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Below are the free 10 sample questions.

## Question 1:

A data engineer working for an analytics company is working on a consumer to a Kinesis Data Streams application. They have written the consumer using Kinesis Client Library (KCL), however, currently they are receiving an `ExpiredIteratorException` when reading records from Kinesis Data Streams. What would you recommend to the engineer to solve their issue?

- A. Change the capacity mode of the Kinesis Data Stream to on-demand.
- B. Increase WCU in DynamoDB checkpointing table.
- C. Increase the amount of shards in Kinesis Data Streams.
- D. Increase RCU in DynamoDB checkpointing table.

**Answer: B**

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## Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

### NEW QUESTION # 152

A company uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt an Amazon Redshift cluster. The company wants to configure a cross-Region snapshot of the Redshift cluster as part of disaster recovery (DR) strategy.

A data engineer needs to use the AWS CLI to create the cross-Region snapshot.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a KMS key and configure a snapshot copy grant in the source AWS Region.
- **B. Create a KMS key and configure a snapshot copy grant in the destination AWS Region.**
- C. In the source AWS Region, enable snapshot copying. Specify the name of the snapshot copy grant that is created in the destination AWS Region.
- D. Convert the cluster to a Multi-AZ deployment.
- **E. In the source AWS Region, enable snapshot copying. Specify the name of the snapshot copy grant that is created in the source AWS Region.**

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

To perform cross-Region snapshot copying of an encrypted Redshift cluster, AWS documentation and the exam study guide clearly outline two essential steps:

\* You must create a snapshot copy grant in the destination Region. This allows Amazon Redshift to encrypt the snapshots using the specified AWS KMS key.

\* You must enable snapshot copying in the source Region and specify the name of the snapshot copy grant that was created in the destination Region.

From the study guide:

"To enable cross-region copy of encrypted snapshots, you must create a snapshot copy grant in the destination Region and enable snapshot copying in the source Region by specifying the snapshot copy grant name."

-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf Option E (Multi-AZ deployment) is not applicable to Amazon Redshift, which does not support Multi-AZ configurations like Amazon RDS.

### NEW QUESTION # 153

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 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.**
- B. 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.
- 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. 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.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To meet both encryption at rest and in transit, a single Amazon EMR security configuration can be created specifying the AWS KMS key for encryption at rest and the PEM file for in-transit encryption. The study guide clearly states:

"AWS Key Management Service (KMS) provides encryption for data at rest, and SSL/TLS ensures encryption for data in transit,

providing end-to-end encryption within an AWS environment."

-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf A single security configuration is sufficient and the cleanest way to apply these security features during EMR cluster setup.

### NEW QUESTION # 154

A company stores data from an application in an Amazon DynamoDB table that operates in provisioned capacity mode. The workloads of the application have predictable throughput load on a regular schedule.

Every Monday, there is an immediate increase in activity early in the morning. The application has very low usage during weekends. The company must ensure that the application performs consistently during peak usage times.

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

- A. Divide the table into two tables. Provision each table with half of the provisioned capacity of the original table. Spread queries evenly across both tables.
- **B. Use AWS Application Auto Scaling to schedule higher provisioned capacity for peak usage times. Schedule lower capacity during off-peak times.**
- C. Change the capacity mode from provisioned to on-demand. Configure the table to scale up and scale down based on the load on the table.
- D. Increase the provisioned capacity to the maximum capacity that is currently present during peak load times.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. DynamoDB offers two capacity modes for throughput capacity:

provisioned and on-demand. In provisioned capacity mode, you specify the number of read and write capacity units per second that you expect your application to require. DynamoDB reserves the resources to meet your throughput needs with consistent performance. In on-demand capacity mode, you pay per request and DynamoDB scales the resources up and down automatically based on the actual workload. On-demand capacity mode is suitable for unpredictable workloads that can vary significantly over time<sup>1</sup>.

The solution that meets the requirements in the most cost-effective way is to use AWS Application Auto Scaling to schedule higher provisioned capacity for peak usage times and lower capacity during off-peak times. This solution has the following advantages:

- \* It allows you to optimize the cost and performance of your DynamoDB table by adjusting the provisioned capacity according to your predictable workload patterns. You can use scheduled scaling to specify the date and time for the scaling actions, and the new minimum and maximum capacity limits. For example, you can schedule higher capacity for every Monday morning and lower capacity for weekends<sup>2</sup>.
- \* It enables you to take advantage of the lower cost per unit of provisioned capacity mode compared to on-demand capacity mode. Provisioned capacity mode charges a flat hourly rate for the capacity you reserve, regardless of how much you use. On-demand capacity mode charges for each read and write request you consume, with no minimum capacity required. For predictable workloads, provisioned capacity mode can be more cost-effective than on-demand capacity mode<sup>1</sup>.
- \* It ensures that your application performs consistently during peak usage times by having enough capacity to handle the increased load. You can also use auto scaling to automatically adjust the provisioned capacity based on the actual utilization of your table, and set a target utilization percentage for your table or global secondary index. This way, you can avoid under-provisioning or over-provisioning your table<sup>2</sup>.

