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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

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 will 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 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.
- C. 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.
- **D. 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.**

Answer: D

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.

References:

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 # 110

A company uses Amazon Redshift as a data warehouse solution. One of the datasets that the company stores in Amazon Redshift contains data for a vendor.

Recently, the vendor asked the company to transfer the vendor's data into the vendor's Amazon S3 bucket once each week.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use the Amazon Redshift data sharing feature. Set the vendor's S3 bucket as the destination. Configure the source to be as a custom SQL query that selects the required data.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to connect to the Redshift data warehouse. Configure the Lambda function to use the Redshift COPY command to copy the required data to the vendor's S3 bucket on a schedule.
- **C. Create an AWS Glue job to connect to the Redshift data warehouse. Configure the AWS Glue job to use the Redshift**

UNLOAD command to load the required data to the vendor's S3 bucket on a schedule.

- D. Configure Amazon Redshift Spectrum to use the vendor's S3 bucket as destination. Enable dataquerying in both directions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Redshift UNLOAD command is specifically designed to export query results to Amazon S3, and AWS Glue can orchestrate this as part of a scheduled job. This is the cleanest and most appropriate approach for recurring weekly data transfers:

"Use the Redshift UNLOAD command with AWS Glue to export data to Amazon S3. This pattern enables routine exports of selected data to external locations."

- Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf This avoids complexities of Redshift Spectrum or unsupported use of COPY commands in Lambda.

NEW QUESTION # 111

A company has an Amazon Redshift data warehouse that users access by using a variety of IAM roles. More than 100 users access the data warehouse every day.

The company wants to control user access to the objects based on each user's job role, permissions, and how sensitive the data is. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the row-level security (RLS) feature of Amazon Redshift.
- B. Use dynamic data masking policies in Amazon Redshift.
- **C. Use the role-based access control (RBAC) feature of Amazon Redshift.**
- D. Use the column-level security (CLS) feature of Amazon Redshift.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift supports Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage access to database objects.

RBAC allows administrators to create roles for job functions and assign privileges at the schema, table, or column level based on data sensitivity and user roles.

"RBAC in Amazon Redshift helps manage permissions more efficiently at scale by assigning users to roles that reflect their job function. It simplifies user management and secures access based on job role and data sensitivity."

- Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf RBAC is preferred over RLS or CLS alone because it offers a more comprehensive and scalable solution across multiple users and permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 112

A company maintains a data warehouse in an on-premises Oracle database. The company wants to build a data lake on AWS. The company wants to load data warehouse tables into Amazon S3 and synchronize the tables with incremental data that arrives from the data warehouse every day.

Each table has a column that contains monotonically increasing values. The size of each table is less than 50 GB. The data warehouse tables are refreshed every night between 1 AM and 2 AM. A business intelligence team queries the tables between 10 AM and 8 PM every day.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- **A. Use an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) full load plus CDC job to load tables that contain monotonically increasing data columns from the on-premises data warehouse to Amazon S3. Use custom logic in AWS Glue to append the daily incremental data to a full-load copy that is in Amazon S3.**
- B. Use an AWS Glue Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connection. Configure a job bookmark for a column that contains monotonically increasing values. Write custom logic to append the daily incremental data to a full-load copy that is in Amazon S3.
- C. Use AWS Glue to load a full copy of the data warehouse tables into Amazon S3 every day. Overwrite the previous day's full-load copy every day.
- D. Use an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) full load migration to load the data warehouse tables into Amazon S3 every day. Overwrite the previous day's full-load copy every day.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The company needs to load data warehouse tables into Amazon S3 and perform incremental synchronization with daily updates. The most efficient solution is to use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with a combination of full load and change data capture (CDC) to handle the initial load and daily incremental updates.

* Option A: Use an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) full load plus CDC job to load tables that contain monotonically increasing data columns from the on-premises data warehouse to Amazon S3. Use custom logic in AWS Glue to append the daily incremental data to a full-load copy that is in Amazon S3. DMS is designed to migrate databases to AWS, and the combination of full load plus CDC is ideal for handling incremental data changes efficiently. AWS Glue can then be used to append the incremental data to the full data set in S3. This solution is highly operationally efficient because it automates both the full load and incremental updates.

Options B, C, and D are less operationally efficient because they either require writing custom logic to handle bookmarks manually or involve unnecessary daily full loads.

References:

* AWS Database Migration Service Documentation

* AWS Glue Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 113

A company currently stores all of its data in Amazon S3 by using the S3 Standard storage class.

A data engineer examined data access patterns to identify trends. During the first 6 months, most data files are accessed several times each day. Between 6 months and 2 years, most data files are accessed once or twice each month. After 2 years, data files are accessed only once or twice each year.

The data engineer needs to use an S3 Lifecycle policy to develop new data storage rules. The new storage solution must continue to provide high availability.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST cost-effective way?

- A. Transition objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years.
- B. Transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years.
- C. Transition objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years.
- **D. Transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months. Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To achieve the most cost-effective storage solution, the data engineer needs to use an S3 Lifecycle policy that transitions objects to lower-cost storage classes based on their access patterns, and deletes them when they are no longer needed. The storage classes should also provide high availability, which means they should be resilient to the loss of data in a single Availability Zone¹. Therefore, the solution must include the following steps:

* Transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months. S3 Standard-IA is designed for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed. It offers the same high durability, throughput, and low latency as S3 Standard, but with a lower storage cost and a retrieval fee². Therefore, it is suitable for data files that are accessed once or twice each month. S3 Standard-IA also provides high availability, as it stores data redundantly across multiple Availability Zones¹.

* Transfer objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years. S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest-cost storage class that offers secure and durable storage for data that is rarely accessed and can tolerate a 12- hour retrieval time. It is ideal for long-term archiving and digital preservation³. Therefore, it is suitable for data files that are accessed only once or twice each year. S3 Glacier Deep Archive also provides high availability, as it stores data across at least three geographically dispersed Availability Zones¹.

* Delete objects when they are no longer needed. The data engineer can specify an expiration action in the S3 Lifecycle policy to delete objects after a certain period of time. This will reduce the storage cost and comply with any data retention policies.

Option C is the only solution that includes all these steps. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect because it transitions objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 6 months. S3 One Zone-IA is similar to S3 Standard-IA, but it stores data in a single Availability Zone. This means it has a lower availability and durability than S3 Standard-IA, and it is not resilient to the loss of data in a single Availability Zone¹. Therefore, it does not provide high availability as required.

Option B is incorrect because it transfers objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years. S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval is a storage class that offers secure and durable storage for data that is accessed infrequently and can tolerate a retrieval time of minutes to hours. It is more expensive than S3 Glacier Deep Archive, and it is not suitable for data that is accessed only once or twice each year³. Therefore, it is not the most cost-effective option.

Option D is incorrect because it combines the errors of option A and B. It transitions objects to S3 One Zone- IA after 6 months,

which does not provide high availability, and it transfers objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 2 years, which is not the most cost-effective option.

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- 1: Amazon S3 storage classes - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- 2: Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- 3: Amazon S3 Glacier and S3 Glacier Deep Archive - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [4]: Expiring objects - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [5]: Managing your storage lifecycle - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [6]: Examples of S3 Lifecycle configuration - Amazon Simple Storage Service
- [7]: Amazon S3 Lifecycle further optimizes storage cost savings with new features - What's New with AWS

NEW QUESTION # 114

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