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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142
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. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to check the file for missing data and to fill in missing values in required fields.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* 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

NEW QUESTION # 143
A data engineer wants to orchestrate a set of extract, transform, and load (ETL) jobs that run on AWS. The ETL jobs contain tasks

that must run Apache Spark jobs on Amazon EMR, make API calls to Salesforce, and load data into Amazon Redshift.
The ETL jobs need to handle failures and retries automatically. The data engineer needs to use Python to orchestrate the jobs.
Which service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EventBridge
- B. AWS Glue
- C. Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA)
- D. AWS Step Functions

Answer: C

Explanation:
The data engineer needs to orchestrate ETL jobs that include Spark jobs on Amazon EMR, API calls to Salesforce, and loading data into Redshift. They also need automatic failure handling and retries. Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) is the best solution for this requirement.
* Option A: Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA)Apache Airflow is designed for complex job orchestration, allowing users to define workflows (DAGs) in Python. MWAA manages Airflow and its integrations with other AWS services, including Amazon EMR, Redshift, and external APIs like Salesforce. It provides automatic retry handling, failure detection, and detailed monitoring, which fits the use case perfectly.
* Option B (AWS Step Functions) can orchestrate tasks but doesn't natively support complex workflow definitions with Python like Airflow does.
* Option C (AWS Glue) is more focused on ETL and doesn't handle the orchestration of external systems like Salesforce as well as Airflow.
* Option D (Amazon EventBridge) is more suited for event-driven architectures rather than complex workflow orchestration.
References:
* Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow
* Apache Airflow on AWS

NEW QUESTION # 144
A data engineer needs to build an enterprise data catalog based on the company's Amazon S3 buckets and Amazon RDS databases. The data catalog must include storage format metadata for the data in the catalog.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Use an AWS Glue crawler to scan the S3 buckets and RDS databases and build a data catalog. Use data stewards to inspect the data and update the data catalog with the data format.
- B. Use an AWS Glue crawler to build a data catalog. Use AWS Glue crawler classifiers to recognize the format of data and store the format in the catalog.
- C. Use Amazon Macie to build a data catalog and to identify sensitive data elements. Collect the data format information from Macie.
- D. Use scripts to scan data elements and to assign data classifications based on the format of the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To build an enterprise data catalog with metadata for storage formats, the easiest and most efficient solution is using an AWS Glue crawler. The Glue crawler can scan Amazon S3 buckets and Amazon RDS databases to automatically create a data catalog that includes metadata such as the schema and storage format (e.g., CSV, Parquet, etc.). By using AWS Glue crawler classifiers, you can configure the crawler to recognize the format of the data and store this information directly in the catalog.
Option B: Use an AWS Glue crawler to build a data catalog. Use AWS Glue crawler classifiers to recognize the format of data and store the format in the catalog.
This option meets the requirements with the least effort because Glue crawlers automate the discovery and cataloging of data from multiple sources, including S3 and RDS, while recognizing various file formats via classifiers.
Other options (A, C, D) involve additional manual steps, like having data stewards inspect the data, or using services like Amazon Macie that focus more on sensitive data detection rather than format cataloging.
Reference:
AWS Glue Crawler Documentation
AWS Glue Classifiers

