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

Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

A company manages an Amazon Redshift data warehouse. The data warehouse is in a public subnet inside a custom VPC. A security group allows only traffic from within itself. An ACL is open to all traffic.

The company wants to generate several visualizations in Amazon QuickSight for an upcoming sales event.

The company will run QuickSight Enterprise edition in a second AWS account inside a public subnet within a second custom VPC.

The new public subnet has a security group that allows outbound traffic to the existing Redshift cluster.

A data engineer needs to establish connections between Amazon Redshift and QuickSight. QuickSight must refresh dashboards by querying the Redshift cluster.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Assign Elastic IP addresses to the QuickSight visualizations. Configure the QuickSight security group to allow inbound traffic on the Redshift port from the Elastic IP addresses.
- **B. Configure the Redshift security group to allow inbound traffic on the Redshift port from the QuickSight security group.**
- C. Create a QuickSight gateway endpoint in the Redshift VPC. Attach an endpoint policy to the gateway endpoint to ensure only specific QuickSight accounts can use the endpoint.
- D. Confirm that the CIDR ranges of the Redshift VPC and the QuickSight VPC are the same. If CIDR ranges are different, reconfigure one CIDR range to match the other. Establish network peering between the VPCs.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 60

A company is building a data lake for a new analytics team. The company is using Amazon S3 for storage and Amazon Athena for query analysis. All data that is in Amazon S3 is in Apache Parquet format.

The company is running a new Oracle database as a source system in the company's data center. The company has 70 tables in the Oracle database. All the tables have primary keys. Data can occasionally change in the source system. The company wants to ingest the tables every day into the data lake.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST effort?

- A. Create an Apache Sqoop job in Amazon EMR to read the data from the Oracle database. Configure the Sqoop job to write the data to Amazon S3 in Parquet format.
- B. Create an AWS Glue connection to the Oracle database. Create an AWS Glue bookmark job to ingest the data incrementally and to write the data to Amazon S3 in Parquet format.
- **C. Create an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task for ongoing replication. Set the Oracle database as the source. Set Amazon S3 as the target. Configure the task to write the data in Parquet format.**
- D. Create an Oracle database in Amazon RDS. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the on-premises Oracle database to Amazon RDS. Configure triggers on the tables to invoke AWS Lambda functions to write changed records to Amazon S3 in Parquet format.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The company needs to ingest tables from an on-premises Oracle database into a data lake on Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format. The most efficient solution, requiring the least manual effort, would be to use AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) for continuous data replication.

Option C: Create an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task for ongoing replication. Set the Oracle database as the source. Set Amazon S3 as the target. Configure the task to write the data in Parquet format. AWS DMS can continuously replicate data from the Oracle database into Amazon S3, transforming it into Parquet format as it ingests the data. DMS simplifies the process by providing ongoing replication with minimal setup, and it automatically handles the conversion to Parquet format without requiring manual transformations or separate jobs. This option is the least effort solution since it automates both the ingestion and transformation processes.

Other options:

Option A (Apache Sqoop on EMR) involves more manual configuration and management, including setting up EMR clusters and writing Sqoop jobs.

Option B (AWS Glue bookmark job) involves configuring Glue jobs, which adds complexity. While Glue supports data transformations, DMS offers a more seamless solution for database replication.

Option D (RDS and Lambda triggers) introduces unnecessary complexity by involving RDS and Lambda for a task that DMS can handle more efficiently.

References:

NEW QUESTION # 61

A company uses an Amazon QuickSight dashboard to monitor usage of one of the company's applications.

The company uses AWS Glue jobs to process data for the dashboard. The company stores the data in a single Amazon S3 bucket. The company adds new data every day.

A data engineer discovers that dashboard queries are becoming slower over time. The data engineer determines that the root cause of the slowing queries is long-running AWS Glue jobs.

Which actions should the data engineer take to improve the performance of the AWS Glue jobs? (Choose two.)

- **A. Increase the AWS Glue instance size by scaling up the worker type.**
- B. Adjust AWS Glue job scheduling frequency so the jobs run half as many times each day.
- **C. Partition the data that is in the S3 bucket. Organize the data by year, month, and day.**
- D. Convert the AWS Glue schema to the DynamicFrame schema class.
- E. Modify the IAM role that grants access to AWS glue to grant access to all S3 features.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Partitioning the data in the S3 bucket can improve the performance of AWS Glue jobs by reducing the amount of data that needs to be scanned and processed. By organizing the data by year, month, and day, the AWS Glue job can use partition pruning to filter out irrelevant data and only read the data that matches the query criteria. This can speed up the data processing and reduce the cost of running the AWS Glue job.

