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

### NEW QUESTION # 72

A data engineer needs to onboard a new data producer into AWS. The data producer needs to migrate data products to AWS. The data producer maintains many data pipelines that support a business application. Each pipeline must have service accounts and their corresponding credentials. The data engineer must establish a secure connection from the data producer's on-premises data center to AWS. The data engineer must not use the public internet to transfer data from an on-premises data center to AWS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a security group in a public subnet. Configure the security group to allow only connections from the CIDR blocks that correspond to the data producer. Create Amazon S3 buckets that contain presigned URLs that have one-day expiration dates.
- **B. Create an AWS Direct Connect connection to the on-premises data center. Store the service account credentials in AWS Secrets manager.**
- C. Create an AWS Direct Connect connection to the on-premises data center. Store the application keys in AWS Secrets Manager. Create Amazon S3 buckets that contain resigned URLs that have one-day expiration dates.
- D. Instruct the new data producer to create Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to store the code base of the application. Create security groups in a public subnet that allow connections only to the on-premises data center.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

For secure migration of data from an on-premises data center to AWS without using the public internet, AWS Direct Connect is the most secure and reliable method. Using Secrets Manager to store service account credentials ensures that the credentials are managed securely with automatic rotation.

\* AWS Direct Connect:

\* Direct Connect establishes a dedicated, private connection between the on-premises data center and AWS, avoiding the public internet. This is ideal for secure, high-speed data transfers.

### NEW QUESTION # 73

The company stores a large volume of customer records in Amazon S3. To comply with regulations, the company must be able to access new customer records immediately for the first 30 days after the records are created. The company accesses records that are older than 30 days infrequently.

The company needs to cost-optimize its Amazon S3 storage.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Transition records to S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage after 30 days.
- **B. Apply a lifecycle policy to transition records to S3 Standard Infrequent-Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage after 30 days.**
- C. Use S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage for all customer records.
- D. Use S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The most cost-effective solution in this case is to apply a lifecycle policy to transition records to Amazon S3 Standard-IA storage after 30 days. Here's why:

Amazon S3 Lifecycle Policies: Amazon S3 offers lifecycle policies that allow you to automatically transition objects between different storage classes to optimize costs. For data that is frequently accessed in the first 30 days and infrequently accessed after that, transitioning from the S3 Standard storage class to S3 Standard- Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days makes the most sense. S3 Standard-IA is designed for data that is accessed less frequently but still needs to be retained, offering lower storage costs than S3 Standard with a retrieval cost for access.

Cost Optimization: S3 Standard-IA offers a lower price per GB than S3 Standard. Since the data will be accessed infrequently after 30 days, using S3 Standard-IA will lower storage costs while still allowing for immediate retrieval when necessary.

Compliance with Regulations: Since the records need to be immediately accessible for the first 30 days, the use of S3 Standard for that period ensures compliance with regulatory requirements. After 30 days, transitioning to S3 Standard-IA continues to meet access requirements for infrequent access while reducing storage costs.

Alternatives Considered:

Option B (S3 Intelligent-Tiering): While S3 Intelligent-Tiering automatically moves data between access tiers based on access

patterns, it incurs a small monthly monitoring and automation charge per object. It could be a viable option, but transitioning data to S3 Standard-IA directly would be more cost-effective since the pattern of access is well-known (frequent for 30 days, infrequent thereafter).

Option C (S3 Glacier Deep Archive): Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest-cost storage class, but it is not suitable in this case because the data needs to be accessed immediately within 30 days and on an infrequent basis thereafter. Glacier Deep Archive requires hours for data retrieval, which is not acceptable for infrequent access needs.

Option D (S3 Standard-IA for all records): Using S3 Standard-IA for all records would result in higher costs for the first 30 days, as the data is frequently accessed. S3 Standard-IA incurs retrieval charges, making it less suitable for frequently accessed data.

Amazon S3 Lifecycle Policies

S3 Storage Classes

Cost Management and Data Optimization Using Lifecycle Policies

AWS Data Engineering Documentation

## NEW QUESTION # 74

A company currently stores all of its data in Amazon S3 by using the S3 Standard storage class.

A data engineer examined data access patterns to identify trends. During the first 6 months, most data files are accessed several times each day. Between 6 months and 2 years, most data files are accessed once or twice each month. After 2 years, data files are accessed only once or twice each year.

The data engineer needs to use an S3 Lifecycle policy to develop new data storage rules. The new storage solution must continue to provide high availability.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST cost-effective way?

- A. Transition objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years.
- B. Transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years.
- C. Transition objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years.
- **D. Transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To achieve the most cost-effective storage solution, the data engineer needs to use an S3 Lifecycle policy that transitions objects to lower-cost storage classes based on their access patterns, and deletes them when they are no longer needed. The storage classes should also provide high availability, which means they should be resilient to the loss of data in a single Availability Zone<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the solution must include the following steps:

Transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months. S3 Standard-IA is designed for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed. It offers the same high durability, throughput, and low latency as S3 Standard, but with a lower storage cost and a retrieval fee<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, it is suitable for data files that are accessed once or twice each month. S3 Standard-IA also provides high availability, as it stores data redundantly across multiple Availability Zones<sup>1</sup>.

Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years. S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest-cost storage class that offers secure and durable storage for data that is rarely accessed and can tolerate a

12-hour retrieval time. It is ideal for long-term archiving and digital preservation<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, it is suitable for data files that are accessed only once or twice each year. S3 Glacier Deep Archive also provides high availability, as it stores data across at least three geographically dispersed Availability Zones<sup>1</sup>.

