

# Data-Engineer-Associate 높은 통과율 인기 덤프 문제 시험 준비에 가장 좋은 덤프 무료 샘플



KoreaDumps Data-Engineer-Associate 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sxIHJQnb03rHLAvI8c\\_U2milBlt7soTV](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sxIHJQnb03rHLAvI8c_U2milBlt7soTV)

Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 시험은 빨리 패스해야 되는데 어디서부터 어떻게 시험준비를 시작해야 하는지 갈피를 잡을 수 없는 분들은 KoreaDumps가 도와드립니다. KoreaDumps의 Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프만 공부하면 시험패스에 자신이 생겨 불안한 상태에서 벗어날 수 있습니다. 덤프는 시장에서 가장 최신버전이기에 최신 시험문제의 모든 시험범위와 시험유형을 커버하여 Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 시험을 쉽게 패스하여 자격증을 취득하여 찬란한 미래에 더 가깝도록 도와드립니다.

그렇게 많은 IT인증덤프공부자료를 제공하는 사이트 중 KoreaDumps의 인지도가 제일 높은 원인은 무엇일까요? 그건 KoreaDumps의 제품이 가장 좋다는 것을 의미합니다. KoreaDumps에서 제공해드리는 Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프공부자료는 Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 실제 시험문제에 초점을 맞추어 시험커버율이 거의 100%입니다. 이 덤프만 공부하시면 Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 시험패스에 자신을 느끼게 됩니다.

>> Data-Engineer-Associate 높은 통과율 인기 덤프 문제 <<

## Data-Engineer-Associate 높은 통과율 인기 덤프 문제 최신 덤프자료

Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프 구매에 관심이 있는데 선뜻 구매결정을 하지 못하는 분이라면 사이트에 있는 demo를 다운받아 보시면 Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate 시험패스에 믿음이 생길 것입니다. Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프는 시험문제변경에 따라 업데이트하여 항상 가장 최신버전이도록 유지하기 위해 최선을 다하고 있습니다.

## 최신 AWS Certified Data Engineer Data-Engineer-Associate 무료 샘플 문제 (Q163-Q168):

### 질문 # 163

A data engineer is configuring Amazon SageMaker Studio to use AWS Glue interactive sessions to prepare data for machine learning (ML) models.

The data engineer receives an access denied error when the data engineer tries to prepare the data by using SageMaker Studio. Which change should the engineer make to gain access to SageMaker Studio?

- A. Add a policy to the data engineer's IAM user that includes the sts:AssumeRole action for the AWS Glue and SageMaker service principals in the trust policy.
- B. Add the AmazonSageMakerFullAccess managed policy to the data engineer's IAM user.
- C. Add the AWSGlueServiceRole managed policy to the data engineer's IAM user.
- D. Add a policy to the data engineer's IAM user that allows the sts:AddAssociation action for the AWS Glue and SageMaker service principals in the trust policy.

정답: A

### 설명:

This solution meets the requirement of gaining access to SageMaker Studio to use AWS Glue interactive sessions. AWS Glue interactive sessions are a way to use AWS Glue DataBrew and AWS Glue Data Catalog from within SageMaker Studio. To use AWS Glue interactive sessions, the data engineer's IAM user needs to have permissions to assume the AWS Glue service role and the SageMaker execution role. By adding a policy to the data engineer's IAM user that includes the sts:AssumeRole action for the AWS Glue and SageMaker service principals in the trust policy, the data engineer can grant these permissions and avoid the access denied error. The other options are not sufficient or necessary to resolve the error. References:

\* Get started with data integration from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift using AWS Glue interactive sessions

\* Troubleshoot Errors - Amazon SageMaker

\* AccessDeniedException on sagemaker>CreateDomain in AWS SageMaker Studio, despite having SageMakerFullAccess

### 질문 # 164

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 customer-provided keys (SSE-C) to encrypt the objects that contain customer information. Restrict access to the keys that encrypt the objects.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

정답: C

### 설명:

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.

:

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

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

### 질문 # 165

A retail company is expanding its operations globally. The company needs to use Amazon QuickSight to accurately calculate currency exchange rates for financial reports. The company has an existing dashboard that includes a visual that is based on an analysis of a dataset that contains global currency values and exchange rates.

A data engineer needs to ensure that exchange rates are calculated with a precision of four decimal places.

