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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

An airline company is collecting metrics about flight activities for analytics. The company is conducting a proof of concept (POC) test to show how analytics can provide insights that the company can use to increase on-time departures.
The POC test uses objects in Amazon S3 that contain the metrics in .csv format. The POC test uses Amazon Athena to query the dat a. The data is partitioned in the S3 bucket by date.
As the amount of data increases, the company wants to optimize the storage solution to improve query performance.
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Preprocess the .csv data to JSON format by fetching only the document keys that the query requires.
- B. Use an S3 bucket that is in the same account that uses Athena to query the data.
- C. Use an S3 bucket that is in the same AWS Region where the company runs Athena queries.
- D. Add a randomized string to the beginning of the keys in Amazon S3 to get more throughput across partitions.
- E. Preprocess the .csv data to Apache Parquet format by fetching only the data blocks that are needed for predicates.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Using an S3 bucket that is in the same AWS Region where the company runs Athena queries can improve query performance by reducing data transfer latency and costs. Preprocessing the .csv data to Apache Parquet format can also improve query performance by enabling columnar storage, compression, and partitioning, which can reduce the amount of data scanned and fetched by the query. These solutions can optimize the storage solution for the POC test without requiring much effort or changes to the existing data pipeline. The other solutions are not optimal or relevant for this requirement. Adding a randomized string to the beginning of the keys in Amazon S3 can improve the throughput across partitions, but it can also make the data harder to query and manage. Using an S3 bucket that is in the same account that uses Athena to query the data does not have any significant impact on query performance, as long as the proper permissions are granted. Preprocessing the .csv data to JSON format does not offer any benefits over the .csv format, as both are row-based and verbose formats that require more data scanning and fetching than columnar formats like Parquet. Reference:
Best Practices When Using Athena with AWS Glue
Optimizing Amazon S3 Performance
AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 28
A company stores datasets in JSON format and .csv format in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server databases, Amazon DynamoDB tables that are in provisionedcapacity mode, and an Amazon Redshift cluster. A data engineering team must develop a solution that will give data scientists the ability to query all data sources by using syntax similar to SQL.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Glue to crawl the data sources. Store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. Use Redshift Spectrum to query the data. Use SQL for structured data sources. Use PartiQL for data that is stored in JSON format.
- B. Use AWS Glue to crawl the data sources. Store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. Use Amazon Athena to query the data. Use SQL for structured data sources. Use PartiQL for data that is stored in JSON format.
- C. Use AWS Glue to crawl the data sources. Store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. Use AWS Glue jobs to transform data that is in JSON format to Apache Parquet or .csv format. Store the transformed data in an S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the original and transformed data from the S3 bucket.
- D. Use AWS Lake Formation to create a data lake. Use Lake Formation jobs to transform the data from all data sources to Apache Parquet format. Store the transformed data in an S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena or Redshift Spectrum to query the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best solution to meet the requirements of giving data scientists the ability to query all data sources by using syntax similar to SQL with the least operational overhead is to use AWS Glue to crawl the data sources, store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog, use Amazon Athena to query the data, use SQL for structured data sources, and use PartiQL for data that is stored in JSON format.
AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easy to prepare, clean, enrich, and move data between data stores1. AWS Glue crawlers are processes that connect to a data store, progress through a prioritized list of classifiers to determine the schema for your data, and then create metadata tables in the Data Catalog2. The Data Catalog is a persistent metadata store that contains table definitions, job definitions, and other control information to help you manage your AWS Glue components3. You can use AWS Glue to crawl the data sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server, and Amazon DynamoDB,

