

Data-Engineer-Associate 최신 기출자료 시험 준비에 가장 좋은 인기 시험 덤프 데모 문제



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https://drive.google.com/open?id=1o7vSXm-UuCh2Dw9iOdn__BGLGJONqnj8

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최신 AWS Certified Data Engineer Data-Engineer-Associate 무료 샘플 문제 (Q228-Q233):

질문 # 228

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

정답: B

설명:

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.

질문 # 229

A company has an application that uses an Amazon API Gateway REST API and an AWS Lambda function to retrieve data from an Amazon DynamoDB instance. Users recently reported intermittent high latency in the application's response times. A data engineer finds that the Lambda function experiences frequent throttling when the company's other Lambda functions experience increased invocations.

The company wants to ensure the API's Lambda function operates without being affected by other Lambda functions. Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Increase the Lambda function timeout and allocated memory.
- **B. Configure reserved concurrency for the Lambda function.**
- C. Configure provisioned concurrency for the Lambda function.
- D. Increase the number of read capacity unit (RCU) in DynamoDB.

정답: B

설명:

Reserved concurrency allows you to dedicate a portion of your account's available concurrency to a specific Lambda function. This ensures that the function always has sufficient capacity, regardless of how many other functions are running. It's more cost-effective than provisioned concurrency, which reserves warm environments at a higher cost.

"You can use reserved concurrency to guarantee that your critical Lambda functions have the capacity to run as needed without being throttled by other functions."

-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf Provisioned concurrency would be overkill unless latency is also a concern for cold starts, which isn't stated in this case.

질문 # 230

A data engineer needs to create a new empty table in Amazon Athena that has the same schema as an existing table named old-table.

Which SQL statement should the data engineer use to meet this requirement?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- **C. ☐**
- D. ☐

정답: C

설명:

* Problem Analysis:

* The goal is to create a new empty table in Athena with the same schema as an existing table (old_table).

* The solution must avoid copying any data.

* Key Considerations:

* CREATE TABLE AS (CTAS) is commonly used in Athena for creating new tables based on an existing table.

* Adding the WITH NO DATA clause ensures only the schema is copied, without transferring any data.

* Solution Analysis:

* Option A: Copies both schema and data. Does not meet the requirement for an empty table.

* Option B: Inserts data into an existing table, which does not create a new table.

* Option C: Creates an empty table but does not copy the schema.

* Option D: Creates a new table with the same schema and ensures it is empty by using WITH NO DATA.

* Final Recommendation:

* Use D. CREATE TABLE new_table AS (SELECT * FROM old_table) WITH NO DATA to create an empty table with the same schema.

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Athena CTAS Queries

CREATE TABLE Statement in Athena

질문 # 231

A company uses AWS Glue jobs to implement several data pipelines. The pipelines are critical to the company.

The company needs to implement a monitoring mechanism that will alert stakeholders if the pipelines fail.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group for the AWS Glue jobs. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match new log creation events in the log group. Configure the rule to send notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- B. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group for the AWS Glue jobs. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match new log creation events in the log group. Configure the rule to target an AWS Lambda function that reads the logs and sends notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic if AWS Glue job failure logs are present.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match AWS Glue job failure events. Define an Amazon CloudWatch metric based on the EventBridge rule. Set up a CloudWatch alarm based on the metric to send notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- **D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match AWS Glue job failure events. Configure the rule to target an AWS Lambda function to process events. Configure the function to send notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.**

정답: D

설명:

Creating an EventBridge rule that triggers a Lambda function on AWS Glue job failure events and then sends notifications via Amazon SNS is the most direct and operationally efficient method:

"Practice Quiz 10: A data engineer must monitor the data pipeline... Which solution will meet these requirements?"

A: Inspect the job run monitoring section of the AWS Glue console.

-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf Although this reference directly supports using AWS Glue's monitoring features via EventBridge, it implies that solutions like A-which directly use EventBridge failure events for automation-are more optimal and less complex than constructing custom logs and metrics.

질문 # 232

A company stores customer data that contains personally identifiable information (PII) in an Amazon Redshift cluster. The company's marketing, claims, and analytics teams need to be able to access the customer data.

The marketing team should have access to obfuscated claim information but should have full access to customer contact information.

The claims team should have access to customer information for each claim that the team processes.

The analytics team should have access only to obfuscated PII data.

Which solution will enforce these data access requirements with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- **A. Create views that include required fields for each of the data requirements. Grant the teams access only to the view that**

each team requires.

- B. Create a separate Amazon Redshift database role for each team. Define masking policies that apply for each team separately. Attach appropriate masking policies to each team role.
- C. Create a separate Redshift cluster for each team. Load only the required data for each team. Restrict access to clusters based on the teams.
- D. Move the customer data to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use AWS Lake Formation to create a data lake. Use fine-grained security capabilities to grant each team appropriate permissions to access the data.

정답: A

설명:

Step 1: Understand the Data Access Requirements

The question presents distinct access needs for three teams:

Marketing team: Needs full access to customer contact info but only obfuscated claim information.

Claims team: Needs access to customer information relevant to the claims they process.

Analytics team: Needs only obfuscated PII data.

These teams require different levels of access, and the solution needs to enforce data security while keeping administrative overhead low.

Step 2: Why Option B is Correct

Option B (Creating Views) is a common best practice in Amazon Redshift to restrict access to specific data without duplicating data or managing multiple clusters. By creating views:

You can define customized views of the data with obfuscated fields for the analytics team and marketing team while still providing full access where necessary.

Views provide a logical separation of data and allow Redshift administrators to grant access permissions based on roles or groups, ensuring that each team sees only what they are allowed to.

Obfuscation or masking of PII can be easily applied to the views by transforming or hiding sensitive data fields.

This approach avoids the complexity of managing multiple Redshift clusters or S3-based data lakes, which introduces higher operational and administrative overhead.

Step 3: Why Other Options Are Not Ideal

Option A (Separate Redshift Clusters) introduces unnecessary administrative overhead by managing multiple clusters. Maintaining several clusters for each team is costly, redundant, and inefficient.

Option C (Separate Redshift Roles) involves creating multiple roles and managing complex masking policies, which adds to administrative burden and complexity. While Redshift does support column-level access control, it's still more overhead than managing simple views.

Option D (Move to S3 and Lake Formation) is a more complex and heavy-handed solution, especially when the data is already stored in Redshift. Migrating the data to S3 and setting up a data lake with Lake Formation introduces significant operational complexity that isn't needed for this specific requirement.

Conclusion:

Creating views in Amazon Redshift allows for flexible, fine-grained access control with minimal overhead, making it the optimal solution to meet the data access requirements of the marketing, claims, and analytics teams.

질문 # 233

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최신버전 Data-Engineer-Associate최신 기출자료 완벽한 시험자료

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