Option A is incorrect because it suggests increasing the provisioned capacity to the maximum capacity that is currently present during peak load times. This solution has the following disadvantages:

- \* It wastes money by paying for unused capacity during off-peak times. If you provision the same high capacity for all times, regardless of the actual workload, you are over-provisioning your table and paying for resources that you don't need<sup>1</sup>.
- \* It does not account for possible changes in the workload patterns over time. If your peak load times increase or decrease in the future, you may need to manually adjust the provisioned capacity to match the new demand. This adds operational overhead and complexity to your application<sup>2</sup>.

Option B is incorrect because it suggests dividing the table into two tables and provisioning each table with half of the provisioned capacity of the original table. This solution has the following disadvantages:

- \* It complicates the data model and the application logic by splitting the data into two separate tables.

You need to ensure that the queries are evenly distributed across both tables, and that the data is consistent and synchronized between them. This adds extra development and maintenance effort to your application<sup>3</sup>.

- \* It does not solve the problem of adjusting the provisioned capacity according to the workload patterns.

You still need to manually or automatically scale the capacity of each table based on the actual utilization and demand. This may result in under-provisioning or over-provisioning your tables<sup>2</sup>.

Option D is incorrect because it suggests changing the capacity mode from provisioned to on-demand. This solution has the following disadvantages:

- \* It may incur higher costs than provisioned capacity mode for predictable workloads. On-demand capacity mode charges for each read and write request you consume, with no minimum capacity required. For predictable workloads, provisioned capacity mode can be more cost-effective than on-demand capacity mode, as you can reserve the capacity you need at a lower rate.
- \* It may not provide consistent performance during peak usage times, as on-demand capacity mode may take some time to scale up the resources to meet the sudden increase in demand. On-demand capacity mode uses adaptive capacity to handle bursts of traffic, but it may not be able to handle very large spikes or sustained high throughput. In such cases, you may experience throttling or increased latency.

References:

- \* 1: Choosing the right DynamoDB capacity mode - Amazon DynamoDB
- \* 2: Managing throughput capacity automatically with DynamoDB auto scaling - Amazon DynamoDB
- \* 3: Best practices for designing and using partition keys effectively - Amazon DynamoDB
- \* [4]: On-demand mode guidelines - Amazon DynamoDB
- \* [5]: How to optimize Amazon DynamoDB costs - AWS Database Blog
- \* [6]: DynamoDB adaptive capacity: How it works and how it helps - AWS Database Blog
- \* [7]: Amazon DynamoDB pricing - Amazon Web Services (AWS)

### NEW QUESTION # 155

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 Intelligent-Tiering storage.
- D. Use S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage for all customer records.

**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.

References:

- \* Amazon S3 Lifecycle Policies
- \* S3 Storage Classes
- \* Cost Management and Data Optimization Using Lifecycle Policies
- \* AWS Data Engineering Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 156

A company uses Amazon Redshift for its data warehouse. The company must automate refresh schedules for Amazon Redshift materialized views.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST effort?

- A. Use an AWS Lambda user-defined function (UDF) within Amazon Redshift to refresh the materialized views.
- B. Use the query editor v2 in Amazon Redshift to refresh the materialized views.
- C. Use Apache Airflow to refresh the materialized views.
- D. Use an AWS Glue workflow to refresh the materialized views.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The query editor v2 in Amazon Redshift is a web-based tool that allows users to run SQL queries and scripts on Amazon Redshift clusters. The query editor v2 supports creating and managing materialized views, which are precomputed results of a query that can improve the performance of subsequent queries. The query editor v2 also supports scheduling queries to run at specified intervals, which can be used to refresh materialized views automatically. This solution requires the least effort, as it does not involve any additional services, coding, or configuration. The other solutions are more complex and require more operational overhead.

Apache Airflow is an open-source platform for orchestrating workflows, which can be used to refresh materialized views, but it requires setting up and managing an Airflow environment, creating DAGs (directed acyclic graphs) to define the workflows, and integrating with Amazon Redshift. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that can run code in response to events, which can be used to refresh materialized views, but it requires creating and deploying Lambda functions, defining UDFs within Amazon Redshift, and triggering the functions using events or schedules. AWS Glue is a fully managed ETL service that can run jobs to transform and load data, which can be used to refresh materialized views, but it requires creating and configuring Glue jobs, defining Glue workflows to orchestrate the jobs, and scheduling the workflows using triggers. References:

\* Query editor V2

\* Working with materialized views

\* Scheduling queries

\* [AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide]

### NEW QUESTION # 157

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