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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q202-Q207):

NEW QUESTION # 202
A data engineer is using AWS Glue to build an extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipeline that processes streaming data from sensors. The pipeline sends the data to an Amazon S3 bucket in near real-time. The data engineer also needs to perform transformations and join the incoming data with metadata that is stored in an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database. The data engineer must write the results back to a second S3 bucket in Apache Parquet format.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Glue Python shell job to run a Python script that processes the data in batches. Keep track of processed files by using AWS Glue bookmarks.
- B. Use an AWS Glue streaming job and AWS Glue Studio to perform the transformations and to write the data in Parquet format.
- C. Use AWS Glue jobs and AWS Glue Data Catalog to catalog the data from Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS. Configure the jobs to perform the transformations and joins and to write the output in Parquet format.
- D. Use an AWS Glue interactive session to process the streaming data and to join the data with the RDS database.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* AWS Glue streaming jobs are purpose-built for low-latency, near real-time ETL pipelines.
* Glue Studio allows visual job authoring and supports complex transformations, including joins with Amazon RDS databases, through JDBC connectors.
* Data can be written directly to S3 in Apache Parquet format using built-in AWS Glue support.
Options B and C are more suitable for batch or development/testing. Option D is for custom batch jobs, not real-time processing.
"You can use AWS Glue streaming jobs with Glue Studio to process streaming data, perform transformations, join with RDS data sources, and write results in formats like Parquet to S3." Reference: AWS Glue Studio and Streaming Jobs - AWS Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 203
A company uses a variety of AWS and third-party data stores. The company wants to consolidate all the data into a central data warehouse to perform analytics. Users need fast response times for analytics queries.
The company uses Amazon QuickSight in direct query mode to visualize the data. Users normally run queries during a few hours each day with unpredictable spikes.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL to load all the data into Aurora.
- B. Use Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).
- C. Use Amazon Athena to load all the data into Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format.
- D. Use Amazon Redshift Serverless to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Problem Analysis:
* The company requires acentralized data warehousefor consolidating data from various sources.
* They useAmazon QuickSight in direct query mode, necessitatingfast response timesfor analytical queries.
* Users query the data intermittently, withunpredictable spikesduring the day.
* Operational overhead should be minimal.
* Key Considerations:
* The solution must support fast, SQL-based analytics.
* It must handle unpredictable spikes efficiently.
* Must integrate seamlessly withQuickSightfor direct querying.
* Minimize operational complexity and scaling concerns.
* Solution Analysis:
* Option A: Amazon Redshift Serverless
* Redshift Serverless eliminates the need for provisioning and managing clusters.
* Automatically scales compute capacity up or down based on query demand.
* Reduces operational overhead by handling performance optimization.
* Fully integrates withAmazon QuickSight, ensuring low-latency analytics.
* Reduces costs as it charges only for usage, making it ideal for workloads with intermittent spikes.
* Option B: Amazon Athena with S3 (Apache Parquet)
* Athena supports querying data directly from S3 in Parquet format.
* While it's cost-effective, performance depends on the size and complexity of the data.
* It is not optimized for high-speed analytics needed by QuickSight in direct query mode.
* Option C: Amazon Redshift Provisioned Clusters
* Requires manual cluster provisioning, scaling, and maintenance.
* Higher operational overhead compared to Redshift Serverless.

* Option D: Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL
* Aurora is optimized for transactional databases, not data warehousing or analytics.
* Does not meet the requirement for fast analytics queries.
* Final Recommendation:
* Amazon Redshift Serverlessis the best choice for this use case because it provides fast analytics, integrates natively with QuickSight, and minimizes operational complexity while efficiently handling unpredictable spikes.
:
Amazon Redshift Serverless Overview
Amazon QuickSight and Redshift Integration
Athena vs. Redshift