The calculations must be precomputed. The data engineer must materialize results in QuickSight super-fast, parallel, in-memory calculation engine (SPICE).

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Define and create the calculated field in the visual.
- B. Define and create the calculated field in the dashboard.
- **C. Define and create the calculated field in the dataset.**
- D. Define and create the calculated field in the analysis.

정답: C

### 질문 # 166

A company receives a data file from a partner each day in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company uses a daily AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipeline to clean and transform each data file. The output of the ETL pipeline is written to a CSV file named Dairy.csv in a second S3 bucket.

Occasionally, the daily data file is empty or is missing values for required fields. When the file is missing data, the company can use the previous day's CSV file.

A data engineer needs to ensure that the previous day's data file is overwritten only if the new daily file is complete and valid.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- **A. Configure the AWS Glue ETL pipeline to use AWS Glue Data Quality rules. Develop rules in Data Quality Definition Language (DQDL) to check for missing values in required files and empty files.**
- B. Use AWS Glue Studio to change the code in the ETL pipeline to fill in any missing values in the required fields with the most common values for each field.
- C. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to check the file for missing data and to fill in missing values in required fields.
- D. Run a SQL query in Amazon Athena to read the CSV file and drop missing rows. Copy the corrected CSV file to the second S3 bucket.

정답: A

#### 설명:

\* Problem Analysis:

\* The company runs a daily AWS Glue ETL pipeline to clean and transform files received in an S3 bucket.

\* If a file is incomplete or empty, the previous day's file should be retained.

\* Need a solution to validate files before overwriting the existing file.

\* Key Considerations:

\* Automate data validation with minimal human intervention.

\* Use built-in AWS Glue capabilities for ease of integration.

\* Ensure robust validation for missing or incomplete data.

\* Solution Analysis:

\* Option A: Lambda Function for Validation

\* Lambda can validate files, but it would require custom code.

\* Does not leverage AWS Glue's built-in features, adding operational complexity.

\* Option B: AWS Glue Data Quality Rules

\* AWS Glue Data Quality allows defining Data Quality Definition Language (DQDL) rules.

\* Rules can validate if required fields are missing or if the file is empty.

\* Automatically integrates into the existing ETL pipeline.

\* If validation fails, retain the previous day's file.

\* Option C: AWS Glue Studio with Filling Missing Values

\* Modifying ETL code to fill missing values with most common values risks introducing inaccuracies.

\* Does not handle empty files effectively.

\* Option D: Athena Query for Validation

\* Athena can drop rows with missing values, but this is a post-hoc solution.

\* Requires manual intervention to copy the corrected file to S3, increasing complexity.

\* Final Recommendation:

\* Use AWS Glue Data Quality to define validation rules in DQL for identifying missing or incomplete data.

\* This solution integrates seamlessly with the ETL pipeline and minimizes manual effort.

Implementation Steps:

\* Enable AWS Glue Data Quality in the existing ETL pipeline.

\* Define DQL Rules, such as:

\* Check if a file is empty.

\* Verify required fields are present and non-null.

\* Configure the pipeline to proceed with overwriting only if the file passes validation.

\* In case of failure, retain the previous day's file.

:

AWS Glue Data Quality Overview

Defining DQL Rules

AWS Glue Studio Documentation

### 질문 # 167

A company extracts approximately 1 TB of data every day from data sources such as SAP HANA, Microsoft SQL Server, MongoDB, Apache Kafka, and Amazon DynamoDB. Some of the data sources have undefined data schemas or data schemas that change.

A data engineer must implement a solution that can detect the schema for these data sources. The solution must extract, transform, and load the data to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has a service level agreement (SLA) to load the data into the S3 bucket within 15 minutes of data creation.

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

- A. Create a PySpark program in AWS Lambda to extract, transform, and load the data into the S3 bucket.
- B. Use AWS Glue to detect the schema and to extract, transform, and load the data into the S3 bucket.  
Create a pipeline in Apache Spark.
- C. Create a stored procedure in Amazon Redshift to detect the schema and to extract, transform, and load the data into a Redshift Spectrum table. Access the table from Amazon S3.
- D. Use Amazon EMR to detect the schema and to extract, transform, and load the data into the S3 bucket.  
Create a pipeline in Apache Spark.

