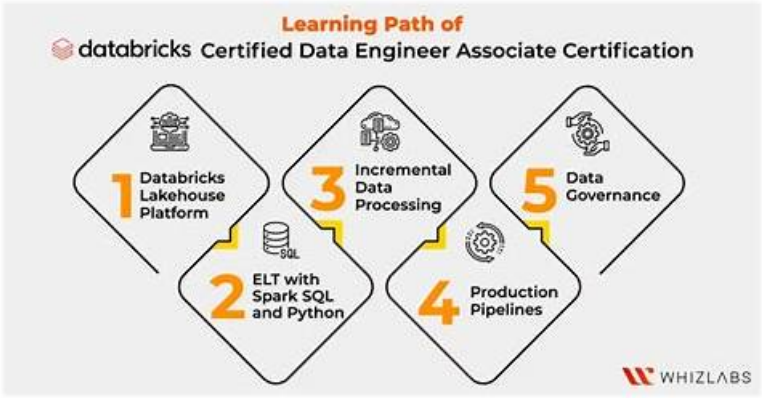
Data-Engineer-Associate日本語解説集、Data-Engineer-Associateソフトウエア



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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) 認定 Data-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q115-Q120):

質問 # 115
A company stores sensitive data in an Amazon Redshift table. The company needs to give specific users the ability to access the sensitive data. The company must not create duplication in the data.
Customer support users must be able to see the last four characters of the sensitive data. Audit users must be able to see the full value of the sensitive data. No other users can have the ability to access the sensitive information.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable metadata security on the Redshift cluster. Create IAM users and IAM roles for the customer support users and the audit users. Grant the IAM users and IAM roles permissions to view the metadata in the Redshift cluster.
- B. Create a dynamic data masking policy to allow access based on each user role. Create IAM roles that have specific access permissions. Attach the masking policy to the column that contains sensitive data.
- C. Create a row-level security policy to allow access based on each user role. Create IAM roles that have specific access permissions. Attach the security policy to the table.
- D. Create an AWS Glue job to redact the sensitive data and to load the data into a new Redshift table.

正解：B

解説：
Amazon Redshift supportsdynamic data masking, which enables you to limit sensitive data visibility to specific users and roles without duplicating the data. This approach supports showing only parts of a column's values (e.g., last four digits) and full visibility for authorized roles (e.g., auditors).
"With dynamic data masking, you can control how much sensitive data a user sees in query results without changing the data in the table."
-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf IAM roles are used to associate users with the appropriate masking rules, keeping security tight and avoiding the creation of duplicate data views or tables.

質問 # 116
A company is planning to use a provisioned Amazon EMR cluster that runs Apache Spark jobs to perform big data analysis. The company requires high reliability. A big data team must follow best practices for running cost-optimized and long-running workloads on Amazon EMR. The team must find a solution that will maintain the company's current level of performance.
Which combination of resources will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Amazon S3 as a persistent data store.
- B. Use x86-based instances for core nodes and task nodes.
- C. Use Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) as a persistent data store.
- D. Use Graviton instances for core nodes and task nodes.
- E. Use Spot Instances for all primary nodes.

