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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

NEW QUESTION # 124

A manufacturing company uses AWS Glue jobs to process IoT sensor data to generate predictive maintenance models. A data engineer needs to implement automated data quality checks to identify temperature readings that are outside the expected range of -50°C to 150°C. The data quality checks must also identify records that are missing timestamp values.

The data engineer needs a solution that requires minimal coding and can automatically flag the specified issues.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to scan the sensor data files to validate temperature ranges. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog tables to check timestamp completeness.
- B. Create an AWS Glue DynamicFrame that uses a custom data quality operator to profile the sensor data. Use Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler transforms to validate timestamps and temperature ranges.
- **C. Create an AWS Glue DataBrew project to profile the sensor data. Define completeness rules for timestamps. Set up numeric range validation for temperature values.**
- D. Use AWS Glue's Data Quality rules and machine learning (ML)-based anomaly detection to identify missing timestamps

and to detect temperature anomalies.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Glue DataBrew provides a no-code data preparation and validation interface. It allows you to set data profiling, completeness checks, and numeric range validations directly through its UI-ideal for IoT validation use cases.

"AWS Glue DataBrew enables users to define validation rules such as completeness and value range checks without writing code."

- Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf This fulfills the requirement for minimal coding and automatic data quality flagging.

NEW QUESTION # 125

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. 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.
- **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. 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.
- 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.

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 # 126

A company is planning to migrate on-premises Apache Hadoop clusters to Amazon EMR. The company also needs to migrate a data catalog into a persistent storage solution.

The company currently stores the data catalog in an on-premises Apache Hive metastore on the Hadoop clusters. The company requires a serverless solution to migrate the data catalog.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Configure an external Hive metastore in Amazon EMR. Migrate the existing on-premises Hive metastore into Amazon EMR. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL to store the company's data catalog.
- **B. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the Hive metastore into Amazon S3. Configure AWS Glue Data Catalog to scan Amazon S3 to produce the data catalog.**
- C. Configure a Hive metastore in Amazon EMR. Migrate the existing on-premises Hive metastore into Amazon EMR. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog to store the company's data catalog as an external data catalog.
- D. Configure a new Hive metastore in Amazon EMR. Migrate the existing on-premises Hive metastore into Amazon EMR. Use the new metastore as the company's data catalog.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps you migrate databases to AWS quickly and securely. You can use AWS DMS to migrate the Hive metastore from the on-premises Hadoop clusters into Amazon S3, which is a highly scalable, durable, and cost-effective object storage service. AWS Glue Data Catalog is a serverless, managed service that acts as a central metadata repository for your data assets. You can use AWS Glue Data Catalog to scan the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the migrated Hive metastore and create a data catalog that is compatible with Apache Hive and other AWS services. This solution meets the requirements of migrating the data catalog into a persistent storage solution and using a serverless solution. This solution is also the most cost-effective, as it does not incur any additional charges for running Amazon EMR or Amazon Aurora MySQL clusters. The other options are either not feasible or not optimal. Configuring a Hive metastore in Amazon EMR (option B) or an external Hive metastore in Amazon EMR (option C) would require running and maintaining Amazon EMR clusters, which would incur additional costs and complexity. Using Amazon Aurora MySQL to store the company's data catalog (option C) would also incur additional costs and complexity, as well as introduce compatibility issues with Apache Hive. Configuring a new Hive metastore in Amazon EMR (option D) would not migrate the existing data catalog, but create a new one, which would result in data loss and inconsistency. Reference:

Using AWS Database Migration Service

Populating the AWS Glue Data Catalog

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Visualization, Section 4.2: AWS Glue Data Catalog

NEW QUESTION # 127

A company uses Amazon Athena for one-time queries against data that is in Amazon S3. The company has several use cases. The company must implement permission controls to separate query processes and access to query history among users, teams, and applications that are in the same AWS account.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM role for each use case. Assign appropriate permissions to the role for each use case. Associate the role with Athena.
- B. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog resource policy that grants permissions to appropriate individual IAM users for each use case. Apply the resource policy to the specific tables that Athena uses.
- C. Create an S3 bucket for each use case. Create an S3 bucket policy that grants permissions to appropriate individual IAM users. Apply the S3 bucket policy to the S3 bucket.
- **D. Create an Athena workgroup for each use case. Apply tags to the workgroup. Create an IAM policy that uses the tags to apply appropriate permissions to the workgroup.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Athena workgroups are a way to isolate query execution and query history among users, teams, and applications that share the same AWS account. By creating a workgroup for each use case, the company can control the access and actions on the workgroup resource using resource-level IAM permissions or identity-based IAM policies. The company can also use tags to organize and identify the workgroups, and use them as conditions in the IAM policies to grant or deny permissions to the workgroup. This solution meets the requirements of separating query processes and access to query history among users, teams, and applications that

are in the same AWS account. References:

Athena Workgroups

IAM policies for accessing workgroups

Workgroup example policies

NEW QUESTION # 128

A company uses Amazon S3 to store semi-structured data in a transactional data lake. Some of the data files are small, but other data files are tens of terabytes.

A data engineer must perform a change data capture (CDC) operation to identify changed data from the data source. The data source sends a full snapshot as a JSON file every day and ingests the changed data into the data lake.

Which solution will capture the changed data MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Ingest the data into an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance that runs Aurora Serverless. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to write the changed data to the data lake.
- **B. Use an open source data lake format to merge the data source with the S3 data lake to insert the new data and update the existing data.**
- C. Ingest the data into Amazon RDS for MySQL. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to write the changed data to the data lake.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to identify the changes between the previous data and the current data. Configure the Lambda function to ingest the changes into the data lake.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An open source data lake format, such as Apache Parquet, Apache ORC, or Delta Lake, is a cost-effective way to perform a change data capture (CDC) operation on semi-structured data stored in Amazon S3. An open source data lake format allows you to query data directly from S3 using standard SQL, without the need to move or copy data to another service. An open source data lake format also supports schema evolution, meaning it can handle changes in the data structure over time. An open source data lake format also supports upserts, meaning it can insert new data and update existing data in the same operation, using a merge command. This way, you can efficiently capture the changes from the data source and apply them to the S3 data lake, without duplicating or losing any data.

The other options are not as cost-effective as using an open source data lake format, as they involve additional steps or costs.

Option A requires you to create and maintain an AWS Lambda function, which can be complex and error-prone. AWS Lambda also has some limits on the execution time, memory, and concurrency, which can affect the performance and reliability of the CDC operation. Option B and D require you to ingest the data into a relational database service, such as Amazon RDS or Amazon Aurora, which can be expensive and unnecessary for semi-structured data. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) can write the changed data to the data lake, but it also charges you for the data replication and transfer. Additionally, AWS DMS does not support JSON as a source data type, so you would need to convert the data to a supported format before using AWS DMS.

References:

What is a data lake?

Choosing a data format for your data lake

Using the MERGE INTO command in Delta Lake

[AWS Lambda quotas]

[AWS Database Migration Service quotas]

NEW QUESTION # 129

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