

# Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate 최신기출자료 & Data-Engineer-Associate 시험대비 최신공부자료



DumpTOP Data-Engineer-Associate 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gpyXqiDLb2NtaxUhVN15Lh1WeAMsv1V1>

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## 최신버전 Data-Engineer-Associate 최신 기출자료 덤프 공부문제

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## 최신 AWS Certified Data Engineer Data-Engineer-Associate 무료 샘플문제 (Q153-Q158):

질문 # 153

A company uses Amazon RDS to store transactional data. The company runs an RDS DB instance in a private subnet. A developer wrote an AWS Lambda function with default settings to insert, update, or delete data in the DB instance. The developer needs to give the Lambda function the ability to connect to the DB instance privately without using the public internet. Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.
- B. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port.
- **C. Attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. Include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.**
- D. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance.
- **E. Configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses.**

**정답: C,E**

**설명:**

To enable the Lambda function to connect to the RDS DB instance privately without using the public internet, the best combination of steps is to configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses, and attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. This way, the Lambda function and the DB instance can communicate within the same private network, and the security group can allow traffic between them on the database port. This solution has the least operational overhead, as it does not require any changes to the public access setting, the network ACL, or the security group of the DB instance.

The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:

\* A. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance. This option is not recommended, as it would expose the DB instance to the public internet, which can compromise the security and privacy of the data. Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.

\* B. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port. This option is not sufficient, as it would only modify the inbound rules of the security group of the DB instance, but not the outbound rules of the security group of the Lambda function.

Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.

\* E. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port. This option is not necessary, as the network ACL of the private subnet already allows all traffic within the subnet by default.

Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.

1: Connecting to an Amazon RDS DB instance

2: Configuring a Lambda function to access resources in a VPC

3: Working with security groups

4: Network ACLs

**질문 # 154**

A data engineer is building a data pipeline on AWS by using AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) jobs. The data engineer needs to process data from Amazon RDS and MongoDB, perform transformations, and load the transformed data into Amazon Redshift for analytics. The data updates must occur every hour.

Which combination of tasks will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the Redshift Data API to load transformed data into Amazon Redshift.
- **B. Configure AWS Glue triggers to run the ETL jobs even/ hour.**
- C. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to clean and prepare the data for analytics.
- D. Use AWS Lambda functions to schedule and run the ETL jobs even/ hour.
- **E. Use AWS Glue connections to establish connectivity between the data sources and Amazon Redshift.**

**정답: B,E**

**설명:**

The correct answer is to configure AWS Glue triggers to run the ETL jobs every hour and use AWS Glue connections to establish connectivity between the data sources and Amazon Redshift. AWS Glue triggers are a way to schedule and orchestrate ETL jobs with the least operational overhead. AWS Glue connections are a way to securely connect to data sources and targets using JDBC or MongoDB drivers. AWS Glue DataBrew is a visual data preparation tool that does not support MongoDB as a data source.

AWS Lambda functions are a serverless option to schedule and run ETL jobs, but they have a limit of 15 minutes for execution time, which may not be enough for complex transformations. The Redshift Data API is a way to run SQL commands on Amazon Redshift clusters without needing a persistent connection, but it does not support loading data from AWS Glue ETL jobs. References:

AWS Glue triggers

AWS Glue connections

AWS Glue DataBrew

[AWS Lambda functions]

[Redshift Data API]

### 질문 # 155

A data engineer needs to create an AWS Lambda function that converts the format of data from .csv to Apache Parquet. The Lambda function must run only if a user uploads a .csv file to an Amazon S3 bucket.

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

- A. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of `s3:ObjectCreated:*`. Use a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes `.csv`. Set the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification.
- B. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of `s3:*`. Use a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes `.csv`. Set the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification.
- C. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of `s3:ObjectCreated:*`. Use a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes `.csv`. Set an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the destination for the event notification. Subscribe the Lambda function to the SNS topic.
- D. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of `s3:ObjectTagging:*` for objects that have a tag set to `.csv`. Set the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification.

정답: A

설명:

Option A is the correct answer because it meets the requirements with the least operational overhead. Creating an S3 event notification that has an event type of `s3:ObjectCreated:*` will trigger the Lambda function whenever a new object is created in the S3 bucket. Using a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes `.csv` will ensure that the Lambda function only runs for `.csv` files. Setting the ARN of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification will directly invoke the Lambda function without any additional steps.

Option B is incorrect because it requires the user to tag the objects with `.csv`, which adds an extra step and increases the operational overhead.

Option C is incorrect because it uses an event type of `s3:*`, which will trigger the Lambda function for any S3 event, not just object creation. This could result in unnecessary invocations and increased costs.

Option D is incorrect because it involves creating and subscribing to an SNS topic, which adds an extra layer of complexity and operational overhead.

References:

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 3: Data Ingestion and Transformation, Section 3.2: S3 Event Notifications and Lambda Functions, Pages 67-69 Building Batch Data Analytics Solutions on AWS, Module 4: Data Transformation, Lesson 4.2: AWS Lambda, Pages 4-8 AWS Documentation Overview, AWS Lambda Developer Guide, Working with AWS Lambda Functions, Configuring Function Triggers, Using AWS Lambda with Amazon S3, Pages 1-5

### 질문 # 156

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 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

**정답: D**

**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.

Reference:

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 # 157**

A company uses Amazon Redshift as a data warehouse solution. One of the datasets that the company stores in Amazon Redshift contains data for a vendor.

Recently, the vendor asked the company to transfer the vendor's data into the vendor's Amazon S3 bucket once each week.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to connect to the Redshift data warehouse. Configure the Lambda function to use the Redshift COPY command to copy the required data to the vendor's S3 bucket on a schedule.
- B. Configure Amazon Redshift Spectrum to use the vendor's S3 bucket as destination. Enable data querying in both directions.
- C. Use the Amazon Redshift data sharing feature. Set the vendor's S3 bucket as the destination. Configure the source to be as a custom SQL query that selects the required data.
- **D. Create an AWS Glue job to connect to the Redshift data warehouse. Configure the AWS Glue job to use the Redshift UNLOAD command to load the required data to the vendor's S3 bucket on a schedule.**

**정답: D**

**설명:**

The Redshift UNLOAD command is specifically designed to export query results to Amazon S3, and AWS Glue can orchestrate this as part of a scheduled job. This is the cleanest and most appropriate approach for recurring weekly data transfers:

"Use the Redshift UNLOAD command with AWS Glue to export data to Amazon S3. This pattern enables routine exports of selected data to external locations."

- Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf This avoids complexities of Redshift Spectrum or unsupported use of COPY commands in Lambda.

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