

Data-Engineer-Associate模擬問題、Data-Engineer-Associate試験時間



Associate Cloud Engineer 模擬試験

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>> Data-Engineer-Associate模擬問題 <<

Data-Engineer-Associate試験時間 & Data-Engineer-Associate問題例

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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) 認定 Data-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q61-Q66):

質問 #61

A company stores logs in an Amazon S3 bucket. When a data engineer attempts to access several log files, the data engineer discovers that some files have been unintentionally deleted.

The data engineer needs a solution that will prevent unintentional file deletion in the future.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use an Amazon S3 Glacier storage class to archive the data that is in the S3 bucket.
- B. Manually back up the S3 bucket on a regular basis.

- C. Enable S3 Versioning for the S3 bucket.
- D. Configure replication for the S3 bucket.

正解: C

解説:

To prevent unintentional file deletions and meet the requirement with minimal operational overhead, enabling S3 Versioning is the best solution.

* S3 Versioning:

* S3 Versioning allows multiple versions of an object to be stored in the same S3 bucket. When a file is deleted or overwritten, S3 preserves the previous versions, which means you can recover from accidental deletions or modifications.

* Enabling versioning requires minimal overhead, as it is a bucket-level setting and does not require additional backup processes or data replication.

* Users can recover specific versions of files that were unintentionally deleted, meeting the needs of the data engineer to avoid accidental data loss.

質問 # 62

A data engineer is configuring an AWS Glue job to read data from an Amazon S3 bucket. The data engineer has set up the necessary AWS Glue connection details and an associated IAM role. However, when the data engineer attempts to run the AWS Glue job, the data engineer receives an error message that indicates that there are problems with the Amazon S3 VPC gateway endpoint.

The data engineer must resolve the error and connect the AWS Glue job to the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Update the AWS Glue security group to allow inbound traffic from the Amazon S3 VPC gateway endpoint.
- B. Verify that the VPC's route table includes inbound and outbound routes for the Amazon S3 VPC gateway endpoint.
- C. Configure an S3 bucket policy to explicitly grant the AWS Glue job permissions to access the S3 bucket.
- D. Review the AWS Glue job code to ensure that the AWS Glue connection details include a fully qualified domain name.

正解: B

解説:

The error message indicates that the AWS Glue job cannot access the Amazon S3 bucket through the VPC endpoint. This could be because the VPC's route table does not have the necessary routes to direct the traffic to the endpoint. To fix this, the data engineer must verify that the route table has an entry for the Amazon S3 service prefix (com.amazonaws.region.s3) with the target as the VPC endpoint ID. This will allow the AWS Glue job to use the VPC endpoint to access the S3 bucket without going through the internet or a NAT gateway. For more information, see Gateway endpoints. Reference:

Troubleshoot the AWS Glue error "VPC S3 endpoint validation failed"

Amazon VPC endpoints for Amazon S3

[AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide]

質問 # 63

A company uses Amazon S3 to store semi-structured data in a transactional data lake. Some of the data files are small, but other data files are tens of terabytes.

A data engineer must perform a change data capture (CDC) operation to identify changed data from the data source. The data source sends a full snapshot as a JSON file every day and ingests the changed data into the data lake.

Which solution will capture the changed data MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Ingest the data into an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance that runs Aurora Serverless. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to write the changed data to the data lake.
- B. Ingest the data into Amazon RDS for MySQL. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to write the changed data to the data lake.
- C. Use an open source data lake format to merge the data source with the S3 data lake to insert the new data and update the existing data.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to identify the changes between the previous data and the current data. Configure the Lambda function to ingest the changes into the data lake.

正解: C

解説:

An open source data lake format, such as Apache Parquet, Apache ORC, or Delta Lake, is a cost-effective way to perform a change data capture (CDC) operation on semi-structured data stored in Amazon S3. An open source data lake format allows you to query data directly from S3 using standard SQL, without the need to move or copy data to another service. An open source data lake format also supports schema evolution, meaning it can handle changes in the data structure over time. An open source data lake format also supports upserts, meaning it can insert new data and update existing data in the same operation, using a merge command. This way, you can efficiently capture the changes from the data source and apply them to the S3 data lake, without duplicating or losing any data.

The other options are not as cost-effective as using an open source data lake format, as they involve additional steps or costs. Option A requires you to create and maintain an AWS Lambda function, which can be complex and error-prone. AWS Lambda also has some limits on the execution time, memory, and concurrency, which can affect the performance and reliability of the CDC operation. Option B and D require you to ingest the data into a relational database service, such as Amazon RDS or Amazon Aurora, which can be expensive and unnecessary for semi-structured data. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) can write the changed data to the data lake, but it also charges you for the data replication and transfer. Additionally, AWS DMS does not support JSON as a source data type, so you would need to convert the data to a supported format before using AWS DMS.

Reference:

What is a data lake?

Choosing a data format for your data lake

Using the MERGE INTO command in Delta Lake

[AWS Lambda quotas]

[AWS Database Migration Service quotas]

質問 # 64

A company receives test results from testing facilities that are located around the world. The company stores the test results in millions of 1 KB JSON files in an Amazon S3 bucket. A data engineer needs to process the files, convert them into Apache Parquet format, and load them into Amazon Redshift tables. The data engineer uses AWS Glue to process the files, AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the processes, and Amazon EventBridge to schedule jobs.

