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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q262-Q267):

NEW QUESTION # 262

A company has a data lake in Amazon S3. The company collects AWS CloudTrail logs for multiple applications. The company stores the logs in the data lake, catalogs the logs in AWS Glue, and partitions the logs based on the year. The company uses Amazon Athena to analyze the logs.

Recently, customers reported that a query on one of the Athena tables did not return any data. A data engineer must resolve the

issue.

Which combination of troubleshooting steps should the data engineer take? (Select TWO.)

- A. Delete and recreate the problematic Athena table.
- **B. Confirm that Athena is pointing to the correct Amazon S3 location.**
- C. Restart Athena.
- D. Increase the query timeout duration.
- **E. Use the MSCK REPAIR TABLE command.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The problem likely arises from Athena not being able to read from the correct S3 location or missing partitions. The two most relevant troubleshooting steps involve checking the S3 location and repairing the table metadata.

* A. Confirm that Athena is pointing to the correct Amazon S3 location:

* One of the most common issues with missing data in Athena queries is that the query is pointed to an incorrect or outdated S3 location. Checking the S3 path ensures Athena is querying the correct data.

NEW QUESTION # 263

A financial company recently added more features to its mobile app. The new features required the company to create a new topic in an existing Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) cluster.

A few days after the company added the new topic, Amazon CloudWatch raised an alarm on the RootDiskUsed metric for the MSK cluster.

How should the company address the CloudWatch alarm?

- A. Specify the Target-Volume-in-GiB parameter for the existing topic.
- B. Update the MSK broker instance to a larger instance type. Restart the MSK cluster.
- **C. Expand the storage of the MSK broker. Configure the MSK cluster storage to expand automatically.**
- D. Expand the storage of the Apache ZooKeeper nodes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The RootDiskUsed metric for the MSK cluster indicates that the storage on the broker is reaching its capacity. The best solution is to expand the storage of the MSK broker and enable automatic storage expansion to prevent future alarms.

* Expand MSK Broker Storage:

* AWS Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (MSK) allows you to expand the broker storage to accommodate growing data volumes. Additionally, auto-expansion of storage can be configured to ensure that storage grows automatically as the data increases.

NEW QUESTION # 264

A company is building an inventory management system and an inventory reordering system to automatically reorder products. Both systems use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. The inventory management system uses the Amazon Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) to publish data to a stream. The inventory reordering system uses the Amazon Kinesis Client Library (KCL) to consume data from the stream. The company configures the stream to scale up and down as needed.

Before the company deploys the systems to production, the company discovers that the inventory reordering system received duplicated data.

Which factors could have caused the reordering system to receive duplicated data? (Select TWO.)

- A. The AggregationEnabled configuration property was set to true.
- B. The stream's value for the IteratorAgeMilliseconds metric was too high.
- C. The max_records configuration property was set to a number that was too high.
- **D. There was a change in the number of shards, record processors, or both.**
- **E. The producer experienced network-related timeouts.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Problem Analysis:

The company uses Kinesis Data Streams for both inventory management and reordering.

The Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) publishes data, and the Kinesis Client Library (KCL) consumes data. Duplicate records were observed in the inventory reordering system.

Key Considerations:

Kinesis streams are designed for durability but may produce duplicates under certain conditions.

Factors such as network timeouts, shard splits, or changes in record processors can cause duplication.

Solution Analysis:

Option A: Network-Related Timeouts

If the producer (KPL) experiences network timeouts, it retries data submission, potentially causing duplicates.

Option B: High IteratorAgeMilliseconds

High iterator age suggests delays in processing but does not directly cause duplication.

Option C: Changes in Shards or Processors

Changes in the number of shards or record processors can lead to re-processing of records, causing duplication.

Option D: AggregationEnabled Set to True

AggregationEnabled controls the aggregation of multiple records into one, but it does not cause duplication.

Option E: High max_records Value

A high max_records value increases batch size but does not lead to duplication.

Final Recommendation:

Network-related timeouts and changes in shards or processors are the most likely causes of duplicate data in this scenario.

