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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150
A media company wants to improve a system that recommends media content to customer based on user behavior and preferences. To improve the recommendation system, the company needs to incorporate insights from third-party datasets into the company's existing analytics platform.
The company wants to minimize the effort and time required to incorporate third-party datasets.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS CodeCommit repositories.
- C. Use API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS Data Exchange.
- D. Use API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Data Exchange is a service that makes it easy to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the cloud.
It provides a secure and reliable way to access and integrate data from various sources, such as data providers, public datasets, or AWS services. Using AWS Data Exchange, you can browse and subscribe to data products that suit your needs, and then use API calls or the AWS Management Console to export the data to Amazon S3, where you can use it with your existing analytics platform. This solution minimizes the effort and time required to incorporate third-party datasets, as you do not need to set up and manage data pipelines, storage, or access controls. You also benefit from the data quality and freshness provided by the data providers, who can update their data products as frequently as needed12.
The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:
* B. Use API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS. This option is vague and does not specify which AWS service or feature is used to access and integrate third-party datasets. AWS offers a variety of services and features that can help with data ingestion, processing, and analysis, but not all of them are suitable for the given scenario. For example, AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that can help you discover, prepare, and combine data from various sources, but it requires you to create and run data extraction, transformation, and loading (ETL) jobs, which can add operational overhead3.
* C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS CodeCommit repositories. This option is not feasible, as AWS CodeCommit is a source control service that hosts secure Git-based repositories, not a data source that can be accessed by Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that enables you to capture, process, and analyze data streams in real time, such as clickstream data, application logs, or IoT telemetry. It does not support accessing and integrating data from AWS CodeCommit repositories, which are meant for storing and managing code, not data .
* D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). This option is also not feasible, as Amazon ECR is a fully managed container registry service that stores, manages, and deploys container images, not a data source that can be accessed by Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams does not support accessing and integrating data from Amazon ECR, which is meant for storing and managing container images, not data .
References:
* 1: AWS Data Exchange User Guide
* 2: AWS Data Exchange FAQs
* 3: AWS Glue Developer Guide
* : AWS CodeCommit User Guide
* : Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide
* : Amazon Elastic Container Registry User Guide
* : Build a Continuous Delivery Pipeline for Your Container Images with Amazon ECR as Source

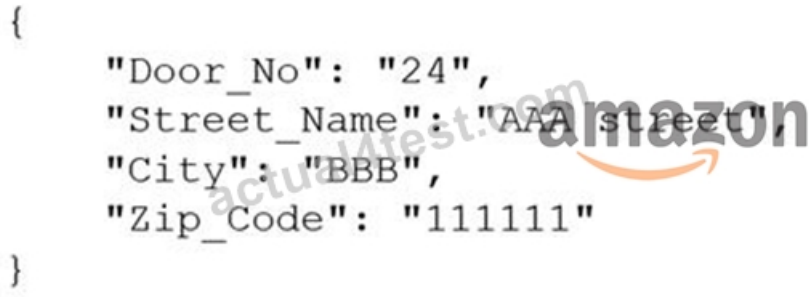
NEW QUESTION # 151
A data engineer needs to create an empty copy of an existing table in Amazon Athena to perform data processing tasks. The existing table in Athena contains 1,000 rows.
Which query will meet this requirement?

- A. CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table WITH NO DATA;
- B. CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table WHERE 1=1;
- C. CREATE TABLE new_table LIKE old_table;
- D. CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table;

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Amazon Athena, you can use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT with WITH NO DATA to create an empty copy of an existing table's schema:
"The query CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table WITH NO DATA; creates a new table with the same schema but without copying over the data."
-Ace the AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate Certification - version 2 - apple.pdf This is the most efficient way to create an empty version of the existing table.

NEW QUESTION # 152
A company receives .csv files that contain physical address data. The data is in columns that have the following names: Door_No, Street_Name, City, and Zip_Code. The company wants to create a single column to store these values in the following format:



Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST coding effort?