Increasing the AWS Glue instance size by scaling up the worker type can also improve the performance of AWS Glue jobs by providing more memory and CPU resources for the Spark execution engine. This can help the AWS Glue job handle larger data sets and complex transformations more efficiently. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant, as they do not affect the performance of the AWS Glue jobs. Converting the AWS Glue schema to the DynamicFrame schema class does not improve the performance, but rather provides additional functionality and flexibility for data manipulation. Adjusting the AWS Glue job scheduling frequency does not improve the performance, but rather reduces the frequency of data updates. Modifying the IAM role that grants access to AWS Glue does not improve the performance, but rather affects the security and permissions of the AWS Glue service.

References:

* Optimising Glue Scripts for Efficient Data Processing: Part 1 (Section: Partitioning Data in S3)

* Best practices to optimize cost and performance for AWS Glue streaming ETL jobs (Section: Development tools)

* Monitoring with AWS Glue job run insights (Section: Requirements)

* AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide (Chapter 5, page 133)

NEW QUESTION # 62

A company has a frontend ReactJS website that uses Amazon API Gateway to invoke REST APIs. The APIs perform the functionality of the website. A data engineer needs to write a Python script that can be occasionally invoked through API Gateway.

The code must return results to API Gateway.

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

- **A. Create an AWS Lambda Python function with provisioned concurrency.**
- B. Deploy a custom Python script on an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function. Ensure that the function is warm by scheduling an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function every 5 minutes by using mock events.
- D. Deploy a custom Python script that can integrate with API Gateway on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS).

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers.

You can use Lambda to create functions that perform custom logic and integrate with other AWS services, such as API Gateway. Lambda automatically scales your application by running code in response to each trigger. You pay only for the compute time you consume.

Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that allows you to run and scale containerized applications on AWS.

You can use ECS to deploy, manage, and scale Docker containers using either Amazon EC2 instances or AWS Fargate, a serverless compute engine for containers².

Amazon EKS is a fully managed Kubernetes service that allows you to run Kubernetes clusters on AWS without needing to install, operate, or maintain your own Kubernetes control plane. You can use EKS to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications using Kubernetes on AWS³.

The solution that meets the requirements with the least operational overhead is to create an AWS Lambda Python function with provisioned concurrency. This solution has the following advantages:

It does not require you to provision, manage, or scale any servers or clusters, as Lambda handles all the infrastructure for you. This reduces the operational complexity and cost of running your code.

It allows you to write your Python script as a Lambda function and integrate it with API Gateway using a simple configuration. API Gateway can invoke your Lambda function synchronously or asynchronously, and return the results to the frontend website.

It ensures that your Lambda function is ready to respond to API requests without any cold start delays, by using provisioned concurrency. Provisioned concurrency is a feature that keeps your function initialized and hyper-ready to respond in double-digit milliseconds. You can specify the number of concurrent executions that you want to provision for your function.

Option A is incorrect because it requires you to deploy a custom Python script on an Amazon ECS cluster.

This solution has the following disadvantages:

It requires you to provision, manage, and scale your own ECS cluster, either using EC2 instances or Fargate. This increases the operational complexity and cost of running your code.

It requires you to package your Python script as a Docker container image and store it in a container registry, such as Amazon ECR or Docker Hub. This adds an extra step to your deployment process.

It requires you to configure your ECS cluster to integrate with API Gateway, either using an Application Load Balancer or a Network Load Balancer. This adds another layer of complexity to your architecture.

Option C is incorrect because it requires you to deploy a custom Python script that can integrate with API Gateway on Amazon EKS. This solution has the following disadvantages:

It requires you to provision, manage, and scale your own EKS cluster, either using EC2 instances or Fargate. This increases the operational complexity and cost of running your code.

It requires you to package your Python script as a Docker container image and store it in a container registry, such as Amazon ECR or Docker Hub. This adds an extra step to your deployment process.

It requires you to configure your EKS cluster to integrate with API Gateway, either using an Application Load Balancer, a Network Load Balancer, or a service of type LoadBalancer. This adds another layer of complexity to your architecture.