The company recently added more testing facilities. The time required to process files is increasing. The data engineer must reduce the data processing time.

Which solution will MOST reduce the data processing time?

- A. Use Amazon EMR instead of AWS Glue to group the raw input files. Process the files in Amazon EMR. Load the files into the Amazon Redshift tables.
- B. Use AWS Lambda to group the raw input files into larger files. Write the larger files back to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to process the files. Load the files into the Amazon Redshift tables.
- C. Use the Amazon Redshift COPY command to move the raw input files from Amazon S3 directly into the Amazon Redshift tables. Process the files in Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use the AWS Glue dynamic frame file-grouping option to ingest the raw input files. Process the files. Load the files into the Amazon Redshift tables.

正解: D

解説:

* Problem Analysis:

* Millions of 1 KB JSON files in S3 are being processed and converted to Apache Parquet format using AWS Glue.

* Processing time is increasing due to the additional testing facilities.

* The goal is to reduce processing time while using the existing AWS Glue framework.

* Key Considerations:

* AWS Glue offers the dynamic frame file-grouping feature, which consolidates small files into larger, more efficient datasets during processing.

* Grouping smaller files reduces overhead and speeds up processing.

* Solution Analysis:

* Option A: Lambda for File Grouping

* Using Lambda to group files would add complexity and operational overhead. Glue already offers built-in grouping functionality.

* Option B: AWS Glue Dynamic Frame File-Grouping

* This option directly addresses the issue by grouping small files during Glue job execution.

* Minimizes data processing time with no extra overhead.

* Option C: Redshift COPY Command

* COPY directly loads raw files but is not designed for pre-processing (conversion to Parquet).

* Option D: Amazon EMR

* While EMR is powerful, replacing Glue with EMR increases operational complexity.
* Final Recommendation:
* Use AWS Glue dynamic frame file-grouping for optimized data ingestion and processing
:
AWS Glue Dynamic Frames
Optimizing Glue Performance

質問 #65

A data engineer uses Amazon Redshift to run resource-intensive analytics processes once every month. Every month, the data engineer creates a new Redshift provisioned cluster. The data engineer deletes the Redshift provisioned cluster after the analytics processes are complete every month. Before the data engineer deletes the cluster each month, the data engineer unloads backup data from the cluster to an Amazon S3 bucket.

The data engineer needs a solution to run the monthly analytics processes that does not require the data engineer to manage the infrastructure manually.

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

- A. Use the AWS CLI to automatically process the analytics workload.
- B. Use Amazon Redshift Serverless to automatically process the analytics workload.
- C. Use Amazon Step Functions to pause the Redshift cluster when the analytics processes are complete and to resume the cluster to run new processes every month.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation templates to automatically process the analytics workload.

正解: B

解説:

Amazon Redshift Serverless is a new feature of Amazon Redshift that enables you to run SQL queries on data in Amazon S3 without provisioning or managing any clusters. You can use Amazon Redshift Serverless to automatically process the analytics workload, as it scales up and down the compute resources based on the query demand, and charges you only for the resources consumed. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead, as it does not require the data engineer to create, delete, pause, or resume any Redshift clusters, or to manage any infrastructure manually. You can use the Amazon Redshift Data API to run queries from the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or AWS Lambda functions¹².

The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:

A: Use Amazon Step Functions to pause the Redshift cluster when the analytics processes are complete and to resume the cluster to run new processes every month. This option is not recommended, as it would still require the data engineer to create and delete a new Redshift provisioned cluster every month, which can incur additional costs and time. Moreover, this option would require the data engineer to use Amazon Step Functions to orchestrate the workflow of pausing and resuming the cluster, which can add complexity and overhead.

C: Use the AWS CLI to automatically process the analytics workload. This option is vague and does not specify how the AWS CLI is used to process the analytics workload. The AWS CLI can be used to run queries on data in Amazon S3 using Amazon Redshift Serverless, Amazon Athena, or Amazon EMR, but each of these services has different features and benefits. Moreover, this option does not address the requirement of not managing the infrastructure manually, as the data engineer may still need to provision and configure some resources, such as Amazon EMR clusters or Amazon Athena workgroups.

D: Use AWS CloudFormation templates to automatically process the analytics workload. This option is also vague and does not specify how AWS CloudFormation templates are used to process the analytics workload. AWS CloudFormation is a service that lets you model and provision AWS resources using templates. You can use AWS CloudFormation templates to create and delete a Redshift provisioned cluster every month, or to create and configure other AWS resources, such as Amazon EMR, Amazon Athena, or Amazon Redshift Serverless. However, this option does not address the requirement of not managing the infrastructure manually, as the data engineer may still need to write and maintain the AWS CloudFormation templates, and to monitor the status and performance of the resources.

References:

- 1: Amazon Redshift Serverless
- 2: Amazon Redshift Data API
- 3: Amazon Step Functions
- 4: AWS CLI
- 5: AWS CloudFormation

質問 #66

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