- A. Write a Lambda function in Python to read the files. Use the Python data dictionary type to create the new column.
- B. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to read the files. Use the NEST TO MAP transformation to create the new column.
- C. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to read the files. Use the NEST TO ARRAY transformation to create the new column.
- D. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to read the files. Use the PIVOT transformation to create the new column.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The NEST TO MAP transformation allows you to combine multiple columns into a single column that contains a JSON object with key-value pairs. This is the easiest way to achieve the desired format for the physical address data, as you can simply select the columns to nest and specify the keys for each column. The NEST TO ARRAY transformation creates a single column that contains an array of values, which is not the same as the JSON object format. The PIVOT transformation reshapes the data by creating new columns from unique values in a selected column, which is not applicable for this use case. Writing a Lambda function in Python requires more coding effort than using AWS Glue DataBrew, which provides a visual and interactive interface for data transformations. References:
* 7 most common data preparation transformations in AWS Glue DataBrew (Section: Nesting and unnesting columns)
* NEST TO MAP - AWS Glue DataBrew (Section: Syntax)

NEW QUESTION # 153
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 COMPRESSION command against the identified tables. Manually update the compression encoding of columns based on the output of the command.
- B. Run the VACUUM REINDEX command against the identified tables.
- C. Run the VACUUM RECLUSTER command against the identified tables.
- D. Run the ANALYZE command against the identified tables. Manually update the compression encoding of columns based on the output of the command.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B is correct because ANALYZE COMPRESSION is the Amazon Redshift command specifically used to evaluate existing table data and recommend better compression encodings for columns. AWS states that ANALYZE COMPRESSION performs compression analysis and produces a report with the suggested compression encoding for the tables analyzed. AWS also states that when you already have data in an existing table, you can use ANALYZE COMPRESSION to view the recommended encodings for that table.
Option A is incorrect because the standard ANALYZE command updates optimizer statistics; it does not recommend column compression settings. Options C and D are vacuum operations related to sorting, reclaiming space, or clustering behavior, not choosing better compression encodings. AWS also notes that Redshift supports automatic encoding management with ENCODE AUTO, but when the question asks how to improve encoding for existing suboptimal tables, the direct diagnostic command is ANALYZE COMPRESSION.
Also, once you finish this review set, consider using the Djamgatech App for deeper DEA-C01 prep and practice tests: iOS, Web, Android, and Microsoft Store editions are available. For job opportunities related to Data Engineering certification, a strong platform to use is LinkedIn Jobs.

NEW QUESTION # 154
A data engineer is using Amazon QuickSight to build a dashboard to report a company's revenue in multiple AWS Regions. The data engineer wants the dashboard to display the total revenue for a Region, regardless of the drill-down levels shown in the visual. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a level-aware calculation - aggregate (LAC-A) function.
- B. Create a simple calculated field.
- C. Create a level-aware calculation - window (LAC-W) function.
- D. Create a table calculation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C (LAC-A) is the correct choice because the requirement is to always show the Region-level total even when the visual is drilled down into lower levels (for example, country # city # store). A simple calculated field (Option B) is computed at the row level and then aggregated by the visual, so it will change as the drill-down changes the grain. A table calculation (Option A) is evaluated based on the current visual layout and can vary with the fields placed in the visual, which makes it unreliable for enforcing a fixed "Region total regardless of drill-down."
A level-aware calculation (aggregate) is specifically intended to "lock" an aggregation to a chosen dimensional level (here: Region). That means you can compute revenue aggregated at the Region level and reuse that value across lower drill levels without it recalculating at city/store granularity. A window LAC (LAC-W) is primarily for windowed analytics (running totals, period-over-period, rank, moving averages) over a partition/order, not for enforcing a fixed dimensional aggregation level.
Therefore, LAC-A best matches the requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 155
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