NEW QUESTION # 145

A company has a production AWS account that runs company workloads. The company's security team created a security AWS account to store and analyze security logs from the production AWS account. The security logs in the production AWS account are stored in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
The company needs to use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to deliver the security logs to the security AWS account.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a destination data stream in the security AWS account. Create an IAM role and a trust policy to grant CloudWatch Logs the permission to put data into the stream. Create a subscription filter in the security AWS account.
- B. Create a destination data stream in the production AWS account. In the security AWS account, create an IAM role that has cross-account permissions to Kinesis Data Streams in the production AWS account.
- C. Create a destination data stream in the security AWS account. Create an IAM role and a trust policy to grant CloudWatch Logs the permission to put data into the stream. Create a subscription filter in the production AWS account.
- D. Create a destination data stream in the production AWS account. In the production AWS account, create an IAM role that has cross-account permissions to Kinesis Data Streams in the security AWS account.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that enables you to collect, process, and analyze real-time streaming data. You can use Kinesis Data Streams to ingest data from various sources, such as Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and deliver it to different destinations, such as Amazon S3 or Amazon Redshift. To use Kinesis Data Streams to deliver the security logs from the production AWS account to the security AWS account, you need to create a destination data stream in the security AWS account. This data stream will receive the log data from the CloudWatch Logs service in the production AWS account. To enable this cross- account data delivery, you need to create an IAM role and a trust policy in the security AWS account. The IAM role defines the permissions that the CloudWatch Logs service needs to put data into the destination data stream. The trust policy allows the production AWS account to assume the IAM role. Finally, you need to create a subscription filter in the production AWS account. A subscription filter defines the pattern to match log events and the destination to send the matching events. In this case, the destination is the destination data stream in the security AWS account. This solution meets the requirements of using Kinesis Data Streams to deliver the security logs to the security AWS account. The other options are either not possible or not optimal.
You cannot create a destination data stream in the production AWS account, as this would not deliver the data to the security AWS account. You cannot create a subscription filter in the security AWS account, as this would not capture the log events from the production AWS account. References:
* Using Amazon Kinesis Data Streams with Amazon CloudWatch Logs
* AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide, Chapter 3: Data Ingestion and Transformation, Section 3.3: Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

NEW QUESTION # 146
A security company stores IoT data that is in JSON format in an Amazon S3 bucket. The data structure can change when the company upgrades the IoT devices. The company wants to create a data catalog that includes the IoT data. The company's analytics department will use the data catalog to index the data.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an Amazon Athena workgroup. Explore the data that is in Amazon S3 by using Apache Spark through Athena. Provide the Athena workgroup schema and tables to the analytics department.
- B. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Configure an AWS Glue Schema Registry. Create a new AWS Glue workload to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless.
- C. Create an Amazon Redshift provisioned cluster. Create an Amazon Redshift Spectrum database for the analytics department to explore the data that is in Amazon S3. Create Redshift stored procedures to load the data into Amazon Redshift.
- D. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Configure an AWS Glue Schema Registry. Create AWS Lambda user defined functions (UDFs) by using the Amazon Redshift Data API. Create an AWS Step Functions job to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best solution to meet the requirements of creating a data catalog that includes the IoT data, and allowing the analytics department to index the data, most cost-effectively, is to create an Amazon Athena workgroup, explore the data that is in Amazon S3 by using Apache Spark through Athena, and provide the Athena workgroup schema and tables to the analytics department. Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data directly in Amazon S3 using standard

