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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q165-Q170):

NEW QUESTION # 165

A data engineer needs to run a data transformation job whenever a user adds a file to an Amazon S3 bucket. The job will run for less than 1 minute. The job must send the output through an email message to the data engineer. The data engineer expects users to add one file every hour of the day. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Deploy an Amazon EMR cluster. Use EMR File System (EMRFS) to access the files in the S3 bucket. Run transformation code on a schedule to generate the output to a second S3 bucket. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Configure Amazon S3 Event Notifications to notify the topic when a new object is created.
- **B. Create an AWS Lambda function to transform the data. Use Amazon S3 Event Notifications to invoke the Lambda function when a new object is created. Publish the output to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the data engineer's email account to the topic.**
- C. Run an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task to poll the S3 bucket for new files. Run transformation code on a schedule to generate the output. Use operating system commands to send email messages.
- D. Create a small Amazon EC2 instance that polls the S3 bucket for new files. Run transformation code on a schedule to generate the output. Use operating system commands to send email messages.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 166

A transportation company wants to track vehicle movements by capturing geolocation records. The records are 10 bytes in size. The company receives up to 10,000 records every second. Data transmission delays of a few minutes are acceptable because of unreliable network conditions.

The transportation company wants to use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest the geolocation data. The company needs a reliable mechanism to send data to Kinesis Data Streams. The company needs to maximize the throughput efficiency of the Kinesis shards.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Kinesis SDK
- **B. Kinesis Producer Library (KPL)**
- C. Amazon Data Firehose
- D. Kinesis Agent

Answer: B

Explanation:

Problem Analysis:

The company ingests geolocation records (10 bytes each) at 10,000 records per second into Kinesis Data Streams. Data transmission delays are acceptable, but the solution must maximize throughput efficiency.

Key Considerations:

The Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) batches records and uses aggregation to optimize shard throughput.

Efficiently handles high-throughput scenarios with minimal operational overhead.

Solution Analysis:

Option A: Kinesis Agent

Designed for file-based ingestion; not optimized for geolocation records.

Option B: KPL

Aggregates records into larger payloads, significantly improving shard throughput.

Suitable for applications generating small, high-frequency records.

Option C: Kinesis Firehose

Firehose is for delivery to destinations like S3 or Redshift and is not optimized for direct ingestion to Kinesis Data Streams.

Option D: Kinesis SDK

The SDK lacks advanced features like aggregation, resulting in lower throughput efficiency.

Final Recommendation:

Use Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) for its built-in aggregation and batching capabilities.

Reference:

Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) Overview

NEW QUESTION # 167

A company receives test results from testing facilities that are located around the world. The company stores the test results in

millions of 1 KB JSON files in an Amazon S3 bucket. A data engineer needs to process the files, convert them into Apache Parquet format, and load them into Amazon Redshift tables. The data engineer uses AWS Glue to process the files, AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the processes, and Amazon EventBridge to schedule jobs.

The company recently added more testing facilities. The time required to process files is increasing. The data engineer must reduce the data processing time.

Which solution will MOST reduce the data processing time?

- **A. Use the AWS Glue dynamic frame file-grouping option to ingest the raw input files. Process the files. Load the files into the Amazon Redshift tables.**
- B. Use Amazon EMR instead of AWS Glue to group the raw input files. Process the files in Amazon EMR. Load the files into the Amazon Redshift tables.
- C. Use the Amazon Redshift COPY command to move the raw input files from Amazon S3 directly into the Amazon Redshift tables. Process the files in Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use AWS Lambda to group the raw input files into larger files. Write the larger files back to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to process the files. Load the files into the Amazon Redshift tables.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Problem Analysis:

* Millions of 1 KB JSON files in S3 are being processed and converted to Apache Parquet format using AWS Glue.

* Processing time is increasing due to the additional testing facilities.

* The goal is to reduce processing time while using the existing AWS Glue framework.

* Key Considerations:

* AWS Glue offers the dynamic frame file-grouping feature, which consolidates small files into larger, more efficient datasets during processing.

* Grouping smaller files reduces overhead and speeds up processing.

* Solution Analysis:

* Option A: Lambda for File Grouping

* Using Lambda to group files would add complexity and operational overhead. Glue already offers built-in grouping functionality.

* Option B: AWS Glue Dynamic Frame File-Grouping

* This option directly addresses the issue by grouping small files during Glue job execution.

* Minimizes data processing time with no extra overhead.

