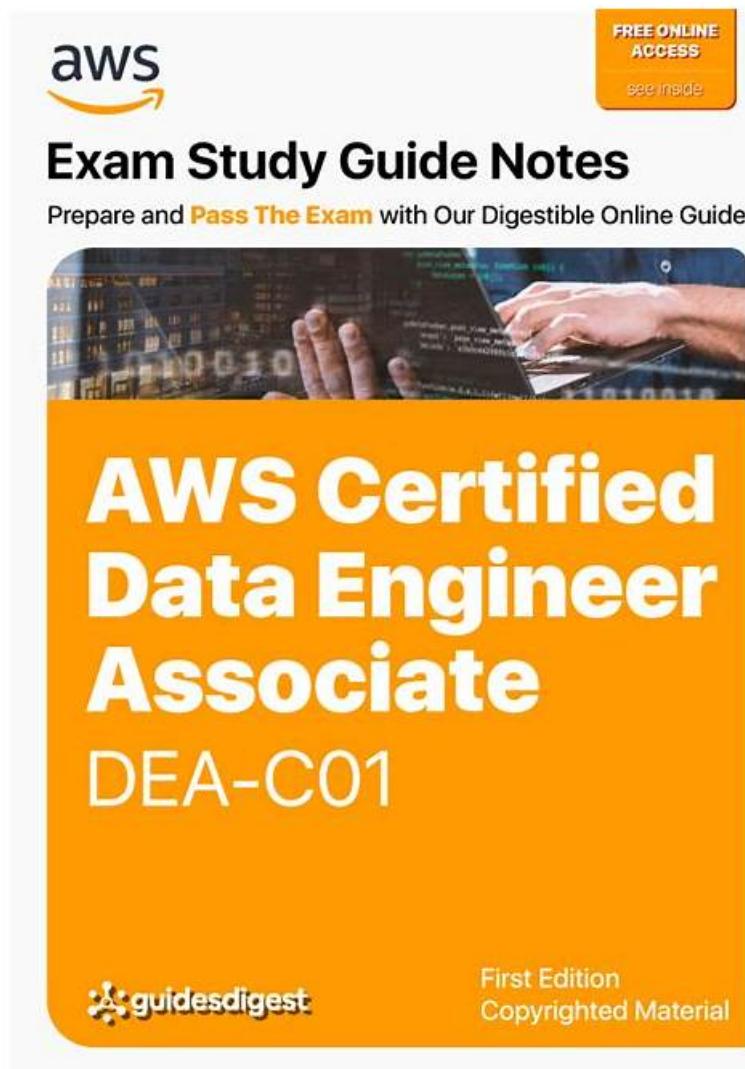


# Data-Engineer-Associate - Authoritative AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Valid Torrent



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**Data-Engineer-Associate Exam Question | Standard Data-Engineer-Associate Answers**

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## **Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q169-Q174):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 169**

A data engineer needs to deploy a complex pipeline. The stages of the pipeline must run scripts, but only fully managed and serverless services can be used.

- A. Deploy the script to EC2. Use EventBridge to schedule it.
- B. Deploy AWS Glue jobs and workflows. Use AWS Glue to run the jobs and workflows on a schedule.
- C. Use Amazon MWAA to build and schedule the pipeline.
- D. Use AWS Glue DataBrew and EventBridge to run on a schedule.

### **Answer: B**

Explanation:

AWS Glue is a fully managed and serverless ETL platform that supports scripts in PySpark or Python shell jobs.

Workflows in Glue orchestrate multiple job stages without infrastructure management.

"Use AWS Glue Workflows to build and orchestrate complex multi-stage ETL pipelines using serverless AWS Glue jobs."

- Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf This meets the "serverless only" and "runs scripts" requirements precisely.

### **NEW QUESTION # 170**

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 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.
- B. 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.
- 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: B**

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 anyinfrastructure. You can also use Athena to create and manage external tables that pointto 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 components<sup>6</sup>. 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 Catalog<sup>7</sup>. AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easy to prepare, clean, enrich, and move data between data stores<sup>8</sup>. 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 infrastructure<sup>9</sup>. 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 made<sup>6,7</sup>. AWS Glue charges you based on the compute time and the data processed by your ETL jobs<sup>8</sup>. Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads<sup>9</sup>. 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 capacity<sup>10</sup>. 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 SQL<sup>11</sup>. Redshift stored procedures are SQL statements that you can define and store in Amazon Redshift, and then call them by using the CALL command<sup>12</sup>. 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 cluster<sup>10</sup>. Amazon Redshift Spectrum charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries<sup>11</sup>. 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 servers<sup>13</sup>. 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 made<sup>6,7</sup>. AWS Lambda charges you based on the number of requests and the duration of your functions<sup>13</sup>. Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads<sup>9</sup>. 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?]
- \* AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 171

A data engineer needs to join data from multiple sources to perform a one-time analysis job. The data is stored in Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon S3.

Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Amazon Athena Federated Query to join the data from all data sources.
- B. Copy the data from DynamoDB, Amazon RDS, and Amazon Redshift into Amazon S3. Run Amazon Athena queries directly on the S3 files.
- C. Use Redshift Spectrum to query data from DynamoDB, Amazon RDS, and Amazon S3 directly from Redshift.
- D. Use an Amazon EMR provisioned cluster to read from all sources. Use Apache Spark to join the data and perform the analysis.

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Athena Federated Query is a feature that allows you to query data from multiple sources using standard SQL. You can use Athena Federated Query to join data from Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon S3, as well as other data sources such as MongoDB, Apache HBase, and Apache Kafka1. Athena Federated Query is a serverless and interactive service, meaning you do not need to provision or manage any infrastructure, and you only pay for the amount of data scanned by your queries. Athena Federated Query is the most cost-effective solution for performing a one-time analysis job on data from multiple sources, as it eliminates the need to copy or move data, and allows you to query data directly from the source.

The other options are not as cost-effective as Athena Federated Query, as they involve additional steps or costs. Option A requires you to provision and pay for an Amazon EMR cluster, which can be expensive and time-consuming for a one-time job. Option B requires you to copy or move data from DynamoDB, RDS, and Redshift to S3, which can incur additional costs for data transfer and storage, and also introduce latency and complexity. Option D requires you to have an existing Redshift cluster, which can be costly and may not be necessary for a one-time job. Option D also does not support querying data from RDS directly, so you would need to use Redshift Federated Query to access RDS data, which adds another layer of complexity2. Reference:

[Amazon Athena Federated Query](#)

[Redshift Spectrum vs Federated Query](#)

### NEW QUESTION # 172

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 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.
- B. 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.
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#### Answer: B

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 Python<sup>1</sup>. Amazon Athena also supports Apache Spark, an open-source distributed processing framework that can run large-scale data analytics applications across clusters of servers<sup>2</sup>. 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 metastore<sup>3</sup>. You can create Athena workgroups to separate query execution and resource allocation based on different criteria, such as users, teams, or applications<sup>4</sup>. You can share the schemas and tables in your Athena workgroup with other users or applications, such as Amazon QuickSight, for data visualization and analysis<sup>5</sup>.

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 idle<sup>1</sup>. 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 components<sup>6</sup>. 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 Catalog<sup>7</sup>. AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easy to prepare, clean, enrich, and move data between data stores<sup>8</sup>. 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 infrastructure<sup>9</sup>. 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 made<sup>6,7</sup>. AWS Glue charges you based on the compute time and the data processed by your ETL jobs<sup>8</sup>.

Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads<sup>9</sup>. 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 capacity<sup>10</sup>. 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 SQL<sup>11</sup>. Redshift stored procedures are SQL statements that you can define and store in Amazon Redshift, and then call them by using the CALL command<sup>12</sup>. 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 cluster<sup>10</sup>. Amazon Redshift Spectrum charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries<sup>11</sup>.

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 servers<sup>13</sup>. 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 made<sup>6,7</sup>. AWS Lambda charges you based on the number of requests and the duration of your functions<sup>13</sup>. Amazon Redshift Serverless charges you based on the amount of data scanned by your queries and the compute time used by your workloads<sup>9</sup>. 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?

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What is AWS Glue?

Amazon Redshift Serverless

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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?]

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

### NEW QUESTION # 173

A retail company stores data from a product lifecycle management (PLM) application in an on-premises MySQL database. The PLM application frequently updates the database when transactions occur.

The company wants to gather insights from the PLM application in near real time. The company wants to integrate the insights with other business datasets and to analyze the combined dataset by using an Amazon Redshift data warehouse.

The company has already established an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises infrastructure and AWS.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Run scheduled AWS DataSync tasks to synchronize data from the MySQL database. Set Amazon Redshift as the destination for the tasks.
- B. Run a full load plus CDC task in AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to continuously replicate the MySQL database changes. Set Amazon Redshift as the destination for the task.
- C. Run a scheduled AWS extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to get the MySQL database updates by using a Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connection. Set Amazon Redshift as the destination for the ETL job.
- D. Use the Amazon AppFlow SDK to build a custom connector for the MySQL database to continuously replicate the database changes. Set Amazon Redshift as the destination for the connector.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Problem Analysis:

The company needs near real-time replication of MySQL updates to Amazon Redshift.

Minimal development effort is required for this solution.

Key Considerations:

AWS DMS provides a full load + CDC (Change Data Capture) mode for continuous replication of database changes.

DMS integrates natively with both MySQL and Redshift, simplifying setup.

Solution Analysis:

Option A: AWS Glue Job

Glue is batch-oriented and does not support near real-time replication.

Option B: DMS with Full Load + CDC

Efficiently handles initial database load and continuous updates.

Requires minimal setup and operational overhead.

Option C: AppFlow SDK

AppFlow is not designed for database replication. Custom connectors increase development effort.

Option D: DataSync

DataSync is for file synchronization and not suitable for database updates.

Final Recommendation:

Use AWS DMS in full load + CDC mode for continuous replication.

AWS Database Migration Service Documentation

Setting Up DMS with Redshift

### NEW QUESTION # 174

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