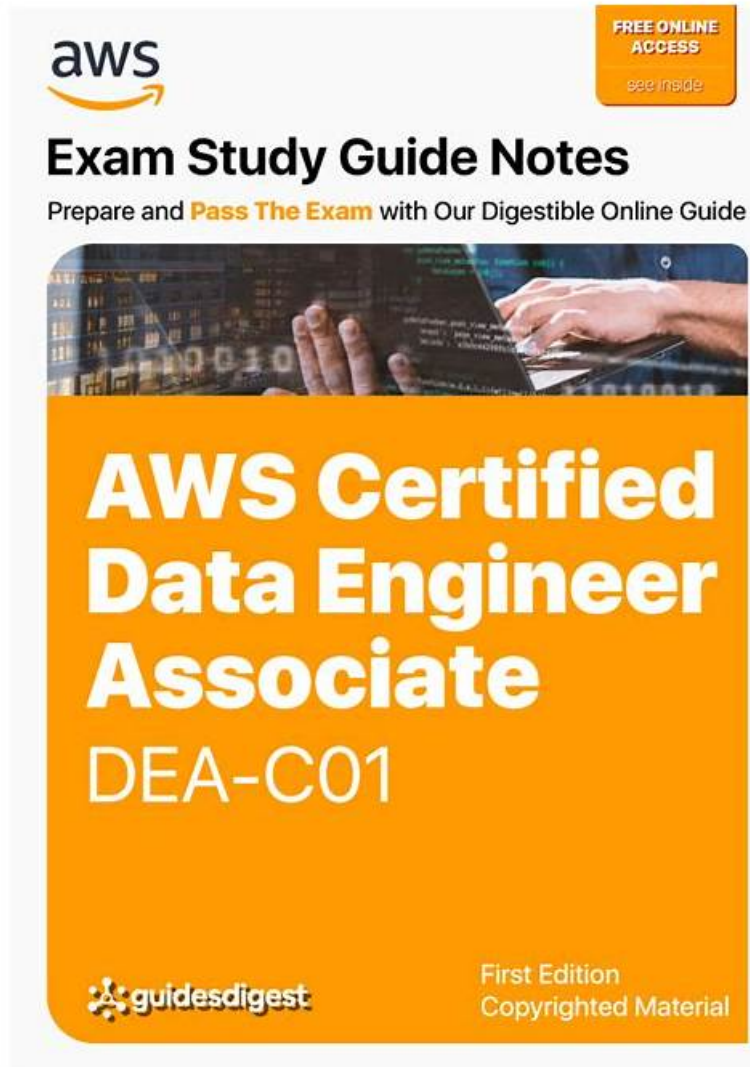


# 100% Pass Accurate Amazon - Data-Engineer-Associate - Standard AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Answers



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## Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

### NEW QUESTION # 119

A financial services company stores financial data in Amazon Redshift. A data engineer wants to run real-time queries on the financial data to support a web-based trading application. The data engineer wants to run the queries from within the trading application. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- **A. Use the Amazon Redshift Data API.**
- B. Store frequently accessed data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon S3 Select to run the queries.
- C. Establish WebSocket connections to Amazon Redshift.
- D. Set up Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connections to Amazon Redshift.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Amazon Redshift Data API is a built-in feature that allows you to run SQL queries on Amazon Redshift data with web services-based applications, such as AWS Lambda, Amazon SageMaker notebooks, and AWS Cloud9. The Data API does not require a persistent connection to your database, and it provides a secure HTTP endpoint and integration with AWS SDKs. You can use the endpoint to run SQL statements without managing connections. The Data API also supports both Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters and Redshift Serverless workgroups. The Data API is the best solution for running real-time queries on the financial data from within the trading application, as it has the least operational overhead compared to the other options.

Option A is not the best solution, as establishing WebSocket connections to Amazon Redshift would require more configuration and maintenance than using the Data API. WebSocket connections are also not supported by Amazon Redshift clusters or serverless workgroups.

Option C is not the best solution, as setting up JDBC connections to Amazon Redshift would also require more configuration and maintenance than using the Data API. JDBC connections are also not supported by Redshift Serverless workgroups.

Option D is not the best solution, as storing frequently accessed data in Amazon S3 and using Amazon S3 Select to run the queries would introduce additional latency and complexity than using the Data API. Amazon S3 Select is also not optimized for real-time queries, as it scans the entire object before returning the results.

References:

Using the Amazon Redshift Data API

Calling the Data API

Amazon Redshift Data API Reference

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### NEW QUESTION # 120

A company has multiple applications that use datasets that are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has an ecommerce application that generates a dataset that contains personally identifiable information (PII). The company has an internal analytics application that does not require access to the PII.

