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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample

Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

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 API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS Data Exchange.**
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS CodeCommit repositories.
- D. Use API calls to access and integrate third-party datasets from AWS

Answer: B

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 .

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1: AWS Data Exchange User Guide

2: AWS Data Exchange FAQs

3: AWS Glue Developer Guide

4: AWS CodeCommit User Guide

5: Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide

6: Amazon Elastic Container Registry User Guide

7: Build a Continuous Delivery Pipeline for Your Container Images with Amazon ECR as Source

NEW QUESTION # 35

A company stores daily records of the financial performance of investment portfolios in .csv format in an Amazon S3 bucket. A data engineer uses AWS Glue crawlers to crawl the S3 data.

The data engineer must make the S3 data accessible daily in the AWS Glue Data Catalog.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create an IAM role that includes the AWSGlueServiceRole policy. Associate the role with the crawler. Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Create a daily schedule to run the crawler. Specify a database name for the output.**
- B. Create an IAM role that includes the AmazonS3FullAccess policy. Associate the role with the crawler.

Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Create a daily schedule to run the crawler. Configure the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket.

- C. Create an IAM role that includes the AWSGlueServiceRole policy. Associate the role with the crawler. Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Allocate data processing units (DPUs) to run the crawler every day. Configure the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket.
- D. Create an IAM role that includes the AmazonS3FullAccess policy. Associate the role with the crawler. Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. Allocate data processing units (DPUs) to run the crawler every day. Specify a database name for the output.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To make the S3 data accessible daily in the AWS Glue Data Catalog, the data engineer needs to create a crawler that can crawl the S3 data and write the metadata to the Data Catalog. The crawler also needs to run on a daily schedule to keep the Data Catalog updated with the latest data. Therefore, the solution must include the following steps:

* Create an IAM role that has the necessary permissions to access the S3 data and the Data Catalog. The AWSGlueServiceRole policy is a managed policy that grants these permissions¹.

* Associate the role with the crawler.

* Specify the S3 bucket path of the source data as the crawler's data store. The crawler will scan the data and infer the schema and format².

* Create a daily schedule to run the crawler. The crawler will run at the specified time every day and update the Data Catalog with any changes in the data³.

* Specify a database name for the output. The crawler will create or update a table in the Data Catalog under the specified database. The table will contain the metadata about the data in the S3 bucket, such as the location, schema, and classification.

Option B is the only solution that includes all these steps. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect because it configures the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket. This is unnecessary and may cause confusion, as the crawler does not write any data to the S3 bucket, only metadata to the Data Catalog.

Option C is incorrect because it allocates data processing units (DPUs) to run the crawler every day. This is also unnecessary, as DPUs are only used for AWS Glue ETL jobs, not crawlers.

Option D is incorrect because it combines the errors of option A and C. It configures the output destination to a new path in the existing S3 bucket and allocates DPUs to run the crawler every day, both of which are irrelevant for the crawler.

:

1: AWS managed (predefined) policies for AWS Glue - AWS Glue

2: Data Catalog and crawlers in AWS Glue - AWS Glue

3: Scheduling an AWS Glue crawler - AWS Glue

[4]: Parameters set on Data Catalog tables by crawler - AWS Glue

[5]: AWS Glue pricing - Amazon Web Services (AWS)

NEW QUESTION # 36

A data engineer maintains a materialized view that is based on an Amazon Redshift database. The view has a column named `load_date` that stores the date when each row was loaded.

The data engineer needs to reclaim database storage space by deleting all the rows from the materialized view.

Which command will reclaim the MOST database storage space?

A.

```
DELETE FROM materialized_view_name where 1=1
```

B.

```
TRUNCATE materialized_view_name
```

C.

```
VACUUM table_name where load_date<=current_date  
materializedview
```

D.

```
DELETE FROM materialized_view_name where load_date<=current_date
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option D
- **C. Option A**
- D. Option C

Answer: C

Explanation:

To reclaim the most storage space from a materialized view in Amazon Redshift, you should use a DELETE operation that removes all rows from the view. The most efficient way to remove all rows is to use a condition that always evaluates to true, such as 1=1. This will delete all rows without needing to evaluate each row individually based on specific column values like load_date.

* Option A: DELETE FROM materialized_view_name WHERE 1=1; This statement will delete all rows in the materialized view and free up the space. Since materialized views in Redshift store precomputed data, performing a DELETE operation will remove all stored rows.

Other options either involve inappropriate SQL statements (e.g., VACUUM in option C is used for reclaiming storage space in tables, not materialized views), or they don't remove data effectively in the context of a materialized view (e.g., TRUNCATE cannot be used directly on a materialized view).

References:

- * Amazon Redshift Materialized Views Documentation
- * Deleting Data from Redshift

NEW QUESTION # 37

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. Increase the query timeout duration.
- **C. Use the MSCK REPAIR TABLE command.**
- **D. Confirm that Athena is pointing to the correct Amazon S3 location.**
- E. Restart Athena.

Answer: C,D

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.

Reference:

C . Use the MSCK REPAIR TABLE command:

When new partitions are added to the S3 bucket without being reflected in the Glue Data Catalog, Athena queries will not return data from those partitions. The MSCK REPAIR TABLE command updates the Glue Data Catalog with the latest partitions.

Alternatives Considered:

B (Increase query timeout): Timeout issues are unrelated to missing data.

D (Restart Athena): Athena does not require restarting.

E (Delete and recreate table): This introduces unnecessary overhead when the issue can be resolved by repairing the table and confirming the S3 location.

Athena Query Fails to Return Data

NEW QUESTION # 38

A data engineer maintains a materialized view that is based on an Amazon Redshift database. The view has a column named `load_date` that stores the date when each row was loaded.

The data engineer needs to reclaim database storage space by deleting all the rows from the materialized view.

Which command will reclaim the MOST database storage space?

A. `DELETE FROM materialized_view_name where 1=1`

B. `TRUNCATE materialized_view_name`

C. `VACUUM table_name where load_date<=current_date materializedview`

D. `DELETE FROM materialized_view_name where load_date<=current_date`

- A. Option B
- B. Option D
- C. Option A
- D. Option C

Answer: C

Explanation:

To reclaim the most storage space from a materialized view in Amazon Redshift, you should use a DELETE operation that removes all rows from the view. The most efficient way to remove all rows is to use a condition that always evaluates to true, such as `1=1`.

This will delete all rows without needing to evaluate each row individually based on specific column values like `load_date`.

Option A: `DELETE FROM materialized_view_name WHERE 1=1`;

This statement will delete all rows in the materialized view and free up the space. Since materialized views in Redshift store precomputed data, performing a DELETE operation will remove all stored rows.

Other options either involve inappropriate SQL statements (e.g., VACUUM in option C is used for reclaiming storage space in tables, not materialized views), or they don't remove data effectively in the context of a materialized view (e.g., TRUNCATE cannot be used directly on a materialized view).

Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 39

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