SQL or Python1. Amazon Athena also supports Apache Spark, an open-source distributed processing framework that can run large-scale data analytics applications across clusters of servers2. You can use Athena to run Spark code on data in Amazon S3 without having to set up, manage, or scale any infrastructure. You can also use Athena to create and manage external tables that point to your data in Amazon S3, and store them in an external data catalog, such as AWS Glue Data Catalog, Amazon Athena Data Catalog, or your own Apache Hive metastore3. You can create Athena workgroups to separate query execution and resource allocation based on different criteria, such as users, teams, or applications4. You can share the schemas and tables in your Athena workgroup with other users or applications, such as Amazon QuickSight, for data visualization and analysis5.
Using Athena and Spark to create a data catalog and explore the IoT data in Amazon S3 is the most cost- effective solution, as you pay only for the queries you run or the compute you use, and you pay nothing when the service is idle1. You also save on the operational overhead and complexity of managing data warehouse infrastructure, as Athena and Spark are serverless and scalable. You can also benefit from the flexibility and performance of Athena and Spark, as they support various data formats, including JSON, and can handle schema changes and complex queries efficiently.
Option A is not the best solution, as creating an AWS Glue Data Catalog, configuring an AWS Glue Schema Registry, creating a new AWS Glue workload to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless, would incur more costs and complexity than using Athena and Spark. AWS Glue Data Catalog is a persistent metadata store that contains table definitions, job definitions, and other control information to help you manage your AWS Glue components6. AWS Glue Schema Registry is a service that allows you to centrally store and manage the schemas of your streaming data in AWS Glue Data Catalog7. AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easy to prepare, clean, enrich, and move data between data stores8. Amazon Redshift Serverless is a feature of Amazon Redshift, a fully managed data warehouse service, that allows you to run and scale analytics without having to manage data warehouse infrastructure9. While these services are powerful and useful for many data engineering scenarios, they are not necessary or cost-effective for creating a data catalog and indexing the IoT data in Amazon S3. AWS Glue Data Catalog and Schema Registry charge you based on the number of objects stored and the number of requests made67. AWS Glue charges you based on the compute time and the data processed by your ETL jobs8. Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads9. These costs can add up quickly, especially if you have large volumes of IoT data and frequent schema changes. Moreover, using AWS Glue and Amazon Redshift Serverless would introduce additional latency and complexity, as you would have to ingest the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift Serverless, and then query it from there, instead of querying it directly from Amazon S3 using Athena and Spark.
Option B is not the best solution, as creating an Amazon Redshift provisioned cluster, creating an Amazon Redshift Spectrum database for the analytics department to explore the data that is in Amazon S3, and creating Redshift stored procedures to load the data into Amazon Redshift, would incur more costs and complexity than using Athena and Spark. Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters are clusters that you create and manage by specifying the number and type of nodes, and the amount of storage and compute capacity10. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is a feature of Amazon Redshift that allows you to query and join data across your data warehouse and your data lake using standard SQL11. Redshift stored procedures are SQL statements that you can define and store in Amazon Redshift, and then call them by using the CALL command12. While these features are powerful and useful for many data warehousing scenarios, they are not necessary or cost-effective for creating a data catalog and indexing the IoT data in Amazon S3. Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters charge you based on the node type, the number of nodes, and the duration of the cluster10. Amazon Redshift Spectrum charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries11.
These costs can add up quickly, especially if you have large volumes of IoT data and frequent schema changes. Moreover, using Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters and Spectrum would introduce additional latency and complexity, as you would have to provision and manage the cluster, create an external schema and database for the data in Amazon S3, and load the data into the cluster using stored procedures, instead of querying it directly from Amazon S3 using Athena and Spark.
Option D is not the best solution, as creating an AWS Glue Data Catalog, configuring an AWS Glue Schema Registry, creating AWS Lambda user defined functions (UDFs) by using the Amazon Redshift Data API, and creating an AWS Step Functions job to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless, would incur more costs and complexity than using Athena and Spark. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers13. AWS Lambda UDFs are Lambda functions that you can invoke from within an Amazon Redshift query. Amazon Redshift Data API is a service that allows you to run SQL statements on Amazon Redshift clusters using HTTP requests, without needing a persistent connection. AWS Step Functions is a service that lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows. While these services are powerful and useful for many data engineering scenarios, they are not necessary or cost-effective for creating a data catalog and indexing the IoT data in Amazon S3. AWS Glue Data Catalog and Schema Registry charge you based on the number of objects stored and the number of requests made67. AWS Lambda charges you based on the number of requests and the duration of your functions13. Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads9. AWS Step Functions charges you based on the number of state transitions in your workflows. These costs can add up quickly, especially if you have large volumes of IoT data and frequent schema changes. Moreover, using AWS Glue, AWS Lambda, Amazon Redshift Data API, and AWS Step Functions would introduce additional latency and complexity, as you would have to create and invoke Lambda functions to ingest the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift Serverless using the Data API, and coordinate the ingestion process using Step Functions, instead of querying it directly from Amazon S3 using Athena and Spark. References:
* What is Amazon Athena?
* Apache Spark on Amazon Athena

* Creating tables, updating the schema, and adding new partitions in the Data Catalog from AWS Glue ETL jobs
* Managing Athena workgroups
* Using Amazon QuickSight to visualize data in Amazon Athena
* AWS Glue Data Catalog
* 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?
* [Creating and using AWS Lambda UDFs]
* [Using the Amazon Redshift Data API]
* [What is AWS Step Functions?]
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NEW QUESTION # 147
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