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## Free PDF Quiz 2025 Valid Amazon Data-Engineer-Associate: AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Trustworthy Dumps

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## Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q163-Q168):

### NEW QUESTION # 163

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 AWS CloudFormation templates to automatically process the analytics workload.
- D. 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.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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 functions<sup>12</sup>.

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.

Reference:

1: Amazon Redshift Serverless

2: Amazon Redshift Data API

: Amazon Step Functions

: AWS CLI

: AWS CloudFormation

### NEW QUESTION # 164

A retail company is expanding its operations globally. The company needs to use Amazon QuickSight to accurately calculate currency exchange rates for financial reports. The company has an existing dashboard that includes a visual that is based on an analysis of a dataset that contains global currency values and exchange rates.

A data engineer needs to ensure that exchange rates are calculated with a precision of four decimal places. The calculations must be precomputed. The data engineer must materialize results in QuickSight super-fast, parallel, in-memory calculation engine (SPICE).

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Define and create the calculated field in the dashboard.
- **B. Define and create the calculated field in the dataset.**
- C. Define and create the calculated field in the visual.

- D. Define and create the calculated field in the analysis.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 165

A mobile gaming company wants to capture data from its gaming app. The company wants to make the data available to three internal consumers of the data. The data records are approximately 20 KB in size.

The company wants to achieve optimal throughput from each device that runs the gaming app. Additionally, the company wants to develop an application to process data streams. The stream-processing application must have dedicated throughput for each internal consumer.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the mobile app to use the Amazon Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) to send data to Amazon Data Firehose. Use the enhanced fan-out feature with a stream for each internal consumer.
- **B. Configure the mobile app to call the PutRecords API operation to send data to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Use the enhanced fan-out feature with a stream for each internal consumer.**
- C. Configure the mobile app to call the PutRecordBatch API operation to send data to Amazon Data Firehose. Submit an AWS Support case to turn on dedicated throughput for the company's AWS account. Allow each internal consumer to access the stream.
- D. Configure the mobile app to call the PutRecords API operation to send data to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Host the stream-processing application for each internal consumer on Amazon EC2 instances. Configure auto scaling for the EC2 instances.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Problem Analysis:

\* Input Requirements: Gaming app generates approximately 20 KB data records, which must be ingested and made available to three internal consumers with dedicated throughput.

\* Key Requirements:

\* High throughput for ingestion from each device.

\* Dedicated processing bandwidth for each consumer.

\* Key Considerations:

\* Amazon Kinesis Data Streams supports high-throughput ingestion with PutRecords API for batch writes.

\* The Enhanced Fan-Out feature provides dedicated throughput to each consumer, avoiding bandwidth contention.

\* This solution avoids bottlenecks and ensures optimal throughput for the gaming application and consumers.

\* Solution Analysis:

\* Option A: Kinesis Data Streams + Enhanced Fan-Out

\* PutRecords API is designed for batch writes, improving ingestion performance.

\* Enhanced Fan-Out allows each consumer to process the stream independently with dedicated throughput.

\* Option B: Data Firehose + Dedicated Throughput Request

\* Firehose is not designed for real-time stream processing or fan-out. It delivers data to destinations like S3, Redshift, or OpenSearch, not multiple independent consumers.

\* Option C: Data Firehose + Enhanced Fan-Out

\* Firehose does not support enhanced fan-out. This option is invalid.

\* Option D: Kinesis Data Streams + EC2 Instances

\* Hosting stream-processing applications on EC2 increases operational overhead compared to native enhanced fan-out.

\* Final Recommendation:

\* Use Kinesis Data Streams with Enhanced Fan-Out for high-throughput ingestion and dedicated consumer bandwidth.

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Kinesis Data Streams Enhanced Fan-Out

PutRecords API for Batch Writes

#### NEW QUESTION # 166

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. 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.
- **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 .csv format.
- D. Use an AWS Glue PySpark job to ingest the source data into the data lake in Apache Avro format.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

## NEW QUESTION # 167

A company wants to analyze sales records that the company stores in a MySQL database. The company wants to correlate the records with sales opportunities identified by Salesforce.

The company receives 2 GB of sales records every day. The company has 100 GB of identified sales opportunities. A data engineer needs to develop a process that will analyze and correlate sales records and sales opportunities. The process must run once each night.

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

- A. Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch sales opportunities from Salesforce. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to fetch sales records from the MySQL database. Use Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink to correlate the datasets. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the process.
- B. Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch sales opportunities from Salesforce. Use AWS Glue to fetch sales records from the MySQL database. Correlate the sales records with the sales opportunities. Use Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) to orchestrate the process.
- **C. Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch sales opportunities from Salesforce. Use AWS Glue to fetch sales records from the**

MySQL database. Correlate the sales records with sales opportunities. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the process.

- D. Use Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) to fetch both datasets. Use AWS Lambda functions to correlate the datasets. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the process.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Problem Analysis:

\* The company processes 2 GB of daily sales records and 100 GB of Salesforce sales opportunities.

\* The goal is to analyze and correlate the two datasets with low operational overhead.

\* The process must run once nightly.

\* Key Considerations:

\* Amazon AppFlow simplifies data integration with Salesforce.

\* AWS Glue can extract data from MySQL and perform ETL operations.

\* Step Functions can orchestrate workflows with minimal manual intervention.

\* Apache Airflow and Flink add complexity, which conflicts with the requirement for low operational overhead.

\* Solution Analysis:

\* Option A: MWAA + Lambda + Step Functions

\* Requires custom Lambda code for dataset correlation, increasing development and operational complexity.

\* Option B: AppFlow + Glue + MWAA

\* MWAA adds orchestration overhead compared to the simpler Step Functions.

\* Option C: AppFlow + Glue + Step Functions

\* AppFlow fetches Salesforce data, Glue extracts MySQL data, and Step Functions orchestrate the entire process.

\* Minimal setup and operational overhead, making it the best choice.

\* Option D: AppFlow + Kinesis + Flink + Step Functions

\* Using Kinesis and Flink for batch processing introduces unnecessary complexity.

\* Final Recommendation:

\* Use Amazon AppFlow to fetch Salesforce data, AWS Glue to process MySQL data, and Step Functions for orchestration.

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Amazon AppFlow Overview

AWS Glue ETL Documentation

AWS Step Functions

## NEW QUESTION # 168

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