provides hardware security modules (HSMs) in the AWS Cloud. AWS CloudHSM allows you to generate and use your own encryption keys on dedicated hardware that is compliant with various standards and regulations.

However, AWS CloudHSM is not a fully managed service and requires more effort to set up and maintain than AWS KMS.

Moreover, AWS CloudHSM does not integrate with Amazon S3, so you have to configure the process that writes to S3 to make calls to CloudHSM to encrypt and decrypt the objects, which adds complexity and latency to the data protection process.

Option B is not a good solution because it involves using server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C), which is a feature that allows you to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3 using keys that you provide and manage yourself. SSE-C requires you to send your encryption key along with each request to upload or retrieve an object. However, SSE-C does not provide any mechanism to restrict access to the keys that encrypt the objects, so you have to implement your own key management and access control system, which adds more effort and risk to the data protection process.

Option D is not a good solution because it involves using server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3), which is a feature that allows you to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3 using keys that are managed by Amazon S3. SSE-S3 automatically encrypts and decrypts your objects as they are uploaded and downloaded from S3. However, SSE-S3 does not allow you to control who can access the encryption keys or under what conditions. SSE-S3 uses a single encryption key for each S3 bucket, which is shared by all users who have access to the bucket. This means that you cannot restrict access to the keys that encrypt the objects by specific employees, which does not meet the requirements.

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Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with AWS KMS-Managed Encryption Keys (SSE-KMS) - Amazon Simple Storage Service What is AWS Key Management Service? - AWS Key Management Service What is AWS CloudHSM? - AWS CloudHSM Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with Customer-Provided Encryption Keys (SSE-C) - Amazon Simple Storage Service Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with Amazon S3-Managed Encryption Keys (SSE-S3) - Amazon Simple Storage Service

NEW QUESTION # 131

A data engineer needs to maintain a central metadata repository that users access through Amazon EMR and Amazon Athena queries. The repository needs to provide the schema and properties of many tables. Some of the metadata is stored in Apache Hive. The data engineer needs to import the metadata from Hive into the central metadata repository.

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

- A. Use a Hive metastore on an EMR cluster.
- B. Use a metastore on an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance.
- C. Use Amazon EMR and Apache Ranger.
- D. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Glue Data Catalog is an Apache Hive metastore-compatible catalog that provides a central metadata repository for various data sources and formats. You can use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as an external Hive metastore for Amazon EMR and Amazon Athena queries, and import metadata from existing Hive metastores into the Data Catalog. This solution requires the least development effort, as you can use AWS Glue crawlers to automatically discover and catalog the metadata from Hive, and use the AWS Glue console, AWS CLI, or Amazon EMR API to configure the Data Catalog as the Hive metastore. The other options are either more complex or require additional steps, such as setting up Apache Ranger for security, managing a Hive metastore on an EMR cluster or an RDS instance, or migrating the metadata manually. References:

Using the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the metastore for Hive (Section: Specifying AWS Glue Data Catalog as the metastore)

Metadata Management: Hive Metastore vs AWS Glue (Section: AWS Glue Data Catalog) AWS Glue Data Catalog support for Spark SQL jobs (Section: Importing metadata from an existing Hive metastore) AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide (Chapter 5, page 131)

NEW QUESTION # 132

A company has a gaming application that stores data in Amazon DynamoDB tables. A data engineer needs to ingest the game data into an Amazon OpenSearch Service cluster. Data updates must occur in near real time.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Step Functions to periodically export data from the Amazon DynamoDB tables to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use an AWS Lambda function to load the data into Amazon OpenSearch Service.
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB Streams to capture table changes. Use an AWS Lambda function to process and update the data in Amazon OpenSearch Service.
- C. Use a custom OpenSearch plugin to sync data from the Amazon DynamoDB tables.
- D. Configure an AWS Glue job to have a source of Amazon DynamoDB and a destination of Amazon OpenSearch Service to transfer data in near real time.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Problem Analysis:

The company uses DynamoDB for gaming data storage and needs to ingest data into Amazon OpenSearch Service in near real time. Data updates must propagate quickly to OpenSearch for analytics or search purposes.

Key Considerations:

DynamoDB Streams provide near-real-time capture of table changes (inserts, updates, and deletes).

Integration with AWS Lambda allows seamless processing of these changes.

OpenSearch offers APIs for indexing and updating documents, which Lambda can invoke.

Solution Analysis:

Option A: Step Functions with Periodic Export

Not suitable for near-real-time updates; introduces significant latency.

Operationally complex to manage periodic exports and S3 data ingestion.

Option B: AWS Glue Job

AWS Glue is designed for ETL workloads but lacks real-time processing capabilities.

Option C: DynamoDB Streams + Lambda

DynamoDB Streams capture changes in near real time.

Lambda can process these streams and use the OpenSearch API to update the index.

This approach provides low latency and seamless integration with minimal operational overhead.

Option D: Custom OpenSearch Plugin

Writing a custom plugin adds complexity and is unnecessary with existing AWS integrations.

Implementation Steps:

Enable DynamoDB Streams for the relevant DynamoDB tables.

Create a Lambda function to process stream records:

Parse insert, update, and delete events.

Use OpenSearch APIs to index or update documents based on the event type.

Set up a trigger to invoke the Lambda function whenever there are changes in the DynamoDB Stream.

Monitor and log errors for debugging and operational health.

Amazon DynamoDB Streams Documentation

AWS Lambda and DynamoDB Integration

Amazon OpenSearch Service APIs

NEW QUESTION # 133

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