Data-Engineer-Associate復習時間、Data-Engineer-Associate復習問題集

もしあなたはまだ合格のためにAmazon Data-Engineer-Associateに大量の貴重な時間とエネルギーをかかって一生懸命準備し、Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate「AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01)」認証試験に合格するの近道が分からなくって、今はXhs1991が有効なAmazon Data-Engineer-Associate認定試験の合格の方法を提供して、君は半分の労力で倍の成果を取るの与えています。

数年間でのIT認定試験資料向けの研究分析によって、我々社はこの業界のリーダーにだんだんなっています。弊社のチームは開発される問題集はとても全面で、受験生をAmazon Data-Engineer-Associate試験に合格するのを良く助けます。周知のように、Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate資格認定があれば、IT業界での発展はより簡単になります。

>> Data-Engineer-Associate復習時間 <<

Data-Engineer-Associate復習問題集、Data-Engineer-Associate技術試験

AmazonのData-Engineer-Associate認証試験を選んだ人々が一層多くなります。Data-Engineer-Associate試験がユニバーサルになりましたから、あなたはXhs1991 のAmazonのData-Engineer-Associate試験問題と解答￥を利用したらきっと試験に合格するができます。それに、あなたに極大な便利と快適をもたらせます。実践の検査に何度も合格したこのサイトは試験問題と解答を提供しています。皆様が知っているように、Xhs1991はAmazonのData-Engineer-Associate試験問題と解答を提供している専門的なサイトです。

Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) 認定 Data-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q144-Q149):

質問 # 144

A data engineer needs to create a new empty table in Amazon Athena that has the same schema as an existing table named old-table.

Which SQL statement should the data engineer use to meet this requirement?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

正解：D

解説：
Problem Analysis:

The goal is to create a new empty table in Athena with the same schema as an existing table (old_table).
The solution must avoid copying any data.
Key Considerations:
CREATE TABLE AS (CTAS) is commonly used in Athena for creating new tables based on an existing table.
Adding the WITH NO DATA clause ensures only the schema is copied, without transferring any data.
Solution Analysis:
Option A: Copies both schema and data. Does not meet the requirement for an empty table.
Option B: Inserts data into an existing table, which does not create a new table.
Option C: Creates an empty table but does not copy the schema.
Option D: Creates a new table with the same schema and ensures it is empty by using WITH NO DATA.
Final Recommendation:
Use D. CREATE TABLE new_table AS (SELECT * FROM old_table) WITH NO DATA to create an empty table with the same schema.
Athena CTAS Queries
CREATE TABLE Statement in Athena

質問 # 145

A company has a frontend ReactJS website that uses Amazon API Gateway to invoke REST APIs. The APIs perform the functionality of the website. A data engineer needs to write a Python script that can be occasionally invoked through API Gateway. The code must return results to API Gateway.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Deploy a custom Python script on an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster.
- B. Deploy a custom Python script that can integrate with API Gateway on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS).
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function. Ensure that the function is warm by scheduling an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function every 5 minutes by using mock events.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda Python function with provisioned concurrency.

正解： D

解説：
AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You can use Lambda to create functions that perform custom logic and integrate with other AWS services, such as API Gateway. Lambda automatically scales your application by running code in response to each trigger. You pay only for the compute time you consume1.
Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that allows you to run and scale containerized applications on AWS. You can use ECS to deploy, manage, and scale Docker containers using either Amazon EC2 instances or AWS Fargate, a serverless compute engine for containers2.
Amazon EKS is a fully managed Kubernetes service that allows you to run Kubernetes clusters on AWS without needing to install, operate, or maintain your own Kubernetes control plane. You can use EKS to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications using Kubernetes on AWS3.
The solution that meets the requirements with the least operational overhead is to create an AWS Lambda Python function with provisioned concurrency. This solution has the following advantages:
* It does not require you to provision, manage, or scale any servers or clusters, as Lambda handles all the infrastructure for you. This reduces the operational complexity and cost of running your code.
* It allows you to write your Python script as a Lambda function and integrate it with API Gateway using a simple configuration. API Gateway can invoke your Lambda function synchronously or asynchronously, and return the results to the frontend website.
* It ensures that your Lambda function is ready to respond to API requests without any cold start delays, by using provisioned concurrency. Provisioned concurrency is a feature that keeps your function initialized and hyper-ready to respond in double-digit milliseconds. You can specify the number of concurrent executions that you want to provision for your function.
Option A is incorrect because it requires you to deploy a custom Python script on an Amazon ECS cluster.
This solution has the following disadvantages:
* It requires you to provision, manage, and scale your own ECS cluster, either using EC2 instances or Fargate. This increases the operational complexity and cost of running your code.
* It requires you to package your Python script as a Docker container image and store it in a container registry, such as Amazon ECR or Docker Hub. This adds an extra step to your deployment process.
* It requires you to configure your ECS cluster to integrate with API Gateway, either using an Application Load Balancer or a Network Load Balancer. This adds another layer of complexity to your architecture.
Option C is incorrect because it requires you to deploy a custom Python script that can integrate with API Gateway on Amazon EKS. This solution has the following disadvantages:

* It requires you to provision, manage, and scale your own EKS cluster, either using EC2 instances or Fargate. This increases the operational complexity and cost of running your code.
* It requires you to package your Python script as a Docker container image and store it in a container registry, such as Amazon ECR or Docker Hub. This adds an extra step to your deployment process.
* It requires you to configure your EKS cluster to integrate with API Gateway, either using an Application Load Balancer, a Network Load Balancer, or a service of type LoadBalancer. This adds another layer of complexity to your architecture.
Option D is incorrect because it requires you to create an AWS Lambda function and ensure that the function is warm by scheduling an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function every 5 minutes by using mock events. This solution has the following disadvantages:
* It does not guarantee that your Lambda function will always be warm, as Lambda may scale down your function if it does not receive any requests for a long period of time. This may cause cold start delays when your function is invoked by API Gateway.
* It incurs unnecessary costs, as you pay for the compute time of your Lambda function every time it is invoked by the EventBridge rule, even if it does not perform any useful work1.
:
1: AWS Lambda - Features
2: Amazon Elastic Container Service - Features
3: Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service - Features
[4]: Building API Gateway REST API with Lambda integration - Amazon API Gateway
[5]: Improving latency with Provisioned Concurrency - AWS Lambda
[6]: Integrating Amazon ECS with Amazon API Gateway - Amazon Elastic Container Service
[7]: Integrating Amazon EKS with Amazon API Gateway - Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
[8]: Managing concurrency for a Lambda function - AWS Lambda

質問 # 146
A company uses an Amazon Redshift cluster as a data warehouse that is shared across two departments. To comply with a security policy, each department must have unique access permissions.
Department A must have access to tables and views for Department A. Department B must have access to tables and views for Department B.
The company often runs SQL queries that use objects from both departments in one query.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Group tables and views for each department into dedicated schemas. Manage permissions at the schema level.
- B. Update the names of the tables and views to follow a naming convention that contains the department names. Manage permissions based on the new naming convention.
- C. Create an IAM user group for each department. Use identity-based IAM policies to grant table and view permissions based on the IAM user group.
- D. Group tables and views for each department into dedicated databases. Manage permissions at the database level.

正解：A

質問 # 147
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

正解：C

解説：
Option A is the most operationally efficient way to meet the requirements because it minimizes the number of steps and services involved in the data export process. AWS Glue is a fully managed service that can extract, transform, and load (ETL) data from various sources to various destinations, including Amazon S3. AWS Glue can also convert data to different formats, such as Parquet, which is a columnar storage format that is optimized for analytics. By creating a view in the SQL Server databases that contains the required data elements, the AWS Glue job can select the data directly from the view without having to perform any joins or transformations on the source data. The AWS Glue job can then transfer the data in Parquet format to an S3 bucket and run on a daily schedule.
Option B is not operationally efficient because it involves multiple steps and services to export the data. SQL Server Agent is a tool that can run scheduled tasks on SQL Server databases, such as executing SQL queries.
However, SQL Server Agent cannot directly export data to S3, so the query output must be saved as .csv objects on the EC2 instance. Then, an S3 event must be configured to trigger an AWS Lambda function that can transform the .csv objects to Parquet format and upload them to S3. This option adds complexity and latency to the data export process and requires additional resources and configuration.
Option C is not operationally efficient because it introduces an unnecessary step of running an AWS Glue crawler to read the view. An AWS Glue crawler is a service that can scan data sources and create metadata tables in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. The Data Catalog is a central repository that stores information about the data sources, such as schema, format, and location. However, in this scenario, the schema and format of the data elements are already known and fixed, so there is no need to run a crawler to discover them. The AWS Glue job can directly select the data from the view without using the Data Catalog. Running a crawler adds extra time and cost to the data export process.
Option D is not operationally efficient because it requires custom code and configuration to query the databases and transform the data. An AWS Lambda function is a service that can run code in response to events or triggers, such as Amazon EventBridge.
Amazon EventBridge is a service that can connect applications and services with event sources, such as schedules, and route them to targets, such as Lambda functions. However, in this scenario, using a Lambda function to query the databases and transform the data is not the best option because it requires writing and maintaining code that uses JDBC to connect to the SQL Server databases, retrieve the required data, convert the data to Parquet format, and transfer the data to S3.
This option also has limitations on the execution time, memory, and concurrency of the Lambda function, which may affect the performance and reliability of the data export process.
:
AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide
AWS Glue Documentation
Working with Views in AWS Glue
Converting to Columnar Formats