NEW QUESTION # 204
A company is building an analytics solution. The solution uses Amazon S3 for data lake storage and Amazon Redshift for a data warehouse. The company wants to use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data that is in Amazon S3.
Which actions will provide the FASTEST queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a columnar storage file format.
- B. Partition the data based on the most common query predicates.
- C. Use file formats that are not
- D. Split the data into files that are less than 10 KB.
- E. Use gzip compression to compress individual files to sizes that are between 1 GB and 5 GB.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Amazon Redshift Spectrum is a feature that allows you to run SQL queries directly against data in Amazon S3, without loading or transforming the data. Redshift Spectrum can query various data formats, such as CSV, JSON, ORC, Avro, and Parquet. However, not all data formats are equally efficient for querying. Some data formats, such as CSV and JSON, are row-oriented, meaning that they store data as a sequence of records, each with the same fields. Row-oriented formats are suitable for loading and exporting data, but they are not optimal for analytical queries that often access only a subset of columns. Row-oriented formats also do not support compression or encoding techniques that can reduce the data size and improve the query performance.
On the other hand, some data formats, such as ORC and Parquet, are column-oriented, meaning that they store data as a collection of columns, each with a specific data type. Column-oriented formats are ideal for analytical queries that often filter, aggregate, or join data by columns. Column-oriented formats also support compression and encoding techniques that can reduce the data size and improve the query performance. For example, Parquet supports dictionary encoding, which replaces repeated values with numeric codes, and run-length encoding, which replaces consecutive identical values with a single value and a count. Parquet also supports various compression algorithms, such as Snappy, GZIP, and ZSTD, that can further reduce the data size and improve the query performance.
Therefore, using a columnar storage file format, such as Parquet, will provide faster queries, as it allows Redshift Spectrum to scan only the relevant columns and skip the rest, reducing the amount of data read from S3. Additionally, partitioning the data based on the most common query predicates, such as date, time, region, etc., will provide faster queries, as it allows Redshift Spectrum to prune the partitions that do not match the query criteria, reducing the amount of data scanned from S3. Partitioning also improves the performance of joins and aggregations, as it reduces data skew and shuffling.
The other options are not as effective as using a columnar storage file format and partitioning the data. Using gzip compression to compress individual files to sizes that are between 1 GB and 5 GB will reduce the data size, but it will not improve the query performance significantly, as gzip is not a splittable compression algorithm and requires decompression before reading. Splitting the data into files that are less than 10 KB will increase the number of files and the metadata overhead, which will degrade the query performance. Using file formats that are not supported by Redshift Spectrum, such as XML, will not work, as Redshift Spectrum will not be able to read or parse the data. Reference:
Amazon Redshift Spectrum
Choosing the Right Data Format
AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 4: Data Lakes and Data Warehouses, Section 4.3: Amazon Redshift Spectrum

NEW QUESTION # 205
A company uses a variety of AWS and third-party data stores. The company wants to consolidate all the data into a central data warehouse to perform analytics. Users need fast response times for analytics queries.
The company uses Amazon QuickSight in direct query mode to visualize the data. Users normally run queries during a few hours

each day with unpredictable spikes.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL to load all the data into Aurora.
- B. Use Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).
- C. Use Amazon Athena to load all the data into Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format.
- D. Use Amazon Redshift Serverless to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).

Answer: D

Explanation:
Problem Analysis:
The company requires a centralized data warehouse for consolidating data from various sources.
They use Amazon QuickSight in direct query mode, necessitating fast response times for analytical queries.
Users query the data intermittently, with unpredictable spikes during the day.
Operational overhead should be minimal.
Key Considerations:
The solution must support fast, SQL-based analytics.
It must handle unpredictable spikes efficiently.
Must integrate seamlessly with QuickSight for direct querying.
Minimize operational complexity and scaling concerns.
Solution Analysis:
Option A: Amazon Redshift Serverless
Redshift Serverless eliminates the need for provisioning and managing clusters.
Automatically scales compute capacity up or down based on query demand.
Reduces operational overhead by handling performance optimization.
Fully integrates with Amazon QuickSight, ensuring low-latency analytics.
Reduces costs as it charges only for usage, making it ideal for workloads with intermittent spikes.
Option B: Amazon Athena with S3 (Apache Parquet)
Athena supports querying data directly from S3 in Parquet format.
While it's cost-effective, performance depends on the size and complexity of the data.
It is not optimized for high-speed analytics needed by QuickSight in direct query mode.
Option C: Amazon Redshift Provisioned Clusters
Requires manual cluster provisioning, scaling, and maintenance.
Higher operational overhead compared to Redshift Serverless.
Option D: Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL
Aurora is optimized for transactional databases, not data warehousing or analytics.
Does not meet the requirement for fast analytics queries.
Final Recommendation:
Amazon Redshift Serverless is the best choice for this use case because it provides fast analytics, integrates natively with QuickSight, and minimizes operational complexity while efficiently handling unpredictable spikes.
Reference:
Amazon Redshift Serverless Overview
Amazon QuickSight and Redshift Integration

NEW QUESTION # 206
A data engineer needs to create a new empty table in Amazon Athena that has the same schema as an existing table named old-table.
Which SQL statement should the data engineer use to meet this requirement?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Problem Analysis:
The goal is to create a new empty table in Athena with the same schema as an existing table (old_table).

The solution must avoid copying any data.
Key Considerations:
CREATE TABLE AS (CTAS) is commonly used in Athena for creating new tables based on an existing table.
Adding the WITH NO DATA clause ensures only the schema is copied, without transferring any data.
Solution Analysis:
Option A: Copies both schema and data. Does not meet the requirement for an empty table.
Option B: Inserts data into an existing table, which does not create a new table.
Option C: Creates an empty table but does not copy the schema.
Option D: Creates a new table with the same schema and ensures it is empty by using WITH NO DATA.
Final Recommendation:
Use D. CREATE TABLE new_table AS (SELECT * FROM old_table) WITH NO DATA to create an empty table with the same schema.
Reference:
Athena CTAS Queries
CREATE TABLE Statement in Athena

NEW QUESTION # 207
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