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Best Practices

Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) Overview

Kinesis Client Library (KCL) Overview

NEW QUESTION # 265

A company has three subsidiaries. Each subsidiary uses a different data warehousing solution. The first subsidiary hosts its data warehouse in Amazon Redshift. The second subsidiary uses Teradata Vantage on AWS. The third subsidiary uses Google BigQuery.

The company wants to aggregate all the data into a central Amazon S3 data lake. The company wants to use Apache Iceberg as the table format.

A data engineer needs to build a new pipeline to connect to all the data sources, run transformations by using each source engine, join the data, and write the data to Iceberg.

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

- **A. Use the Amazon Athena federated query connectors for Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and BigQuery to build the pipeline in Athena. Write a SQL query to read from all the data sources, join the data, and run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.**
- B. Use native Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and BigQuery connectors to build the pipeline in AWS Glue. Use native AWS Glue transforms to join the data. Run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.
- C. Use the native Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and BigQuery connectors in Amazon Appflow to write data to Amazon S3 and AWS Glue Data Catalog. Use Amazon Athena to join the data. Run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.
- D. Use the native Amazon Redshift connector, the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector for Teradata, and the open source Apache Spark BigQuery connector to build the pipeline in Amazon EMR. Write code in PySpark to join the data. Run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Athena provides federated query connectors that allow querying multiple data sources, such as Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and Google BigQuery, without needing to extract the data from the original source. This solution is optimal because it offers the least operational effort by avoiding complex data movement and transformation processes.

Amazon Athena Federated Queries:

Athena's federated queries allow direct querying of data stored across multiple sources, including Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and BigQuery. With Athena's support for Apache Iceberg, the company can easily run a Merge operation on the Iceberg table.

The solution reduces complexity by centralizing the query execution and transformation process in Athena using SQL queries.

Reference:

Alternatives Considered:

A (AWS Glue pipeline): This would work but requires more operational effort to manage and transform the data in AWS Glue.

C (Amazon EMR): Using EMR and writing PySpark code introduces more operational overhead and complexity compared to a SQL-based solution in Athena.

D (Amazon AppFlow): AppFlow is more suitable for transferring data between services but is not as efficient for transformations and joins as Athena federated queries.

NEW QUESTION # 266

A data engineer develops an AWS Glue Apache Spark ETL job to perform transformations on a dataset. When the data engineer runs the job, the job returns an error that reads, "No space left on device." The data engineer needs to identify the source of the error and provide a solution.

Which combinations of steps will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO.)

- A. Scale out the workers vertically to address data skewness.
- B. Use error logs in Amazon CloudWatch to monitor data skew.
- C. Scale out the number of workers horizontally to address data skewness.
- **D. Use the Spark UI and AWS Glue metrics to monitor data skew in the Spark executors.**
- **E. Enable the `--write-shuffle-files-to-s3` job parameter. Use the salting technique.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Options B and D are correct. AWS Prescriptive Guidance states that shuffle is a major cause of Spark performance issues and can exhaust local disk space on executors, leading to "No space left on device" failures. AWS specifically recommends assessing shuffle performance in CloudWatch metrics and in the Spark UI, and for data skew, it says to examine metrics in the Spark UI, including task duration and spill behavior across executors. That makes B the correct low-cost way to identify the source of the problem. For remediation, AWS Glue documentation states that Spark can throw "No space left on device" when there is insufficient local disk on the executor, and that you can use Amazon S3 to store Spark shuffle data by enabling the AWS Glue Spark shuffle plugin. The S3 shuffle approach is specifically presented as a way to run shuffle-intensive jobs more reliably when they are bound by local disk capacity. In skew scenarios, using a skew-mitigation technique such as salting is also a standard way to distribute hot keys more evenly. That makes D the most cost-effective corrective step.

Options A and C increase cost by adding capacity before diagnosing or directly fixing the shuffle bottleneck.

Option E is less precise than the Spark UI and Glue metrics for identifying skew.

NEW QUESTION # 267

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You need the following hardware and software components to begin this troubleshooting Data-Engineer-Associate lab, We recommend configuring alarms within vCenter to notify of snapshot creation and regularly checking for snapshots in your environment.

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