* Option C: Redshift COPY Command

* COPY directly loads raw files but is not designed for pre-processing (conversion to Parquet).

* Option D: Amazon EMR

* While EMR is powerful, replacing Glue with EMR increases operational complexity.

* Final Recommendation:

* Use AWS Glue dynamic frame file-grouping for optimized data ingestion and processing.

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AWS Glue Dynamic Frames

Optimizing Glue Performance

NEW QUESTION # 168

A hotel management company receives daily data files from each of its hotels. The company wants to upload its data to AWS. The company plans to use Amazon Athena to access the files. The company needs to protect the files from accidental deletion. The company will develop an application on its on-premises servers to automatically forward the files to a fully managed AWS ingestion service.

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

- A. Use AWS Glue jobs to ingest data from the on-premises servers into Amazon RDS. Enable automated backups for data protection.
- B. Use a self-managed Apache Kafka agent on the on-premises servers to stream data to Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK). Store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
- C. Use AWS DataSync to replicate data from the on-premises servers to Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Configure automatic backups in AWS Backup.
- **D. Use the Amazon Kinesis Agent on the on-premises servers to send data to Amazon Data Firehose. Store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket that has versioning enabled.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed data ingestion service that enables reliable and scalable delivery of streaming and batch data into Amazon S3 with minimal operational overhead. This directly satisfies the requirement for a fully managed AWS ingestion service while avoiding the need to provision, scale, or manage infrastructure.

By using the Amazon Kinesis Agent on the on-premises servers, the company can automatically forward daily data files to Kinesis Data Firehose. Firehose handles buffering, retry logic, scaling, and delivery without requiring administrative effort. Delivering the data to Amazon S3 allows seamless integration with Amazon Athena, which natively queries data stored in S3 without requiring data movement or transformation.

Enabling Amazon S3 versioning protects files from accidental deletion by preserving previous versions of objects. This aligns with AWS best practices for data durability and governance, especially for analytics workloads and compliance requirements.

Other options introduce unnecessary operational complexity. AWS DataSync with Amazon EFS is not optimized for Athena-based analytics. AWS Glue jobs and Amazon RDS are unsuitable for file-based analytical access. A self-managed Apache Kafka solution with Amazon MSK significantly increases operational overhead.

Therefore, option B is the most efficient, scalable, and operationally optimal solution according to AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 169

A company has a data lake in Amazon S3. The company uses AWS Glue to catalog data and AWS Glue Studio to implement data extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipelines.

The company needs to ensure that data quality issues are checked every time the pipelines run. A data engineer must enhance the existing pipelines to evaluate data quality rules based on predefined thresholds.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST implementation effort?

- A. Add a new custom transform to each Glue ETL job. Use the PyDeequ library to implement a ruleset that includes the data quality rules that need to be evaluated.
- B. Add a new transform that is defined by a SQL query to each Glue ETL job. Use the SQL query to implement a ruleset that includes the data quality rules that need to be evaluated.
- **C. Add a new Evaluate Data Quality transform to each Glue ETL job. Use Data Quality Definition Language (DQDL) to implement a ruleset that includes the data quality rules that need to be evaluated.**
- D. Add a new custom transform to each Glue ETL job. Use the Great Expectations library to implement a ruleset that includes the data quality rules that need to be evaluated.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Problem Analysis:

The company uses AWS Glue for ETL pipelines and must enforce data quality checks during pipeline execution.

The goal is to implement quality checks with minimal implementation effort.

Key Considerations:

AWS Glue provides an Evaluate Data Quality transform that allows for defining quality checks directly in the pipeline.

DQDL (Data Quality Definition Language) simplifies the process by allowing declarative rule definitions.

Solution Analysis:

Option A: SQL Transform

SQL queries can implement rules but require manual effort for each rule and do not integrate natively with Glue.

Option B: Evaluate Data Quality Transform + DQDL

AWS Glue's built-in Evaluate Data Quality transform is designed for this use case.

Allows defining thresholds and rules in DQDL with minimal coding effort.

Option C: Custom Transform with PyDeequ

PyDeequ is a powerful library but adds unnecessary complexity compared to Glue's native features.

Option D: Custom Transform with Great Expectations

Similar to PyDeequ, Great Expectations adds operational complexity and external dependencies.

Final Recommendation:

Use the Evaluate Data Quality transform with DQDL to implement data quality rules in AWS Glue pipelines.

AWS Glue Data Quality

DQDL Syntax and Examples

AWS Glue Studio Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 170

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