and store the metadata in the Data Catalog.
Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data directly in Amazon S3 using standard SQL or Python4. Amazon Athena also supports PartiQL, a SQL-compatible query language that lets you query, insert, update, and delete data from semi-structured and nested data, such as JSON. You can use Amazon Athena to query the data from the Data Catalog using SQL for structured data sources, such as .csv files and relational databases, and PartiQL for data that is stored in JSON format. You can also use Athena to query data from other data sources, such as Amazon Redshift, using federated queries. Using AWS Glue and Amazon Athena to query all data sources by using syntax similar to SQL is the least operational overhead solution, as you do not need to provision, manage, or scale any infrastructure, and you pay only for the resources you use. AWS Glue charges you based on the compute time and the data processed by your crawlers and ETL jobs1. Amazon Athena charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries. You can also reduce the cost and improve the performance of your queries by using compression, partitioning, and columnar formats for your data in Amazon S3.
Option B is not the best solution, as using AWS Glue to crawl the data sources, store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog, and use Redshift Spectrum to query the data, would incur more costs and complexity than using Amazon Athena. Redshift Spectrum is a feature of Amazon Redshift, a fully managed data warehouse service, that allows you to query and join data across your data warehouse and your data lake using standard SQL. While Redshift Spectrum is powerful and useful for many data warehousing scenarios, it is not necessary or cost-effective for querying all data sources by using syntax similar to SQL. Redshift Spectrum charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries, which is similar to Amazon Athena, but it also requires you to have an Amazon Redshift cluster, which charges you based on the node type, the number of nodes, and the duration of the cluster5. These costs can add up quickly, especially if you have large volumes of data and complex queries. Moreover, using Redshift Spectrum would introduce additional latency and complexity, as you would have to provision and manage the cluster, and create an external schema and database for the data in the Data Catalog, instead of querying it directly from Amazon Athena.
Option C is not the best solution, as using AWS Glue to crawl the data sources, store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog, use AWS Glue jobs to transform data that is in JSON format to Apache Parquet or .csv format, store the transformed data in an S3 bucket, and use Amazon Athena to query the original and transformed data from the S3 bucket, would incur more costs and complexity than using Amazon Athena with PartiQL. AWS Glue jobs are ETL scripts that you can write in Python or Scala to transform your data and load it to your target data store. Apache Parquet is a columnar storage format that can improve the performance of analytical queries by reducing the amount of data that needs to be scanned and providing efficient compression and encoding schemes6. While using AWS Glue jobs and Parquet can improve the performance and reduce the cost of your queries, they would also increase the complexity and the operational overhead of the data pipeline, as you would have to write, run, and monitor the ETL jobs, and store the transformed data in a separate location in Amazon S3. Moreover, using AWS Glue jobs and Parquet would introduce additional latency, as you would have to wait for the ETL jobs to finish before querying the transformed data.
Option D is not the best solution, as using AWS Lake Formation to create a data lake, use Lake Formation jobs to transform the data from all data sources to Apache Parquet format, store the transformed data in an S3 bucket, and use Amazon Athena or RedshiftSpectrum to query the data, would incur more costs and complexity than using Amazon Athena with PartiQL. AWS Lake Formation is a service that helps you centrally govern, secure, and globally share data for analytics and machine learning7. Lake Formation jobs are ETL jobs that you can create and run using the Lake Formation console or API. While using Lake Formation and Parquet can improve the performance and reduce the cost of your queries, they would also increase the complexity and the operational overhead of the data pipeline, as you would have to create, run, and monitor the Lake Formation jobs, and store the transformed data in a separate location in Amazon S3. Moreover, using Lake Formation and Parquet would introduce additional latency, as you would have to wait for the Lake Formation jobs to finish before querying the transformed data. Furthermore, using Redshift Spectrum to query the data would also incur the same costs and complexity as mentioned in option B. References:
What is Amazon Athena?
Data Catalog and crawlers in AWS Glue
AWS Glue Data Catalog
Columnar Storage Formats
AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide
AWS Glue Schema Registry
What is AWS Glue?
Amazon Redshift Serverless
Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters
[Querying external data using Amazon Redshift Spectrum]
[Using stored procedures in Amazon Redshift]
[What is AWS Lambda?]
[PartiQL for Amazon Athena]
[Federated queries in Amazon Athena]
[Amazon Athena pricing]
[Top 10 performance tuning tips for Amazon Athena]
[AWS Glue ETL jobs]
[AWS Lake Formation jobs]