### 정답: B

#### 설명:

AWS Glue is a fully managed service that provides a serverless data integration platform. It can automatically discover and categorize data from various sources, including SAP HANA, Microsoft SQL Server, MongoDB, Apache Kafka, and Amazon DynamoDB. It can also infer the schema of the data and store it in the AWS Glue Data Catalog, which is a central metadata repository. AWS Glue can then use the schema information to generate and run Apache Spark code to extract, transform, and load the data into an Amazon S3 bucket. AWS Glue can also monitor and optimize the performance and cost of the data pipeline, and handle any schema changes that may occur in the source data. AWS Glue can meet the SLA of loading the data into the S3 bucket within 15 minutes of data creation, as it can trigger the data pipeline based on events, schedules, or on-demand. AWS Glue has the least operational overhead among the options, as it does not require provisioning, configuring, or managing any servers or clusters. It also handles scaling, patching, and security automatically. References:

AWS Glue

[AWS Glue Data Catalog]

[AWS Glue Developer Guide]

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

### 질문 # 168

.....

Data-Engineer-Associate 시험은 영어로 출제되는 만큼 시험 난이도가 높다고 볼 수 있습니다. 하지만 Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프만 있다면 아무리 어려운 시험도 쉬워집니다. 오르지 못할 산도 정복할 수 있는 게 Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프의 우점입니다. Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프로 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하시면 굳게 달했던 취업 문도 자신있게 두드릴 수 있습니다. Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프를 구매하시고 공부하시면 밝은 미래를 예약한 것과 같습니다.

**Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프 문제은행 :** [https://www.koreadumps.com/Data-Engineer-Associate\\_exam-braindumps.html](https://www.koreadumps.com/Data-Engineer-Associate_exam-braindumps.html)

Data-Engineer-Associate시험은 영어로 출제되는 만큼 시험난이도가 높다고 볼 수 있습니다. 하지만 Data-Engineer-Associate덤프만 있다면 아무리 어려운 시험도 쉬워집니다, 통계에 따르면 대부분 IT기업에서 Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate자격증을 취득한 인재를 필요로 한다고 합니다, Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate시험을 통하여 자격증을 취득하여 IT업계에서의 자신의 자리를 지키려면 많은 노력이 필요합니다, KoreaDumps의 Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate덤프는 시장에서 가장 최신버전으로서 시험패스를 보장해드립니다, 자격증시험 응시자분들이 Data-Engineer-Associate시험에 순조롭게 합격할 수 있도록 저희 회사에서는 Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate시험에 대비하는 최신덤프자료를 끊임없이 개발하고 있습니다, Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate시험은 등록하였는데 시험준비는 아직이라구요?

호르트가 어떠한 의사 결정을 하지 못한 채 병석에 누워 있었던 시간이 길어지면서 미르크 백Data-Engineer-Associate작을 중심으로 한 보수파 귀족들은 여전히 득세하고 있었고, 아스텔은 이전보다 훨씬 더 살기 어려운 나라가 되어있었다. 다행에요, 정말 수화기 너머로 안도의 한숨 소리가 열게 들려왔다.

Data-Engineer-Associate 높은 통과율 인기 덤프문제 완벽한 덤프데모문제

Data-Engineer-Associate 시험은 영어로 출제되는 만큼 시험 난이도가 높다고 볼 수 있습니다. 하지만 Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프만 있다면 아무리 어려운 시험도 쉬워집니다. 통계에 따르면 대부분 IT 기업에서 Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate 자격증을 취득한 인재를 필요로 한다고 합니다.

Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 시험을 통하여 자격증을 취득하여 IT 업계에서의 자신의 자리를 지키려면 많은 노력이 필요합니다. KoreaDumps의 Amazon인증 Data-Engineer-Associate 덤프는 시장에서 가장 최신버전으로서 시험패스를 보장해드립니다.

자격증 시험 응시자분들이 Data-Engineer-Associate 시험에 순조롭게 합격할 수 있도록 저희 회사에서는 Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate 시험에 대비하는 최신덤프 자료를 끊임 없이 개발하고 있습니다.

그리고 KoreaDumps Data-Engineer-Associate 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sxIHJQnb03rHLAvI8c\\_U2milBlt7soTV](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sxIHJQnb03rHLAvI8c_U2milBlt7soTV)