

New DEA-C01 Test Format - Certification DEA-C01 Cost



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The Lead1Pass team is updating the Snowflake DEA-C01 study material according to the changes in the syllabus on daily basis. The users will receive DEA-C01 updates for 365 days so they can prepare according to the updated content. The 24/7 support system has been made for customers to solve their problems and serve them in the best possible ways in order to pass the SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam (DEA-C01) certification exam on the first try!

Snowflake DEA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Transformation: The SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer exam evaluates skills in using User-Defined Functions (UDFs), external functions, and stored procedures. It assesses the ability to handle semi-structured data and utilize Snowpark for transformations. This section ensures Snowflake engineers can effectively transform data within Snowflake environments, critical for data manipulation tasks.
Topic 2	• Security: The Security topic of the DEA-C01 test covers the principles of Snowflake security, including the management of system roles and data governance. It measures the ability to secure data and ensure compliance with policies, crucial for maintaining secure data environments for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.
Topic 3	• Data Movement: Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers are assessed on their proficiency to load, ingest, and troubleshoot data in Snowflake. It evaluates skills in building continuous data pipelines, configuring connectors, and designing data sharing solutions.
Topic 4	• Performance Optimization: This topic assesses the ability to optimize and troubleshoot underperforming queries in Snowflake. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge in configuring optimal solutions, utilizing caching, and monitoring data pipelines. It focuses on ensuring engineers can enhance performance based on specific scenarios, crucial for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.
Topic 5	• Storage and Data Protection: The topic tests the implementation of data recovery features and the understanding of Snowflake's Time Travel and micro-partitions. Engineers are evaluated on their ability to create new environments through cloning and ensure data protection, highlighting essential skills for maintaining Snowflake data integrity and accessibility.

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Certification Snowflake DEA-C01 Cost - Test DEA-C01 Lab Questions

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q215-Q220):

NEW QUESTION # 215

A global bank is using Amazon S3 to store all financial transactions for its customers. Data is stored in multiple S3 buckets. The Security Team wants to perform a one-time assessment to determine if any credit card data is stored in one of Amazon's S3 buckets. The team will be using Amazon Macie to make this discovery. How sensitive data can be discovered?

- A. Perform automated sensitive data discovery with custom data identifiers.
- B. Perform automated sensitive data discovery with managed data identifiers.
- **C. Perform sensitive data discovery jobs with managed data identifiers.**
- D. Perform sensitive data discovery jobs with custom data identifiers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Macie can be used to automatically discover, log, and report sensitive data in Amazon S3 buckets. It can be discovered in any of the two ways, Automated Sensitive Data Discovery Job: This job can be used to get broader visibility of sensitive data stored in Amazon S3 buckets. It evaluates S3 buckets daily and identifies data.

Sensitive Data Discovery Job: It can be used to provide a deeper analysis of sensitive data from specific S3 buckets.

For discovering data in any of the above two options, further fine-tuning of the data discovery can be done in the following ways, Managed Data Identifiers: They use built-in criteria and techniques to identify known sensitive data, such as credit card and passport numbers.

Custom Data Identifier: This method uses custom data identifiers, such as regular expressions (regex), to identify any pattern or character matching the sensitive data.

Access List: This can be used to ignore specific names or characters that should not be considered sensitive data.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/macie/latest/user/data-classification.html>

NEW QUESTION # 216

You have been tasked with migrating an on-premises MySQL database to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS). The stakeholder emphasizes that the source database must remain fully operational during the migration process.

Which of the following statements about DMS is accurate with respect to this scenario?

- A. AWS DMS requires the source MySQL database to be version 5.7 or higher for migrating to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL.
- B. When using DMS, the target Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL instance cannot be accessed or queried until the migration is complete.
- **C. AWS DMS supports both full-load and continuous replication, allowing the source MySQL database to remain operational during migration.**
- D. AWS DMS can convert the MySQL database schema directly to PostgreSQL without any manual intervention.
- E. AWS DMS only supports full-load migrations, which would require downtime for the source database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 217

A company that operates globally must follow regulations that require data from an AWS Region to be accessible only within that Region.

A data engineer is creating a data pipeline that will create resources in the Region where the data engineer works. The data pipeline should have access to data only from the Region where the data engineer works. The pipeline uses Active Directory as an identity

and authentication system.

The pipeline uses a custom identity broker application to verify that employees are signed in to Active Directory and to obtain temporary credentials by using the AssumeRole API operation.

Which solution will meet the locality requirements with the LEAST administrative effort?

- A. Create an IAM group for each Region. Include the required IAM policies for each IAM group. Add users to each IAM group so that when users log in by obtaining the temporary credentials, the users will receive the appropriate access based on the IAM group.
- B. Create individual IAM policies that allow users to create resources in a specific Region. Assign the policies to each data engineer. Allow users to assume the individually assigned role when the users log in to AWS.
- **C. Create an IAM role that has permissions to create resources. Create a policy for each Region that ensures users can create resources only in that Region. Pass the policy as the session policy when employees obtain the temporary credentials.**
- D. Create an IAM role for data engineers in each Region separately. Instruct each data engineer to obtain temporary credentials by assuming the appropriate Region specific IAM role.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using a single IAM role with region-scoped session policies (using the `aws:RequestedRegion` condition) applied at AssumeRole time lets the identity broker grant temporary credentials limited to the engineer's Region. This enforces Regional access while avoiding per-Region roles or per- user policies, minimizing administration.

NEW QUESTION # 218

A company uses an Amazon Redshift cluster that runs on RA3 nodes. The company wants to scale read and write capacity to meet demand. A data engineer needs to identify a solution that will turn on concurrency scaling.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on concurrency scaling for the daily usage quota for the Redshift cluster.
- B. Turn on concurrency scaling in the settings during the creation of any new Redshift cluster.
- **C. Turn on concurrency scaling at the workload management (WLM) queue level in the Redshift cluster.**
- D. Turn on concurrency scaling in workload management (WLM) for Redshift Serverless workgroups.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/concurrency-scaling-queues.html>

NEW QUESTION # 219

A company is using Apache Hive on Amazon EMR for data warehousing services. Multiple AWS accounts will access data.

Recently when one of the nodes was terminated, metastore information for the table was lost. Project team is looking for an efficient option to store the metastore information persistently on external storage.

Which storage service can be used for this purpose?

- A. Use the Amazon S3 as the external metastore for Apache Hive.
- B. Use the Amazon Aurora as the external metastore for Apache Hive.
- C. Use the Amazon RDS as the external metastore for Apache Hive.
- **D. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the external metastore for Apache Hive.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Metastore consists of a description of the table and the underlying data on which it is built, which includes the partition names, data types etc. Hive stores the metastore information in the MySQL database on the primary node file system. When the primary node is terminated, this metastore information stored in ephemeral storage is lost. To store metastore information persistently, there are two options in AWS, Use AWS Glue Data Catalog Use Amazon RDS or Amazon Aurora.

When a metastore is shared between multiple AWS accounts, using AWS Glue Data Catalog for persistent storage of metastore is a better option.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-metastore-external-hive.html>

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