NEW QUESTION # 29
A company uses AWS Glue Data Catalog to index data that is uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket every day. The company uses a daily batch processes in an extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipeline to upload data from external sources into the S3 bucket.
The company runs a daily report on the S3 dat
a. Some days, the company runs the report before all the daily data has been uploaded to the S3 bucket. A data engineer must be able to send a message that identifies any incomplete data to an existing Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create AWS Lambda functions that run data quality queries on the columns data type and the presence of null values. Orchestrate the ETL pipeline by using an AWS Step Functions workflow that runs the Lambda functions. Configure the Step Functions workflow to send an email notification that informs the data engineer about the incomplete datasets to the SNS topic.
- B. Create data quality checks on the source datasets that the daily reports use. Create data quality actions by using AWS Glue workflows to confirm the completeness and consistency of the datasets. Configure the data quality actions to create an event in Amazon EventBridge if a dataset is incomplete. Configure EventBridge to send the event that informs the data engineer about the incomplete datasets to the Amazon SNS topic.
- C. Create data quality checks for the source datasets that the daily reports use. Create a new AWS managed Apache Airflow cluster. Run the data quality checks by using Airflow tasks that run data quality queries on the columns data type and the presence of null values. Configure Airflow Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) to send an email notification that informs the data engineer about the incomplete datasets to the SNS topic.
- D. Create data quality checks on the source datasets that the daily reports use. Create a new Amazon EMR cluster. Use Apache Spark SQL to create Apache Spark jobs in the EMR cluster that run data quality queries on the columns data type and the presence of null values. Orchestrate the ETL pipeline by using an AWS Step Functions workflow. Configure the workflow to send an email notification that informs the data engineer about the incomplete datasets to the SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Glue workflows are designed to orchestrate the ETL pipeline, and you can create data quality checks to ensure the uploaded datasets are complete before running reports. If there is an issue with the data, AWS Glue workflows can trigger an Amazon EventBridge event that sends a message to an SNS topic.
AWS Glue Workflows:
AWS Glue workflows allow users to automate and monitor complex ETL processes. You can include data quality actions to check for null values, data types, and other consistency checks.
In the event of incomplete data, an EventBridge event can be generated to notify via SNS.
Reference:
Alternatives Considered:
A (Airflow cluster): Managed Airflow introduces more operational overhead and complexity compared to Glue workflows.
B (EMR cluster): Setting up an EMR cluster is also more complex compared to the Glue-centric solution.
D (Lambda functions): While Lambda functions can work, using Glue workflows offers a more integrated and lower operational overhead solution.
AWS Glue Workflow Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 30
A data engineer has a one-time task to read data from objects that are in Apache Parquet format in an Amazon S3 bucket. The data engineer needs to query only one column of the data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Prepare an AWS Glue DataBrew project to consume the S3 objects and to query the required column.
- B. Confiqure an AWS Lambda function to load data from the S3 bucket into a pandas dataframe- Write a SQL SELECT statement on the dataframe to query the required column.
- C. Run an AWS Glue crawler on the S3 objects. Use a SQL SELECT statement in Amazon Athena to query the required column.
- D. Use S3 Select to write a SQL SELECT statement to retrieve the required column from the S3 objects.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is the best solution to meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because S3 Select is a feature that allows

you to retrieve only a subset of data from an S3 object by using simple SQL expressions.
S3 Select works on objects stored in CSV, JSON, or Parquet format. By using S3 Select, you can avoid the need to download and process the entire S3 object, which reduces the amount of data transferred and the computation time. S3 Select is also easy to use and does not require any additional services or resources.
Option A is not a good solution because it involves writing custom code and configuring an AWS Lambda function to load data from the S3 bucket into a pandas dataframe and query the required column. This option adds complexity and latency to the data retrieval process and requires additional resources and configuration.
Moreover, AWS Lambda has limitations on the execution time, memory, and concurrency, which may affect the performance and reliability of the data retrieval process.
Option C is not a good solution because it involves creating and running an AWS Glue DataBrew project to consume the S3 objects and query the required column. AWS Glue DataBrew is a visual data preparation tool that allows you to clean, normalize, and transform data without writing code. However, in this scenario, the data is already in Parquet format, which is a columnar storage format that is optimized for analytics.
Therefore, there is no need to use AWS Glue DataBrew to prepare the data. Moreover, AWS Glue DataBrew adds extra time and cost to the data retrieval process and requires additional resources and configuration.
Option D is not a good solution because it involves running an AWS Glue crawler on the S3 objects and using a SQL SELECT statement in Amazon Athena to query the required column. 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. Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows you to analyze data in S3 using standard SQL. However, in this scenario, the schema and format of the data are already known and fixed, so there is no need to run a crawler to discover them. Moreover, running a crawler and using Amazon Athena adds extra time and cost to the data retrieval process and requires additional services and configuration.
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AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide
S3 Select and Glacier Select - Amazon Simple Storage Service
AWS Lambda - FAQs
What Is AWS Glue DataBrew? - AWS Glue DataBrew
Populating the AWS Glue Data Catalog - AWS Glue
What is Amazon Athena? - Amazon Athena

NEW QUESTION # 31
A gaming company uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect clickstream data. The company uses Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams to store the data in JSON format in Amazon S3. Data scientists at the company use Amazon Athena to query the most recent data to obtain business insights.
The company wants to reduce Athena costs but does not want to recreate the data pipeline.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST management effort?