正解：A、D

解説：
The best combination of resources to meet the requirements of high reliability, cost-optimization, and performance for running Apache Spark jobs on Amazon EMR is to use Amazon S3 as a persistent data store and Graviton instances for core nodes and task nodes.
Amazon S3 is a highly durable, scalable, and secure object storage service that can store any amount of data for a variety of use cases, including big data analytics1. Amazon S3 is a better choice than HDFS as a persistent data store for Amazon EMR, as it decouples the storage from the compute layer, allowing for more flexibility and cost-efficiency. Amazon S3 also supports data encryption, versioning, lifecycle management, and cross-region replication1. Amazon EMR integrates seamlessly with Amazon S3, using EMR File System (EMRFS) to access data stored in Amazon S3 buckets2. EMRFS also supports consistent view, which enables Amazon EMR to provide read-after-write consistency for Amazon S3 objects that are accessed through EMRFS2.
Graviton instances are powered by Arm-based AWS Graviton2 processors that deliver up to 40% better price performance over comparable current generation x86-based instances3. Graviton instances are ideal for running workloads that are CPU-bound, memory-bound, or network-bound, such as big data analytics, web servers, and open-source databases3. Graviton instances are compatible with Amazon EMR, and can be used for both core nodes and task nodes. Core nodes are responsible for running the data processing frameworks, such as Apache Spark, and storing data in HDFS or the local file system. Task nodes are optional nodes that can be added to a cluster to increase the processing power and throughput. By using Graviton instances for both core nodes and task nodes, you can achieve higher performance and lower cost than using x86-based instances.
Using Spot Instances for all primary nodes is not a good option, as it can compromise the reliability and availability of the cluster. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices, but they can be interrupted by EC2 with a two-minute notice when EC2 needs the capacity back. Primary nodes are the nodes that run the cluster software, such as Hadoop, Spark, Hive, and Hue, and are essential for the cluster operation. If a primary node is interrupted by EC2, the cluster will fail or become unstable. Therefore, it is recommended to use On-Demand Instances or Reserved Instances for primary nodes, and use Spot Instances only for task nodes that can tolerate interruptions.
References:
* Amazon S3 - Cloud Object Storage
* EMR File System (EMRFS)
* AWS Graviton2 Processor-Powered Amazon EC2 Instances

* [Plan and Configure EC2 Instances]
* [Amazon EC2 Spot Instances]
* [Best Practices for Amazon EMR]

質問 # 117
A data engineer must ingest a source of structured data that is in .csv format into an Amazon S3 data lake. The .csv files contain 15 columns. Data analysts need to run Amazon Athena queries on one or two columns of the dataset. The data analysts rarely query the entire file.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use an AWS Glue PySpark job to ingest the source data into the data lake in .csv format.
- B. Create an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to read from the .csv structured data source. Configure the job to write the data into the data lake in Apache Parquet format.
- C. Use an AWS Glue PySpark job to ingest the source data into the data lake in Apache Avro format.
- D. Create an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to read from the .csv structured data source. Configure the job to ingest the data into the data lake in JSON format.

正解：B

解説：
Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Athena supports various data formats, such as CSV, JSON, ORC, Avro, and Parquet. However, not all data formats are equally efficient for querying. Some data formats, such as CSV and JSON, are row-oriented, meaning that they store data as a sequence of records, each with the same fields. Row-oriented formats are suitable for loading and exporting data, but they are not optimal for analytical queries that often access only a subset of columns. Row-oriented formats also do not support compression or encoding techniques that can reduce the data size and improve the query performance.
On the other hand, some data formats, such as ORC and Parquet, are column-oriented, meaning that they store data as a collection of columns, each with a specific data type. Column-oriented formats are ideal for analytical queries that often filter, aggregate, or join data by columns. Column-oriented formats also support compression and encoding techniques that can reduce the data size and improve the query performance. For example, Parquet supports dictionary encoding, which replaces repeated values with numeric codes, and run-length encoding, which replaces consecutive identical values with a single value and a count. Parquet also supports various compression algorithms, such as Snappy, GZIP, and ZSTD, that can further reduce the data size and improve the query performance.
Therefore, creating an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to read from the .csv structured data source and writing the data into the data lake in Apache Parquet format will meet the requirements most cost-effectively. AWS Glue is a fully managed service that provides a serverless data integration platform for data preparation, data cataloging, and data loading. AWS Glue ETL jobs allow you to transform and load data from various sources into various targets, using either a graphical interface (AWS Glue Studio) or a code-based interface (AWS Glue console or AWS Glue API). By using AWS Glue ETL jobs, you can easily convert the data from CSV to Parquet format, without having to write or manage any code. Parquet is a column-oriented format that allows Athena to scan only the relevant columns and skip the rest, reducing the amount of data read from S3. This solution will also reduce the cost of Athena queries, as Athena charges based on the amount of data scanned from S3.
The other options are not as cost-effective as creating an AWS Glue ETL job to write the data into the data lake in Parquet format. Using an AWS Glue PySpark job to ingest the source data into the data lake in .csv format will not improve the query performance or reduce the query cost, as .csv is a row-oriented format that does not support columnar access or compression. Creating an AWS Glue ETL job to ingest the data into the data lake in JSON format will not improve the query performance or reduce the query cost, as JSON is also a row-oriented format that does not support columnar access or compression. Using an AWS Glue PySpark job to ingest the source data into the data lake in Apache Avro format will improve the query performance, as Avro is a column-oriented format that supports compression and encoding, but it will require more operational effort, as you will need to write and maintain PySpark code to convert the data from CSV to Avro format. Reference:
Amazon Athena
Choosing the Right Data Format
AWS Glue
[AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide], Chapter 5: Data Analysis and Visualization, Section 5.1: Amazon Athena

