Data-Engineer-Associateサンプル問題集、Data-Engineer-Associate模擬問題集

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>> Data-Engineer-Associateサンプル問題集 <<

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短時間で一番質高いAmazonのData-Engineer-Associate練習問題を探すことができますか？もしできなかったら、我々のData-Engineer-Associate試験資料を試していいですか？我が社のData-Engineer-Associate問題集は多くの専門家が数年間で努力している成果ですから、短い時間をかかってAmazonのData-Engineer-Associate試験に参加できて、予想以外の成功を得られます。それで、AmazonのData-Engineer-Associateに参加する予定がある人々は速く行動しましょう。

Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) 認定 Data-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q236-Q241):

質問 # 236
A data engineer is building an automated extract, transform, and load (ETL) ingestion pipeline by using AWS Glue. The pipeline ingests compressed files that are in an Amazon S3 bucket. The ingestion pipeline must support incremental data processing.
Which AWS Glue feature should the data engineer use to meet this requirement?

- A. Classifiers
- B. Triggers
- C. Job bookmarks
- D. Workflows

正解：C

解説：
* Problem Analysis:
* The pipeline processescompressed filesin S3 and must supportincremental data processing.
* AWS Glue features must facilitatetracking progressto avoid reprocessing the same data.
* Key Considerations:
* Incremental data processing requires tracking which files or partitions have already been processed.
* The solution must be automated and efficient for large-scale ETL jobs.
* Solution Analysis:
* Option A: Workflows
* Workflows organize and orchestrate multiple Glue jobs but do not track progress for incremental data processing.
* Option B: Triggers
* Triggers initiate Glue jobs based on a schedule or events but do not track which data has been processed.
* Option C: Job Bookmarks
* Job bookmarks track the state of the data that has been processed, enabling incremental processing.
* Automatically skip files or partitions that were previously processed in Glue jobs.
* Option D: Classifiers
* Classifiers determine the schema of incoming data but do not handle incremental processing.
* Final Recommendation:
* Job bookmarksare specifically designed to enable incremental data processing in AWS Glue ETL pipelines.
:
AWS Glue Job Bookmarks Documentation
AWS Glue ETL Features

質問 # 237
A company needs to build a data lake in AWS. The company must provide row-level data access and column- level data access to specific teams. The teams will access the data by using Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum, and Apache Hive from Amazon EMR.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use Apache Ranger through Amazon EMR to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Pig.
- B. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use AWS Lake Formation to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through AWS Lake Formation.
- C. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use S3 access policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through Amazon S3.
- D. Use Amazon Redshift for data lake storage. Use Redshift security policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Spark and Amazon Athena federated queries.

正解：B

解説：
Option D is the best solution to meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because AWS Lake Formation is a fully managed service that simplifies the process of building, securing, and managing data lakes. AWS Lake Formation allows you to define granular data access policies at the row and column level for different users and groups. AWS Lake Formation also integrates with Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum, and Apache Hive on Amazon EMR, enabling these services to access the data in the data lake through AWS Lake Formation.
Option A is not a good solution because S3 access policies cannot restrict data access by rows and columns.
S3 access policies are based on the identity and permissions of the requester, the bucket and object ownership, and the object prefix and tags. S3 access policies cannot enforce fine-grained data access control at the row and column level.
Option B is not a good solution because it involves using Apache Ranger and Apache Pig, which are not fully managed services and require additional configuration and maintenance. Apache Ranger is a framework that provides centralized security administration for data stored in Hadoop clusters, such as Amazon EMR.
Apache Ranger can enforce row-level and column-level access policies for Apache Hive tables. However, Apache Ranger is not a native AWS service and requires manual installation and configuration on Amazon EMR clusters. Apache Pig is a platform that allows you to analyze large data sets using a high-level scripting language called Pig Latin. Apache Pig can access data stored in Amazon S3 and process it using Apache Hive. However, Apache Pig is not a native AWS service and requires manual installation and configuration on Amazon EMR clusters.
Option C is not a good solution because Amazon Redshift is not a suitable service for data lake storage.
Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows you to run complex analytical queries using standard SQL. Amazon Redshift can enforce row-level and column-level access policies for different users and groups. However, Amazon Redshift

is not designed to store and process large volumes of unstructured or semi-structured data, which are typical characteristics of data lakes. Amazon Redshift is also more expensive and less scalable than Amazon S3 for data lake storage.
AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide
What Is AWS Lake Formation? - AWS Lake Formation
Using AWS Lake Formation with Amazon Athena - AWS Lake Formation
Using AWS Lake Formation with Amazon Redshift Spectrum - AWS Lake Formation Using AWS Lake Formation with Apache Hive on Amazon EMR - AWS Lake Formation Using Bucket Policies and User Policies - Amazon Simple Storage Service Apache Ranger Apache Pig What Is Amazon Redshift? - Amazon Redshift

質問 # 238
A company uses Amazon RDS to store transactional data. The company runs an RDS DB instance in a private subnet. A developer wrote an AWS Lambda function with default settings to insert, update, or delete data in the DB instance.
The developer needs to give the Lambda function the ability to connect to the DB instance privately without using the public internet.
Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance.
- B. Configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses.
- C. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port.
- D. Attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. Include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.
- E. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.