To comply with regulations, the company must not share PII unnecessarily. A data engineer needs to implement a solution that with redact PII dynamically, based on the needs of each application that accesses the dataset.

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

- A. Create an API Gateway endpoint that has custom authorizers. Use the API Gateway endpoint to read data from the S3 bucket. Initiate a REST API call to dynamically redact PII based on the needs of each application that accesses the data.
- **B. Create an S3 Object Lambda endpoint. Use the S3 Object Lambda endpoint to read data from the S3 bucket. Implement redaction logic within an S3 Object Lambda function to dynamically redact PII based on the needs of each application that accesses the data.**
- C. Use AWS Glue to transform the data for each application. Create multiple copies of the dataset. Give each dataset copy the appropriate level of redaction for the needs of the application that accesses the copy.
- D. Create an S3 bucket policy to limit the access each application has. Create multiple copies of the dataset. Give each dataset copy the appropriate level of redaction for the needs of the application that accesses the copy.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option B is the best solution to meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because S3 Object Lambda is a feature that allows you to add your own code to process data retrieved from S3 before returning it to an application. S3 Object Lambda works with S3 GET requests and can modify both the object metadata and the object data. By using S3 Object Lambda, you can implement redaction logic within an S3 Object Lambda function to dynamically redact PII based on the needs of each application that accesses the data. This way, you can avoid creating and maintaining multiple copies of the dataset with different levels of redaction.

Option A is not a good solution because it involves creating and managing multiple copies of the dataset with different levels of redaction for each application. This option adds complexity and storage cost to the data protection process and requires additional resources and configuration. Moreover, S3 bucket policies cannot enforce fine-grained data access control at the row and column level, so they are not sufficient to redact PII.

Option C is not a good solution because it involves using AWS Glue to transform the data for each application. AWS Glue is a fully managed service that can extract, transform, and load (ETL) data from various sources to various destinations, including S3. AWS Glue can also convert data to different formats, such as Parquet, which is a columnar storage format that is optimized for analytics. However, in this scenario, using AWS Glue to redact PII is not the best option because it requires creating and maintaining multiple copies of the dataset with different levels of redaction for each application. This option also adds extra time and cost to the data protection process and requires additional resources and configuration.

Option D is not a good solution because it involves creating and configuring an API Gateway endpoint that has custom authorizers. API Gateway is a service that allows you to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. API Gateway can also integrate with other AWS services, such as Lambda, to provide custom logic for processing requests. However, in this scenario, using API Gateway to redact PII is not the best option because it requires writing and maintaining custom code and configuration for the API endpoint, the custom authorizers, and the REST API call. This option also adds complexity and latency to the data protection process and requires additional resources and configuration.

Reference:

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

Introducing Amazon S3 Object Lambda - Use Your Code to Process Data as It Is Being Retrieved from S3 Using Bucket Policies and User Policies - Amazon Simple Storage Service AWS Glue Documentation What is Amazon API Gateway? - Amazon API Gateway

### NEW QUESTION # 121

A company stores logs in an Amazon S3 bucket. When a data engineer attempts to access several log files, the data engineer discovers that some files have been unintentionally deleted.

The data engineer needs a solution that will prevent unintentional file deletion in the future.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use an Amazon S3 Glacier storage class to archive the data that is in the S3 bucket.
- B. Configure replication for the S3 bucket.
- C. Enable S3 Versioning for the S3 bucket.
- D. Manually back up the S3 bucket on a regular basis.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To prevent unintentional file deletions and meet the requirement with minimal operational overhead, enabling S3 Versioning is the best solution.

\* S3 Versioning:

\* S3 Versioning allows multiple versions of an object to be stored in the same S3 bucket. When a file is deleted or overwritten, S3 preserves the previous versions, which means you can recover from accidental deletions or modifications.

\* Enabling versioning requires minimal overhead, as it is a bucket-level setting and does not require additional backup processes or data replication.

\* Users can recover specific versions of files that were unintentionally deleted, meeting the needs of the data engineer to avoid accidental data loss.

Reference: Amazon S3 Versioning

Alternatives Considered:

A (Manual backups): Manually backing up the bucket requires higher operational effort and maintenance compared to enabling S3 Versioning, which is automated.

C (S3 Replication): Replication ensures data is copied to another bucket but does not provide protection against accidental deletion. It would increase operational costs without solving the core issue of accidental deletion.

D (S3 Glacier): Storing data in Glacier provides long-term archival storage but is not designed to prevent accidental deletion. Glacier

is also more suitable for archival and infrequently accessed data, not for active logs.