質問 # 118
A data engineer needs to onboard a new data producer into AWS. The data producer needs to migrate data products to AWS.
The data producer maintains many data pipelines that support a business application. Each pipeline must have service accounts and

their corresponding credentials. The data engineer must establish a secure connection from the data producer's on-premises data center to AWS. The data engineer must not use the public internet to transfer data from an on-premises data center to AWS.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Direct Connect connection to the on-premises data center. Store the service account credentials in AWS Secrets manager.
- B. Instruct the new data producer to create Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to store the code base of the application. Create security groups in a public subnet that allow connections only to the on-premises data center.
- C. Create an AWS Direct Connect connection to the on-premises data center. Store the application keys in AWS Secrets Manager. Create Amazon S3 buckets that contain resigned URLS that have one-day expiration dates.
- D. Create a security group in a public subnet. Configure the security group to allow only connections from the CIDR blocks that correspond to the data producer. Create Amazon S3 buckets than contain presigned URLS that have one-day expiration dates.

正解：A

解説：
For secure migration of data from an on-premises data center to AWS without using the public internet, AWS Direct Connect is the most secure and reliable method. Using Secrets Manager to store service account credentials ensures that the credentials are managed securely with automatic rotation.
AWS Direct Connect:
Direct Connect establishes a dedicated, private connection between the on-premises data center and AWS, avoiding the public internet. This is ideal for secure, high-speed data transfers.
Reference:
AWS Secrets Manager:
Secrets Manager securely stores and rotates service account credentials, reducing operational overhead while ensuring security.
Alternatives Considered:
A (ECS with security groups): This does not address the need for a secure, private connection from the on-premises data center.
C (Public subnet with presigned URLs): This involves using the public internet, which does not meet the requirement.
D (Direct Connect with presigned URLs): While Direct Connect is correct, presigned URLs with short expiration dates are unnecessary for this use case.
AWS Direct Connect Documentation
AWS Secrets Manager Documentation

質問 # 119
A company uses Amazon Redshift as its data warehouse. Data encoding is applied to the existing tables of the data warehouse. A data engineer discovers that the compression encoding applied to some of the tables is not the best fit for the data.
The data engineer needs to improve the data encoding for the tables that have sub-optimal encoding.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Run the ANALYZE command against the identified tables. Manually update the compression encoding of columns based on the output of the command.
- B. Run the ANALYZE COMPRESSION command against the identified tables. Manually update the compression encoding of columns based on the output of the command.
- C. Run the VACUUM REINDEX command against the identified tables.
- D. Run the VACUUM RECLUSTER command against the identified tables.

正解：B

解説：
To improve data encoding for Amazon Redshift tables where sub-optimal encoding has been applied, the correct approach is to analyze the table to determine the optimal encoding based on the data distribution and characteristics.
* Option B: Run the ANALYZE COMPRESSION command against the identified tables.
Manually update the compression encoding of columns based on the output of the command.The ANALYZE COMPRESSION command in Amazon Redshift analyzes the columnar data and suggests the best compression encoding for each column. The output provides recommendations for changing the current encoding to improve storage efficiency and query performance. After analyzing, you can manually apply the recommended encoding to the columns.
* Option A (ANALYZE command) is incorrect because it is primarily used to update statistics on tables, not to analyze or suggest compression encoding.

* Options C and D (VACUUM commands) deal with reclaiming disk space and reorganizing data, not optimizing compression encoding.
References:
* Amazon Redshift ANALYZE COMPRESSION Command

質問 # 120
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