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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q280-Q285):

NEW QUESTION # 280

A company needs to set up a data catalog and metadata management for data sources that run in the AWS Cloud. The company will use the data catalog to maintain the metadata of all the objects that are in a set of data stores. The data stores include structured sources such as Amazon RDS and Amazon Redshift. The data stores also include semistructured sources such as JSON files and .xml files that are stored in Amazon S3.

The company needs a solution that will update the data catalog on a regular basis. The solution also must detect changes to the source metadata.

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

- A. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the data catalog. Create AWS Lambda functions that will connect to the data catalog. Configure the Lambda functions to gather the metadata information from multiple sources and to update the DynamoDB data catalog. Schedule the Lambda functions to run periodically.
- **B. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the central metadata repository. Use AWS Glue crawlers to connect to multiple data stores and to update the Data Catalog with metadata changes. Schedule the crawlers to run periodically to update the metadata catalog.**
- C. Use Amazon Aurora as the data catalog. Create AWS Lambda functions that will connect to the data catalog. Configure the Lambda functions to gather the metadata information from multiple sources and to update the Aurora data catalog. Schedule the Lambda functions to run periodically.
- D. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the central metadata repository. Extract the schema for Amazon RDS and Amazon Redshift sources, and build the Data Catalog. Use AWS Glue crawlers for data that is in Amazon S3 to infer the schema and to automatically update the Data Catalog.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because it uses the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the central metadata repository for data sources that run in the AWS Cloud. The AWS Glue Data Catalog is a fully managed service that provides a unified view of your data assets across AWS and on-premises data sources. It stores the metadata of your data in tables, partitions, and columns, and enables you to access and query your data using various AWS services, such as Amazon Athena, Amazon EMR, and Amazon Redshift Spectrum. You can use AWS Glue crawlers to connect to multiple data stores, such as Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon S3, and to update the Data Catalog with metadata changes.

AWS Glue crawlers can automatically discover the schema and partition structure of your data, and create or update the corresponding tables in the Data Catalog. You can schedule the crawlers to run periodically to update the metadata catalog, and configure them to detect changes to the source metadata, such as new columns, tables, or partitions¹².

The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:

* A. Use Amazon Aurora as the data catalog. Create AWS Lambda functions that will connect to the data catalog. Configure the Lambda functions to gather the metadata information from multiple sources and to update the Aurora data catalog. Schedule the Lambda functions to run periodically. This option is not recommended, as it would require more operational overhead to create and manage an Amazon Aurora database as the data catalog, and to write and maintain AWS Lambda functions to gather and update the metadata information from multiple sources. Moreover, this option would not leverage the benefits of the AWS Glue Data Catalog, such as data cataloging, data transformation, and data governance.

* C. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the data catalog. Create AWS Lambda functions that will connect to the data catalog. Configure the Lambda functions to gather the metadata information from multiple sources and to update the DynamoDB data catalog. Schedule the Lambda functions to run periodically. This option is also not recommended, as it would require more operational overhead to create and manage an Amazon DynamoDB table as the data catalog, and to write and maintain AWS Lambda functions to gather and update the metadata information from multiple sources. Moreover, this option would not leverage the benefits of the AWS Glue Data Catalog, such as data cataloging, data transformation, and data governance.

* D. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the central metadata repository. Extract the schema for Amazon RDS and Amazon Redshift sources, and build the Data Catalog. Use AWS Glue crawlers for data that is in Amazon S3 to infer the schema and to automatically update the Data Catalog. This option is not optimal, as it would require more manual effort to extract the schema for Amazon RDS and Amazon Redshift sources, and to build the Data Catalog. This option would not take advantage of the AWS Glue crawlers' ability to automatically discover the schema and partition structure of your data from various data sources, and to create or update the corresponding tables in the Data Catalog.

References:

* 1: AWS Glue Data Catalog

* 2: AWS Glue Crawlers

* : Amazon Aurora

* : AWS Lambda

* : Amazon DynamoDB

NEW QUESTION # 281

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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- **D. 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.**

Answer: D

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 # 282

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 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.
- 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 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.**

Answer: D

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

Amazon S3 Encryption

NEW QUESTION # 283

A data engineer maintains a materialized view that is based on an Amazon Redshift database. The view has a column named `load_date` that stores the date when each row was loaded.

The data engineer needs to reclaim database storage space by deleting all the rows from the materialized view.

Which command will reclaim the MOST database storage space?

□

- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option A
- D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

To reclaim the most storage space from a materialized view in Amazon Redshift, you should use a `DELETE` operation that removes all rows from the view. The most efficient way to remove all rows is to use a condition that always evaluates to true, such as `1=1`. This will delete all rows without needing to evaluate each row individually based on specific column values like `load_date`.

* Option A: `DELETE FROM materialized_view_name WHERE 1=1`; This statement will delete all rows in the materialized view and free up the space. Since materialized views in Redshift store precomputed data, performing a `DELETE` operation will remove all stored rows.

Other options either involve inappropriate SQL statements (e.g., `VACUUM` in option C is used for reclaiming storage space in tables, not materialized views), or they don't remove data effectively in the context of a materialized view (e.g., `TRUNCATE` cannot be used directly on a materialized view).

References:

Amazon Redshift Materialized Views Documentation

Deleting Data from Redshift

NEW QUESTION # 284

A financial services company stores financial data in Amazon Redshift. A data engineer wants to run real-time queries on the financial data to support a web-based trading application. The data engineer wants to run the queries from within the trading application.

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

- A. Set up Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connections to Amazon Redshift.
- B. Store frequently accessed data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon S3 Select to run the queries.
- C. Establish WebSocket connections to Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use the Amazon Redshift Data API.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Amazon Redshift Data API is a built-in feature that allows you to run SQL queries on Amazon Redshift data with web services-based applications, such as AWS Lambda, Amazon SageMaker notebooks, and AWS Cloud9. The Data API does not require a persistent connection to your database, and it provides a secure HTTP endpoint and integration with AWS SDKs. You can use the endpoint to run SQL statements without managing connections. The Data API also supports both Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters and Redshift Serverless workgroups. The Data API is the best solution for running real-time queries on the financial data from within the trading application, as it has the least operational overhead compared to the other options.

Option A is not the best solution, as establishing WebSocket connections to Amazon Redshift would require more configuration and maintenance than using the Data API. WebSocket connections are also not supported by Amazon Redshift clusters or serverless workgroups.

Option C is not the best solution, as setting up JDBC connections to Amazon Redshift would also require more configuration and maintenance than using the Data API. JDBC connections are also not supported by Redshift Serverless workgroups.

Option D is not the best solution, as storing frequently accessed data in Amazon S3 and using Amazon S3 Select to run the queries would introduce additional latency and complexity than using the Data API. Amazon S3 Select is also not optimized for real-time

queries, as it scans the entire object before returning the results.

References:

- * Using the Amazon Redshift Data API
- * Calling the Data API
- * Amazon Redshift Data API Reference
- * AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 285

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