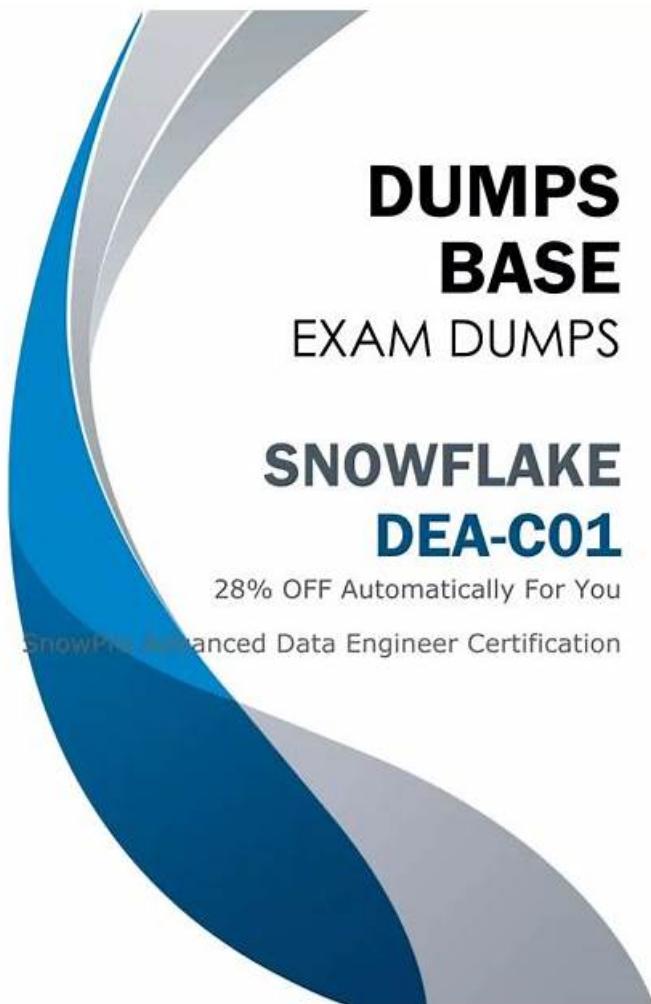# Latest Braindumps DEA-C01 Ebook & DEA-C01 Best Study Material

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Snowflake DEA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

NEW QUESTION # 229
A data engineer is building a solution to detect sensitive information that is stored in a data lake across multiple Amazon S3 buckets.
The solution must detect personally identifiable information (PII) that is in a proprietary data format.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use an AWS Lambda function with custom regular expressions.
- B. Use the AWS Glue Detect PII transform with specific patterns.
- C. Use Amazon Made with managed data identifiers.
- D. Use Amazon Athena with a SQL query to match the custom formats.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Glue Detect PII transform is a built-in feature that can automatically identify personally identifiable information (PII) using predefined patterns or custom regular expressions. It works directly within AWS Glue jobs on proprietary data formats and integrates with the Glue Data Catalog, delivering a managed, low-overhead solution compared to building and maintaining custom Lambda or SQL-based detection.

NEW QUESTION # 230
A company uses a variety of AWS and third-party data stores. The company wants to consolidate all the data into a central data warehouse to perform analytics. Users need fast response times for analytics queries.
The company uses Amazon QuickSight in direct query mode to visualize the data. Users normally run queries during a few hours each day with unpredictable spikes.

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

- A. Use Amazon Athena to load all the data into Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format.
- B. Use Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL to load all the data into Aurora.
- C. Use Amazon Redshift provisioned clusters to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).
- D. Use Amazon Redshift Serverless to load all the data into Amazon Redshift managed storage (RMS).

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon Redshift Serverless is ideal for this scenario as it provides a fully managed, serverless data warehouse solution with high performance for analytics queries. Key reasons why it meets the requirements with the least operational overhead:
Serverless Configuration: Redshift Serverless automatically scales capacity based on query demand, making it well-suited for unpredictable spikes in usage without requiring manual adjustments.
Managed Storage (RMS): Loading data into Amazon Redshift managed storage provides optimized storage for analytics and integrates with Amazon QuickSight for fast query performance in direct query mode.
Cost-Effective and Low Management: Since the data warehouse is only actively used for a few hours daily, Redshift Serverless provides a cost- effective option by scaling resources dynamically, which eliminates the need to manage and pay for idle infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 231
Streams cannot be created to query change data on which of the following objects? [Select All that Apply]

- A. Directory tables
- B. Query Log Tables
- C. External tables
- D. Views, including secure views
- E. Standard tables, including shared tables.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Streams supports all the listed objects except Query Log tables.

NEW QUESTION # 232
A company is migrating its database servers from Amazon EC2 instances that run Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server DB instances. The company's analytics team must export large data elements every day until the migration is complete. The data elements are the result of SQL joins across multiple tables. The data must be in Apache Parquet format. The analytics team must store the data in Amazon S3.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create a view in the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements. Create an AWS Glue job that selects the data directly from the view and transfers the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket. Schedule the AWS Glue job to run every day.
- B. Use a SQL query to create a view in the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements. Create and run an AWS Glue crawler to read the view.
  Create an AWS Glue job that retrieves the data and transfers the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket. Schedule the AWS Glue job to run every day.
- C. Schedule SQL Server Agent to run a daily SQL query that selects the desired data elements from the EC2 instance-based SQL Server databases. Configure the query to direct the output .csv objects to an S3 bucket. Create an S3 event that invokes an AWS Lambda function to transform the output format from .csv to Parquet.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that queries the EC2 instance-based databases by using Java Database Connectivity (JDBC). Configure the Lambda function to retrieve the required data, transform the data into Parquet format, and transfer the data into an S3 bucket. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule the Lambda function to run every day.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 233

A company maintains multiple extract, transform, and load (ETL) workflows that ingest data from the company's operational databases into an Amazon S3 based data lake. The ETL workflows use AWS Glue and Amazon EMR to process data.
The company wants to improve the existing architecture to provide automated orchestration and to require minimal manual effort.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) workflows
- B. AWS Lambda functions
- C. AWS Glue workflows
- D. AWS Step Functions tasks

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/step-functions/latest/dg/connect-emr.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/step-functions/latest/dg/connect-glue.html

NEW QUESTION # 234

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