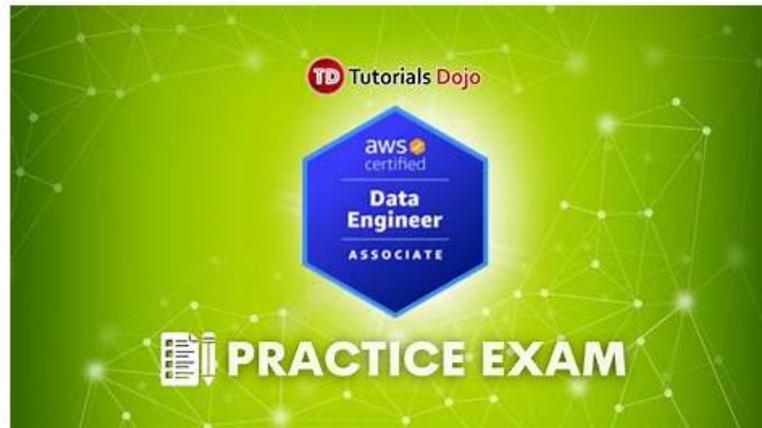


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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q196-Q201):

NEW QUESTION # 196

A media company uses software as a service (SaaS) applications to gather data by using third-party tools. The company needs to store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company will use Amazon Redshift to perform analytics based on the data. Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. AWS Glue Data Catalog
- B. Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK)
- C. Amazon Kinesis
- **D. Amazon AppFlow**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon AppFlow is a fully managed integration service that enables you to securely transfer data between SaaS applications and AWS services like Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift. Amazon AppFlow supports many SaaS applications as data sources and targets, and allows you to configure data flows with a few clicks. Amazon AppFlow also provides features such as data transformation, filtering, validation, and encryption to prepare and protect your data. Amazon AppFlow meets the requirements of the media company with the least operational overhead, as it eliminates the need to write code, manage infrastructure, or monitor data pipelines. Reference:

Amazon AppFlow

Amazon AppFlow | SaaS Integrations List

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NEW QUESTION # 197

A company has an Amazon Redshift data warehouse that users access by using a variety of IAM roles. More than 100 users access the data warehouse every day.

The company wants to control user access to the objects based on each user's job role, permissions, and how sensitive the data is. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the role-based access control (RBAC) feature of Amazon Redshift.
- B. Use the column-level security (CLS) feature of Amazon Redshift.
- C. Use the row-level security (RLS) feature of Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use dynamic data masking policies in Amazon Redshift.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift supports Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage access to database objects.

RBAC allows administrators to create roles for job functions and assign privileges at the schema, table, or column level based on data sensitivity and user roles.

"RBAC in Amazon Redshift helps manage permissions more efficiently at scale by assigning users to roles that reflect their job function. It simplifies user management and secures access based on job role and data sensitivity."

- Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf RBAC is preferred over RLS or CLS alone because it offers a more comprehensive and scalable solution across multiple users and permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 198

A company is migrating its database servers from Amazon EC2 instances that run Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server DB instances. The company's analytics team must export large data elements every day until the migration is complete. The data elements are the result of SQL joins across multiple tables. The data must be in Apache Parquet format. The analytics team must store the data in Amazon S3.

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

- A. Use a SQL query to create a view in the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements. Create and run an AWS Glue crawler to read the view. Create an AWS Glue job that retrieves the data and transfers the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket. Schedule the AWS Glue job to run every day.
- B. Schedule SQL Server Agent to run a daily SQL query that selects the desired data elements from the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases. Configure the query to direct the output .csv objects to an S3 bucket. Create an S3 event that invokes an AWS Lambda function to transform the output format from .csv to Parquet.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that queries the EC2 instance-based databases by using Java Database Connectivity (JDBC). Configure the Lambda function to retrieve the required data, transform the data into Parquet format, and transfer the data into an S3 bucket. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule the Lambda function to run every day.
- D. Create a view in the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements. Create an AWS Glue job that selects the data directly from the view and transfers the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket. Schedule the AWS Glue job to run every day.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is the most operationally efficient way to meet the requirements because it minimizes the number of steps and services involved in the data export process. AWS Glue is a fully managed service that can extract, transform, and load (ETL) data from various sources to various destinations, including Amazon S3. AWS Glue can also convert data to different formats, such as

Parquet, which is a columnar storage format that is optimized for analytics. By creating a view in the SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements, the AWS Glue job can select the data directly from the view without having to perform any joins or transformations on the source data. The AWS Glue job can then transfer the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket and run on a daily schedule.

Option B is not operationally efficient because it involves multiple steps and services to export the data. SQL Server Agent is a tool that can run scheduled tasks on SQL Server databases, such as executing SQL queries.

However, SQL Server Agent cannot directly export data to S3, so the query output must be saved as .csv objects on the EC2 instance. Then, an S3 event must be configured to trigger an AWS Lambda function that can transform the .csv objects to Parquet format and upload them to S3. This option adds complexity and latency to the data export process and requires additional resources and configuration.