Option D is incorrect because it requires you to create an AWS Lambda function and ensure that the function is warm by scheduling an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function every 5 minutes by using mock events. This solution has the following disadvantages:

It does not guarantee that your Lambda function will always be warm, as Lambda may scale down your function if it does not receive any requests for a long period of time. This may cause cold start delays when your function is invoked by API Gateway.

It incurs unnecessary costs, as you pay for the compute time of your Lambda function every time it is invoked by the EventBridge rule, even if it does not perform any useful work¹.

References:

1: AWS Lambda - Features

2: Amazon Elastic Container Service - Features

3: Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service - Features

[4]: Building API Gateway REST API with Lambda integration - Amazon API Gateway

[5]: Improving latency with Provisioned Concurrency - AWS Lambda

[6]: Integrating Amazon ECS with Amazon API Gateway - Amazon Elastic Container Service

[7]: Integrating Amazon EKS with Amazon API Gateway - Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service

[8]: Managing concurrency for a Lambda function - AWS Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 63

A company is migrating its database servers from Amazon EC2 instances that run Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server DB instances. The company's analytics team must export large data elements every day until the migration is complete. The data elements are the result of SQL joins across multiple tables. The data must be in Apache Parquet format. The analytics team must store the data in Amazon S3.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that queries the EC2 instance-based databases by using Java Database Connectivity (JDBC). Configure the Lambda function to retrieve the required data, transform the data into Parquet format, and transfer the data into an S3 bucket. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule the Lambda function to run every day.
- B. Schedule SQL Server Agent to run a daily SQL query that selects the desired data elements from the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases. Configure the query to direct the output .csv objects to an S3 bucket. Create an S3 event that

invokes an AWS Lambda function to transform the output format from .csv to Parquet.

- C. Use a SQL query to create a view in the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements. Create and run an AWS Glue crawler to read the view. Create an AWS Glue job that retrieves the data and transfers the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket. Schedule the AWS Glue job to run every day.
- D. Create a view in the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements. Create an AWS Glue job that selects the data directly from the view and transfers the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket. Schedule the AWS Glue job to run every day.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is the most operationally efficient way to meet the requirements because it minimizes the number of steps and services involved in the data export process. AWS Glue is a fully managed service that can extract, transform, and load (ETL) data from various sources to various destinations, including Amazon S3. AWS Glue can also convert data to different formats, such as Parquet, which is a columnar storage format that is optimized for analytics. By creating a view in the SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements, the AWS Glue job can select the data directly from the view without having to perform any joins or transformations on the source data. The AWS Glue job can then transfer the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket and run on a daily schedule.

Option B is not operationally efficient because it involves multiple steps and services to export the data. SQL Server Agent is a tool that can run scheduled tasks on SQL Server databases, such as executing SQL queries. However, SQL Server Agent cannot directly export data to S3, so the query output must be saved as .csv objects on the EC2 instance. Then, an S3 event must be configured to trigger an AWS Lambda function that can transform the .csv objects to Parquet format and upload them to S3. This option adds complexity and latency to the data export process and requires additional resources and configuration.

Option C is not operationally efficient because it introduces an unnecessary step of running an AWS Glue crawler to read the view. An AWS Glue crawler is a service that can scan data sources and create metadata tables in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. The Data Catalog is a central repository that stores information about the data sources, such as schema, format, and location. However, in this scenario, the schema and format of the data elements are already known and fixed, so there is no need to run a crawler to discover them. The AWS Glue job can directly select the data from the view without using the Data Catalog. Running a crawler adds extra time and cost to the data export process.

Option D is not operationally efficient because it requires custom code and configuration to query the databases and transform the data. An AWS Lambda function is a service that can run code in response to events or triggers, such as Amazon EventBridge. Amazon EventBridge is a service that can connect applications and services with event sources, such as schedules, and route them to targets, such as Lambda functions. However, in this scenario, using a Lambda function to query the databases and transform the data is not the best option because it requires writing and maintaining code that uses JDBC to connect to the SQL Server databases, retrieve the required data, convert the data to Parquet format, and transfer the data to S3. This option also has limitations on the execution time, memory, and concurrency of the Lambda function, which may affect the performance and reliability of the data export process.

Reference:

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

AWS Glue Documentation

Working with Views in AWS Glue

Converting to Columnar Formats

NEW QUESTION # 64

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