正解：B、D

解説：
To enable the Lambda function to connect to the RDS DB instance privately without using the public internet, the best combination of steps is to configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses, and attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. This way, the Lambda function and the DB instance can communicate within the same private network, and the security group can allow traffic between them on the database port. This solution has the least operational overhead, as it does not require any changes to the public access setting, the network ACL, or the security group of the DB instance.
The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:
* A. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance. This option is not recommended, as it would expose the DB instance to the public internet, which can compromise the security and privacy of the data. Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.
* B. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port. This option is not sufficient, as it would only modify the inbound rules of the security group of the DB instance, but not the outbound rules of the security group of the Lambda function.
Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.
* E. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port. This option is not necessary, as the network ACL of the private subnet already allows all traffic within the subnet by default.
Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.
1: Connecting to an Amazon RDS DB instance
2: Configuring a Lambda function to access resources in a VPC
3: Working with security groups
4: Network ACLs

質問 # 239
A data engineer needs to create an AWS Lambda function that converts the format of data from .csv to Apache Parquet. The Lambda function must run only if a user uploads a .csv file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of s3:*. Use a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes .csv. Set the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification.

- B. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of s3:ObjectCreated:*. Use a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes .csv. Set an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the destination for the event notification. Subscribe the Lambda function to the SNS topic.
- C. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of s3:ObjectCreated:*. Use a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes .csv. Set the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification.
- D. Create an S3 event notification that has an event type of s3:ObjectTagging:* for objects that have a tag set to .csv. Set the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification.

正解：C

解説：
Option A is the correct answer because it meets the requirements with the least operational overhead. Creating an S3 event notification that has an event type of s3:ObjectCreated:* will trigger the Lambda function whenever a new object is created in the S3 bucket. Using a filter rule to generate notifications only when the suffix includes .csv will ensure that the Lambda function only runs for .csv files. Setting the ARN of the Lambda function as the destination for the event notification will directly invoke the Lambda function without any additional steps.
Option B is incorrect because it requires the user to tag the objects with .csv, which adds an extra step and increases the operational overhead.
Option C is incorrect because it uses an event type of s3:*, which will trigger the Lambda function for any S3 event, not just object creation. This could result in unnecessary invocations and increased costs.
Option D is incorrect because it involves creating and subscribing to an SNS topic, which adds an extra layer of complexity and operational overhead.
References:
AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 3: Data Ingestion and Transformation, Section 3.2: S3 Event Notifications and Lambda Functions, Pages 67-69 Building Batch Data Analytics Solutions on AWS, Module 4: Data Transformation, Lesson 4.2: AWS Lambda, Pages 4-8 AWS Documentation Overview, AWS Lambda Developer Guide, Working with AWS Lambda Functions, Configuring Function Triggers, Using AWS Lambda with Amazon S3, Pages 1-5

質問 # 240
A company receives a data file from a partner each day in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company uses a daily AW5 Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipeline to clean and transform each data file. The output of the ETL pipeline is written to a CSV file named Dairy.csv in a second 53 bucket.
Occasionally, the daily data file is empty or is missing values for required fields. When the file is missing data, the company can use the previous day's CSV file.
A data engineer needs to ensure that the previous day's data file is overwritten only if the new daily file is complete and valid.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Use AWS Glue Studio to change the code in the ETL pipeline to fill in any missing values in the required fields with the most common values for each field.
- B. Configure the AWS Glue ETL pipeline to use AWS Glue Data Quality rules. Develop rules in Data Quality Definition Language (DQDL) to check for missing values in required files and empty files.
- C. Run a SQL query in Amazon Athena to read the CSV file and drop missing rows. Copy the corrected CSV file to the second S3 bucket.
- D. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to check the file for missing data and to fill in missing values in required fields.

正解：B

解説：
* Problem Analysis:
* The company runs adaily AWS Glue ETL pipelineto clean and transform files received in an S3 bucket.
* If a file isincomplete or empty, the previous day's file should be retained.
* Need a solution to validate files before overwriting the existing file.
* Key Considerations:
* Automate data validation with minimal human intervention.
* Use built-in AWS Glue capabilities for ease of integration.
* Ensure robust validation for missing or incomplete data.
* Solution Analysis:
* Option A: Lambda Function for Validation
* Lambda can validate files, but it would require custom code.

* Does not leverage AWS Glue's built-in features, adding operational complexity.
* Option B: AWS Glue Data Quality Rules
* AWS Glue Data Quality allows definingData Quality Definition Language (DQDL)rules.
* Rules can validate if required fields are missing or if the file is empty.
* Automatically integrates into the existing ETL pipeline.
* If validation fails, retain the previous day's file.
* Option C: AWS Glue Studio with Filling Missing Values
* Modifying ETL code to fill missing values with most common values risks introducing inaccuracies.
* Does not handle empty files effectively.
* Option D: Athena Query for Validation
* Athena can drop rows with missing values, but this is a post-hoc solution.
* Requires manual intervention to copy the corrected file to S3, increasing complexity.
* Final Recommendation:
* UseAWS Glue Data Qualityto define validation rules in DQDL for identifying missing or incomplete data.
* This solution integrates seamlessly with the ETL pipeline and minimizes manual effort.
Implementation Steps:
* EnableAWS Glue Data Qualityin the existing ETL pipeline.
* DefineDQDL Rules, such as:
* Check if a file is empty.
* Verify required fields are present and non-null.
* Configure the pipeline to proceed with overwriting only if the file passes validation.
* In case of failure, retain the previous day's file.
:
AWS Glue Data Quality Overview
Defining DQDL Rules
AWS Glue Studio Documentation

質問 # 241
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Data-Engineer-Associate模擬問題集: https://www.xhs1991.com/Data-Engineer-Associate.html

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