- A. Create an Apache Spark job that combines JSON files and converts the JSON files to Apache Parquet files. Launch an Amazon EMR ephemeral cluster every day to run the Spark job to create new Parquet files in a different S3 location. Use the ALTER TABLE SET LOCATION statement to reflect the new S3 location on the existing Athena table.
- B. Create a Kinesis data stream as a delivery destination for Firehose. Use Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink (previously known as Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics) to run Apache Flink on the Kinesis data stream. Use Flink to aggregate the data and save the data to Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format with a custom S3 object YYYYMMDD prefix. Use the ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION statement to reflect the partition on the existing Athena table.
- C. Change the Firehose output format to Apache Parquet. Provide a custom S3 object YYYYMMDD prefix expression and specify a large buffer size. For the existing data, create an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job. Configure the ETL job to combine small JSON files, convert the JSON files to large Parquet files, and add the YYYYMMDD prefix. Use the ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION statement to reflect the partition on the existing Athena table.
- D. Integrate an AWS Lambda function with Firehose to convert source records to Apache Parquet and write them to Amazon S3. In parallel, run an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to combine the JSON files and convert the JSON files to large Parquet files. Create a custom S3 object YYYYMMDD prefix. Use the ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION statement to reflect the partition on the existing Athena table.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Step 1: Understanding the Problem
The company collectsclickstream datavia Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and stores it inJSON formatin Amazon S3 using Kinesis Data Firehose. They useAmazon Athenato query the data, but they want toreduce Athena costswhile maintaining the same data pipeline.

Since Athena charges based on the amount of data scanned during queries, reducing the data size (by converting JSON to a more efficient format likeApache Parquet) is a key solution to lowering costs.
Step 2: Why Option A is Correct
* Option Aprovides a straightforward way to reduce costs withminimal management overhead:
* Changing the Firehose output format to Parquet: Parquet is a columnar data format, which is more compact and efficient than JSON for Athena queries. It significantly reduces the amount of data scanned, which in turn reduces Athena query costs.
* Custom S3 Object Prefix (YYYYMMDD): Adding a date-based prefix helps in partitioning the data, which further improves query efficiency in Athena by limiting the data scanned to only relevant partitions.
* AWS Glue ETL Job for Existing Data: To handle existing data stored in JSON format, a one- time AWS Glue ETL job can combine small JSON files, convert them to Parquet, and apply the YYYYMMDD prefix. This ensures consistency in the S3 bucket structure and allows Athena to efficiently query historical data.
* ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION: This command updates Athena's table metadata to reflect the new partitions, ensuring that future queries target only the required data.
Step 3: Why Other Options Are Not Ideal
* Option B (Apache Spark on EMR)introduces higher management effort by requiring the setup of Apache Spark jobsand anAmazon EMR cluster. While it achieves the goal of converting JSON to Parquet, it involves running and maintaining an EMR cluster, which adds operational complexity.
* Option C (Kinesis and Apache Flink)is a more complex solution involvingApache Flink, which adds a real-time streaming layer to aggregate data. Although Flink is a powerful tool for stream processing, it adds unnecessary overhead in this scenario since the company already uses Kinesis Data Firehose for batch delivery to S3.
* Option D (AWS Lambda with Firehose)suggests usingAWS Lambdato convert records in real time.
While Lambda can work in some cases, it's generally not the best tool for handling large-scale data transformations like JSON-to-Parquet conversion due to potential scaling and invocation limitations.
Additionally, running parallel Glue jobs further complicates the setup.
Step 4: How Option A Minimizes Costs
* By usingApache Parquet, Athena queries become more efficient, as Athena will scan significantly less data, directly reducing query costs.
* Firehosenatively supports Parquet as an output format, so enabling this conversion in Firehose requires minimal effort. Once set, new data will automatically be stored in Parquet format in S3, without requiring any custom coding or ongoing management.
* TheAWS Glue ETL jobfor historical data ensures that existing JSON files are also converted to Parquet format, ensuring consistency across the data stored in S3.
Conclusion:
Option A meets the requirement toreduce Athena costswithout recreating the data pipeline, using Firehose's native support forApache Parquetand a simple one-timeAWS Glue ETL jobfor existing data. This approach involvesminimal management effortcompared to the other solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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