質問 #148
A company uses Amazon S3 to store data and Amazon QuickSight to create visualizations.
The company has an S3 bucket in an AWS account named Hub-Account. The S3 bucket is encrypted by an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. The company's QuickSight instance is in a separate account named BI-Account The company updates the S3 bucket policy to grant access to the QuickSight service role. The company wants to enable cross-account access to allow QuickSight to interact with the S3 bucket.
Which combination of steps will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the S3 bucket with the BI-Account account.
- B. Add an IAM policy to the QuickSight service role to give QuickSight access to the KMS key that encrypts the S3 bucket.
- C. Add the KMS key as a resource that the QuickSight service role can access.
- D. Use the existing AWS KMS key to encrypt connections from QuickSight to the S3 bucket.
- E. Add the 53 bucket as a resource that the QuickSight service role can access.

正解：B、C

解説：
Problem Analysis:
The company needs cross-account access to allow QuickSight in BI-Account to interact with an S3 bucket in Hub-Account.
The bucket is encrypted with an AWS KMS key.
Appropriate permissions must be set for both S3 access and KMS decryption.
Key Considerations:

QuickSight requires IAM permissions to access S3 data and decrypt files using the KMS key. Both S3 and KMS permissions need to be properly configured across accounts.

Solution Analysis:

Option A: Use Existing KMS Key for Encryption

While the existing KMS key is used for encryption, it must also grant decryption permissions to QuickSight.

Option B: Add S3 Bucket to QuickSight Role

Granting S3 bucket access to the QuickSight service role is necessary for cross-account access.

Option C: AWS RAM for Bucket Sharing

AWS RAM is not required; bucket policies and IAM roles suffice for granting cross-account access.

Option D: IAM Policy for KMS Access

QuickSight's service role in BI-Account needs explicit permissions to use the KMS key for decryption.

Option E: Add KMS Key as Resource for Role

The KMS key must explicitly list the QuickSight role as an entity that can access it.

Implementation Steps:

S3 Bucket Policy in Hub-Account:

Add a policy to the S3 bucket granting the QuickSight service role access:

```json
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": { "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<BI-Account-ID>:role/service-role/QuickSightRole" },
"Action": "s3:GetObject",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::<Bucket-Name>/*"
}
]
}
```

KMS Key Policy in Hub-Account:

Add permissions for the QuickSight role:

```json
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": { "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<BI-Account-ID>:role/service-role/QuickSightRole" },
"Action": [
"kms:Decrypt",
"kms:DescribeKey"
],
"Resource": "*"
}
]
}
```

IAM Policy for QuickSight Role in BI-Account:

Attach the following policy to the QuickSight service role:

```json
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": [
"s3:GetObject",
"kms:Decrypt"
],
"Resource": [
"arn:aws:s3:::<Bucket-Name>/*",
"arn:aws:kms:<region>:<Hub-Account-ID>:key/<KMS-Key-ID>"
]
}
]
```

}
Reference:
Setting Up Cross-Account S3 Access
AWS KMS Key Policy Examples
Amazon QuickSight Cross-Account Access

質問＃149
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Amazonの Data-Engineer-Associate 認定試験を受験するあなたは、試験に合格する自信を持たないですか。それでも恐れることはありません。Xhs1991は Data-Engineer-Associate 認定試験に対する最高な問題集を提供してあげますから。Xhs1991の Data-Engineer-Associate 問題集は最新で最全面的な資料ですから、きっと試験に受かる勇気と自信を与えられます。これは多くの受験生に証明された事実です。

Data-Engineer-Associate復習問題集：https://www.xhs1991.com/Data-Engineer-Associate.html

Amazon特別で適切に設計されたData-Engineer-Associate試験資料を所有しているだけでなく、想像を超えた幅広いサービスを提供できるため、人気があります、Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate復習時間 現在の仕事と現在の生活に飽きていますか、Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate復習時間 電子設備はコンピュータよりも持ち運びが容易です、Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate復習時間 あなたは混乱しており、自分自身を簡単に改善したいと思っています、Data-Engineer-Associate認証資格はIT業界の中で含金度高い試験で、JPshikenがData-Engineer-Associate試験について対応性的な訓練を提供しており、あなたの試験成功を助けることができます、Amazonはコンテンツだけでなくディスプレイでも、Data-Engineer-Associateテスト準備の設計に最新のテクノロジーを適用しました。

春夜は我慢強いな 笑っているけれど、どことなく悔しそうな感じだ、そんなに動揺するほど嬉しいのか 好きだなどという言葉を、影浦が、あの影浦仁の口が放つとは思わなかった、Amazon特別で適切に設計されたData-Engineer-Associate試験資料を所有しているだけでなく、想像を超えた幅広いサービスを提供できるため、人気があります。

Amazonの Data-Engineer-Associate の試験問題集が登場します

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