Option C is not operationally efficient because it introduces an unnecessary step of running an AWS Glue crawler to read the view. An AWS Glue crawler is a service that can scan data sources and create metadata tables in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. The Data Catalog is a central repository that stores information about the data sources, such as schema, format, and location. However, in this scenario, the schema and format of the data elements are already known and fixed, so there is no need to run a crawler to discover them. The AWS Glue job can directly select the data from the view without using the Data Catalog. Running a crawler adds extra time and cost to the data export process.

Option D is not operationally efficient because it requires custom code and configuration to query the databases and transform the data. An AWS Lambda function is a service that can run code in response to events or triggers, such as Amazon EventBridge. Amazon EventBridge is a service that can connect applications and services with event sources, such as schedules, and route them to targets, such as Lambda functions. However, in this scenario, using a Lambda function to query the databases and transform the data is not the best option because it requires writing and maintaining code that uses JDBC to connect to the SQL Server databases, retrieve the required data, convert the data to Parquet format, and transfer the data to S3.

This option also has limitations on the execution time, memory, and concurrency of the Lambda function, which may affect the performance and reliability of the data export process.

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

AWS Glue Documentation

Working with Views in AWS Glue

Converting to Columnar Formats

NEW QUESTION # 199

A media company uses software as a service (SaaS) applications to gather data by using third-party tools. The company needs to store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company will use Amazon Redshift to perform analytics based on the data.

Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. AWS Glue Data Catalog
- B. Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK)
- C. Amazon Kinesis
- **D. Amazon AppFlow**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon AppFlow is a fully managed integration service that enables you to securely transfer data between SaaS applications and AWS services like Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift. Amazon AppFlow supports many SaaS applications as data sources and targets, and allows you to configure data flows with a few clicks.

Amazon AppFlow also provides features such as data transformation, filtering, validation, and encryption to prepare and protect your data. Amazon AppFlow meets the requirements of the media company with the least operational overhead, as it eliminates the need to write code, manage infrastructure, or monitor data pipelines. References:

Amazon AppFlow

Amazon AppFlow | SaaS Integrations List

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NEW QUESTION # 200

A company maintains multiple extract, transform, and load (ETL) workflows that ingest data from the company's operational databases into an Amazon S3 based data lake. The ETL workflows use AWS Glue and Amazon EMR to process data.

The company wants to improve the existing architecture to provide automated orchestration and to require minimal manual effort.

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

- A. AWS Step Functions tasks
- B. Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) workflows
- C. AWS Glue workflows
- D. AWS Lambda functions

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Glue workflows are a feature of AWS Glue that enable you to create and visualize complex ETL pipelines using AWS Glue components, such as crawlers, jobs, triggers, and development endpoints. AWS Glue workflows provide automated orchestration and require minimal manual effort, as they handle dependency resolution, error handling, state management, and resource allocation for your ETL workflows.

You can use AWS Glue workflows to ingest data from your operational databases into your Amazon S3 based data lake, and then use AWS Glue and Amazon EMR to process the data in the data lake. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead, as it leverages the serverless and fully managed nature of AWS Glue, and the scalability and flexibility of Amazon EMR12.

The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:

B. AWS Step Functions tasks. AWS Step Functions is a service that lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows. You can use AWS Step Functions tasks to invoke AWS Glue and Amazon EMR jobs as part of your ETL workflows, and use AWS Step Functions state machines to define the logic and flow of your workflows. However, this option would require more manual effort than AWS Glue workflows, as you would need to write JSON code to define your state machines, handle errors and retries, and monitor the execution history and status of your workflows3.

C. AWS Lambda functions. AWS Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You can use AWS Lambda functions to trigger AWS Glue and Amazon EMR jobs as part of your ETL workflows, and use AWS Lambda event sources and destinations to orchestrate the flow of your workflows. However, this option would also require more manual effort than AWS Glue workflows, as you would need to write code to implement your business logic, handle errors and retries, and monitor the invocation and execution of your Lambda functions. Moreover, AWS Lambda functions have limitations on the execution time, memory, and concurrency, which may affect the performance and scalability of your ETL workflows.

D. Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) workflows. Amazon MWAA is a managed service that makes it easy to run open source Apache Airflow on AWS. Apache Airflow is a popular tool for creating and managing complex ETL pipelines using directed acyclic graphs (DAGs). You can use Amazon MWAA workflows to orchestrate AWS Glue and Amazon EMR jobs as part of your ETL workflows, and use the Airflow web interface to visualize and monitor your workflows. However, this option would have more operational overhead than AWS Glue workflows, as you would need to set up and configure your Amazon MWAA environment, write Python code to define your DAGs, and manage the dependencies and versions of your Airflow plugins and operators.

1: AWS Glue Workflows

2: AWS Glue and Amazon EMR

3: AWS Step Functions

AWS Lambda

Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow

NEW QUESTION # 201

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