Delete objects when they are no longer needed. The data engineer can specify an expiration action in the S3 Lifecycle policy to delete objects after a certain period of time. This will reduce the storage cost and comply with any data retention policies.

Option C is the only solution that includes all these steps. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect because it transitions objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 6 months. S3 One Zone-IA is similar to S3 Standard-IA, but it stores data in a single Availability Zone. This means it has a lower availability and durability than S3 Standard-IA, and it is not resilient to the loss of data in a single Availability Zone<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, it does not provide high availability as required.

Option B is incorrect because it transfers objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years. S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval is a storage class that offers secure and durable storage for data that is accessed infrequently and can tolerate a retrieval time of minutes to hours. It is more expensive than S3 Glacier Deep Archive, and it is not suitable for data that is accessed only once or twice each year<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, it is not the most cost-effective option.

Option D is incorrect because it combines the errors of option A and B. It transitions objects to S3 One Zone-IA after 6 months, which does not provide high availability, and it transfers objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years, which is not the most

cost-effective option.

References:

- 1: Amazon S3 storage classes - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- 2: Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- 3: Amazon S3 Glacier and S3 Glacier Deep Archive - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [4]: Expiring objects - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [5]: Managing your storage lifecycle - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [6]: Examples of S3 Lifecycle configuration - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [7]: Amazon S3 Lifecycle further optimizes storage cost savings with new features - What's New with AWS

### NEW QUESTION # 75

During a security review, a company identified a vulnerability in an AWS Glue job. The company discovered that credentials to access an Amazon Redshift cluster were hard coded in the job script.

A data engineer must remediate the security vulnerability in the AWS Glue job. The solution must securely store the credentials. Which combination of steps should the data engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Store the credentials in a configuration file that is in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- **B. Grant the AWS Glue job IAM role access to the stored credentials.**
- C. Access the credentials from a configuration file that is in an Amazon S3 bucket by using the AWS Glue job.
- D. Store the credentials in the AWS Glue job parameters.
- **E. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager.**

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is a service that allows you to securely store and manage secrets, such as database credentials, API keys, passwords, etc. You can use Secrets Manager to encrypt, rotate, and audit your secrets, as well as to control access to them using fine-grained policies. AWS Glue is a fully managed service that provides a serverless data integration platform for data preparation, data cataloging, and data loading. AWS Glue jobs allow you to transform and load data from various sources into various targets, using either a graphical interface (AWS Glue Studio) or a code-based interface (AWS Glue console or AWS Glue API). Storing the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager and granting the AWS Glue job IAM role access to the stored credentials will meet the requirements, as it will remediate the security vulnerability in the AWS Glue job and securely store the credentials. By using AWS Secrets Manager, you can avoid hard coding the credentials in the job script, which is a bad practice that exposes the credentials to unauthorized access or leakage. Instead, you can store the credentials as a secret in Secrets Manager and reference the secret name or ARN in the job script. You can also use Secrets Manager to encrypt the credentials using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), rotate the credentials automatically or on demand, and monitor the access to the credentials using AWS CloudTrail. By granting the AWS Glue job IAM role access to the stored credentials, you can use the principle of least privilege to ensure that only the AWS Glue job can retrieve the credentials from Secrets Manager. You can also use resource-based or tag-based policies to further restrict the access to the credentials.

The other options are not as secure as storing the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager and granting the AWS Glue job IAM role access to the stored credentials. Storing the credentials in the AWS Glue job parameters will not remediate the security vulnerability, as the job parameters are still visible in the AWS Glue console and API. Storing the credentials in a configuration file that is in an Amazon S3 bucket and accessing the credentials from the configuration file by using the AWS Glue job will not be as secure as using Secrets Manager, as the configuration file may not be encrypted or rotated, and the access to the file may not be audited or controlled. References:

AWS Secrets Manager

AWS Glue

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 6: Data Integration and Transformation, Section 6.1: AWS Glue

### NEW QUESTION # 76

A data engineer is building a data pipeline. A large data file is uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket once each day at unpredictable times. An AWS Glue workflow uses hundreds of workers to process the file and load the data into Amazon Redshift. The company wants to process the file as quickly as possible.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create an event-based AWS Glue trigger to start the workflow. Configure Amazon S3 to log events to AWS CloudTrail. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge to forward PutObject events to the AWS Glue trigger.**

- B. Create a scheduled AWS Glue trigger to start the workflow. Create a cron job that runs the AWS Glue job every 15 minutes. Set up the AWS Glue job to check the S3 bucket for the daily file. Configure the job to stop if the file is not present.
- C. Create an on-demand AWS Glue trigger to start the workflow. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs every 15 minutes to check the S3 bucket for the daily file. Configure the function to start the AWS Glue workflow if the file is present.
- D. Create an on-demand AWS Glue trigger to start the workflow. Create an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) migration task. Set the DMS source as the S3 bucket. Set the target endpoint as the AWS Glue workflow.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The best solution for fast, event-driven processing of unpredictable file uploads is to use S3 event notifications, CloudTrail, and EventBridge to automatically trigger the AWS Glue workflow:

"You can configure S3 PutObject events to be captured by CloudTrail and forwarded through EventBridge to trigger an AWS Glue job or workflow. This allows Glue to begin processing as soon as the file arrives, with minimal latency."

-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf This option provides the lowest latency and least manual overhead compared to polling or scheduling solutions.

## NEW QUESTION # 77

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