References:

Amazon S3 Versioning Documentation

S3 Data Protection Best Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 122

A company receives .csv files that contain physical address data. The data is in columns that have the following names: Door\_No, Street\_Name, City, and Zip\_Code. The company wants to create a single column to store these values in the following format:

```
{  
  "Door_No": "24",  
  "Street_Name": "AAA street",  
  "City": "BBB",  
  "Zip_Code": "111111"  
}
```

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST coding effort?

- A. Write a Lambda function in Python to read the files. Use the Python data dictionary type to create the new column.
- B. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to read the files. Use the NEST TO ARRAY transformation to create the new column.
- C. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to read the files. Use the PIVOT transformation to create the new column.
- **D. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to read the files. Use the NEST TO MAP transformation to create the new column.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The NEST TO MAP transformation allows you to combine multiple columns into a single column that contains a JSON object with key-value pairs. This is the easiest way to achieve the desired format for the physical address data, as you can simply select the columns to nest and specify the keys for each column. The NEST TO ARRAY transformation creates a single column that contains an array of values, which is not the same as the JSON object format. The PIVOT transformation reshapes the data by creating new columns from unique values in a selected column, which is not applicable for this use case. Writing a Lambda function in Python requires more coding effort than using AWS Glue DataBrew, which provides a visual and interactive interface for data transformations. References:

7 most common data preparation transformations in AWS Glue DataBrew (Section: Nesting and unnesting columns) NEST TO MAP - AWS Glue DataBrew (Section: Syntax)

### NEW QUESTION # 123

A data engineer uses Amazon Redshift to run resource-intensive analytics processes once every month. Every month, the data engineer creates a new Redshift provisioned cluster. The data engineer deletes the Redshift provisioned cluster after the analytics processes are complete every month. Before the data engineer deletes the cluster each month, the data engineer unloads backup data from the cluster to an Amazon S3 bucket.

The data engineer needs a solution to run the monthly analytics processes that does not require the data engineer to manage the infrastructure manually.

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

- A. Use the AWS CLI to automatically process the analytics workload.
- **B. Use Amazon Redshift Serverless to automatically process the analytics workload.**
- C. Use Amazon Step Functions to pause the Redshift cluster when the analytics processes are complete and to resume the cluster to run new processes every month.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation templates to automatically process the analytics workload.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift Serverless is a new feature of Amazon Redshift that enables you to run SQL queries on data in Amazon S3 without provisioning or managing any clusters. You can use Amazon Redshift Serverless to automatically process the analytics workload, as it scales up and down the compute resources based on the query demand, and charges you only for the resources

consumed. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead, as it does not require the data engineer to create, delete, pause, or resume any Redshift clusters, or to manage any infrastructure manually. You can use the Amazon Redshift Data API to run queries from the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or AWS Lambda functions<sup>12</sup>.

The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:

\* A. Use Amazon Step Functions to pause the Redshift cluster when the analytics processes are complete and to resume the cluster to run new processes every month. This option is not recommended, as it would still require the data engineer to create and delete a new Redshift provisioned cluster every month, which can incur additional costs and time. Moreover, this option would require the data engineer to use Amazon Step Functions to orchestrate the workflow of pausing and resuming the cluster, which can add complexity and overhead.

\* C. Use the AWS CLI to automatically process the analytics workload. This option is vague and does not specify how the AWS CLI is used to process the analytics workload. The AWS CLI can be used to run queries on data in Amazon S3 using Amazon Redshift Serverless, Amazon Athena, or Amazon EMR, but each of these services has different features and benefits. Moreover, this option does not address the requirement of not managing the infrastructure manually, as the data engineer may still need to provision and configure some resources, such as Amazon EMR clusters or Amazon Athena workgroups.

\* D. Use AWS CloudFormation templates to automatically process the analytics workload. This option is also vague and does not specify how AWS CloudFormation templates are used to process the analytics workload. AWS CloudFormation is a service that lets you model and provision AWS resources using templates. You can use AWS CloudFormation templates to create and delete a Redshift provisioned cluster every month, or to create and configure other AWS resources, such as Amazon EMR, Amazon Athena, or Amazon Redshift Serverless. However, this option does not address the requirement of not managing the infrastructure manually, as the data engineer may still need to write and maintain the AWS CloudFormation templates, and to monitor the status and performance of the resources.

References:

\* 1: Amazon Redshift Serverless

\* 2: Amazon Redshift Data API

\* : Amazon Step Functions

\* : AWS CLI

\* : AWS CloudFormation

## NEW QUESTION # 124

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