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As the quick development of the world economy and intense competition in the international, the world labor market presents many new trends: company's demand for the excellent people is growing. As is known to us, the Data-Engineer-Associate certification is one mainly mark of the excellent. If you don't have enough ability, it is very possible for you to be washed out. On the contrary, the combination of experience and the Data-Engineer-Associate Certification could help you resume stand out in a competitive job market.

## **Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample**

## Questions (Q200-Q205):

### NEW QUESTION # 200

A company needs to build a data lake in AWS. The company must provide row-level data access and column- level data access to specific teams. The teams will access the data by using Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum, and Apache Hive from Amazon EMR.

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

- A. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use AWS Lake Formation to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through AWS Lake Formation.
- B. Use Amazon Redshift for data lake storage. Use Redshift security policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Spark and Amazon Athena federated queries.
- C. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use S3 access policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through Amazon S3.
- D. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use Apache Ranger through Amazon EMR to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Pig.

### Answer: A

Explanation:

Option D is the best solution to meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because AWS Lake Formation is a fully managed service that simplifies the process of building, securing, and managing data lakes. AWS Lake Formation allows you to define granular data access policies at the row and column level for different users and groups. AWS Lake Formation also integrates with Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum, and Apache Hive on Amazon EMR, enabling these services to access the data in the data lake through AWS Lake Formation.

Option A is not a good solution because S3 access policies cannot restrict data access by rows and columns.

S3 access policies are based on the identity and permissions of the requester, the bucket and object ownership, and the object prefix and tags. S3 access policies cannot enforce fine-grained data access control at the row and column level.

Option B is not a good solution because it involves using Apache Ranger and Apache Pig, which are not fully managed services and require additional configuration and maintenance. Apache Ranger is a framework that provides centralized security administration for data stored in Hadoop clusters, such as Amazon EMR.

Apache Ranger can enforce row-level and column-level access policies for Apache Hive tables. However, Apache Ranger is not a native AWS service and requires manual installation and configuration on Amazon EMR clusters. Apache Pig is a platform that allows you to analyze large data sets using a high-level scripting language called Pig Latin. Apache Pig can access data stored in Amazon S3 and process it using Apache Hive. However, Apache Pig is not a native AWS service and requires manual installation and configuration on Amazon EMR clusters.

Option C is not a good solution because Amazon Redshift is not a suitable service for data lake storage.

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows you to run complex analytical queries using standard SQL. Amazon Redshift can enforce row-level and column-level access policies for different users and groups. However, Amazon Redshift is not designed to store and process large volumes of unstructured or semi-structured data, which are typical characteristics of data lakes. Amazon Redshift is also more expensive and less scalable than Amazon S3 for data lake storage.

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide

What Is AWS Lake Formation? - AWS Lake Formation

Using AWS Lake Formation with Amazon Athena - AWS Lake Formation

Using AWS Lake Formation with Amazon Redshift Spectrum - AWS Lake Formation Using AWS Lake Formation with Apache Hive on Amazon EMR - AWS Lake Formation Using Bucket Policies and User Policies - Amazon Simple Storage Service Apache Ranger Apache Pig What Is Amazon Redshift? - Amazon Redshift

### NEW QUESTION # 201

A company is building a data lake for a new analytics team. The company is using Amazon S3 for storage and Amazon Athena for query analysis. All data that is in Amazon S3 is in Apache Parquet format.

The company is running a new Oracle database as a source system in the company's data center. The company has 70 tables in the Oracle database. All the tables have primary keys. Data can occasionally change in the source system. The company wants to ingest the tables every day into the data lake.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST effort?

- A. Create an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task for ongoing replication. Set the Oracle database as the source. Set Amazon S3 as the target. Configure the task to write the data in Parquet format.
- B. Create an AWS Glue connection to the Oracle database. Create an AWS Glue bookmark job to ingest the data incrementally and to write the data to Amazon S3 in Parquet format.

- C. Create an Oracle database in Amazon RDS. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the on-premises Oracle database to Amazon RDS. Configure triggers on the tables to invoke AWS Lambda functions to write changed records to Amazon S3 in Parquet format.
- D. Create an Apache Sqoop job in Amazon EMR to read the data from the Oracle database. Configure the Sqoop job to write the data to Amazon S3 in Parquet format.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The company needs to ingest tables from an on-premises Oracle database into a data lake on Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format. The most efficient solution, requiring the least manual effort, would be to use AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) for continuous data replication.

Option C: Create an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task for ongoing replication. Set the Oracle database as the source. Set Amazon S3 as the target. Configure the task to write the data in Parquet format. AWS DMS can continuously replicate data from the Oracle database into Amazon S3, transforming it into Parquet format as it ingests the data. DMS simplifies the process by providing ongoing replication with minimal setup, and it automatically handles the conversion to Parquet format without requiring manual transformations or separate jobs. This option is the least effort solution since it automates both the ingestion and transformation processes.

Other options:

Option A (Apache Sqoop on EMR) involves more manual configuration and management, including setting up EMR clusters and writing Sqoop jobs.

Option B (AWS Glue bookmark job) involves configuring Glue jobs, which adds complexity. While Glue supports data transformations, DMS offers a more seamless solution for database replication.

Option D (RDS and Lambda triggers) introduces unnecessary complexity by involving RDS and Lambda for a task that DMS can handle more efficiently.

References:

[AWS Database Migration Service \(DMS\)](#)

[DMS S3 Target Documentation](#)

**NEW QUESTION # 202**

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

**Answer: D,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 # 203**

A company receives marketing campaign data from a vendor. The company ingests the data into an Amazon S3 bucket every 40 to 60 minutes. The data is in CSV format. File sizes are between 100 KB and 300 KB.

A data engineer needs to set-up an extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipeline to upload the content of each file to Amazon Redshift.

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

- A. Create an Amazon Data Firehose stream. Configure the stream to use an AWS Lambda function as a source to pull data from the S3 bucket. Set Amazon Redshift as the destination.
- B. Creates an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task. Specify an appropriate data schema to migrate. Specify the appropriate type of migration to use.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that connects to Amazon Redshift and runs a COPY command. Use Amazon EventBridge to invoke the Lambda function based on an Amazon S3 upload trigger.
- D. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the S3 bucket. Configure an AWS Glue Crawler for the S3 bucket to update metadata in an AWS Glue Data Catalog.

**Answer: A**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 204**

A financial company recently added more features to its mobile app. The new features required the company to create a new topic in an existing Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) cluster.

A few days after the company added the new topic, Amazon CloudWatch raised an alarm on the RootDiskUsed metric for the MSK cluster.

How should the company address the CloudWatch alarm?

- A. Expand the storage of the Apache ZooKeeper nodes.
- B. Update the MSK broker instance to a larger instance type. Restart the MSK cluster.
- C. **Expand the storage of the MSK broker. Configure the MSK cluster storage to expand automatically.**
- D. Specify the Target-Volume-in-GiB parameter for the existing topic.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The RootDiskUsed metric for the MSK cluster indicates that the storage on the broker is reaching its capacity. The best solution is to expand the storage of the MSK broker and enable automatic storage expansion to prevent future alarms.

\* Expand MSK Broker Storage:

\* AWS Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (MSK) allows you to expand the broker storage to accommodate growing data volumes. Additionally, auto-expansion of storage can be configured to ensure that storage grows automatically as the data increases.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 205**

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