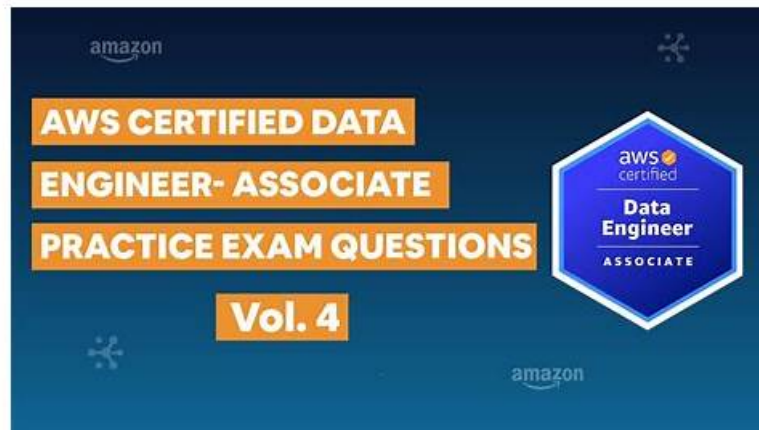


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Amazon AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate (DEA-C01) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

A company stores CSV files in an Amazon S3 bucket. A data engineer needs to process the data in the CSV files and store the processed data in a new S3 bucket.

The process needs to rename a column, remove specific columns, ignore the second row of each file, create a new column based on the values of the first row of the data, and filter the results by a numeric value of a column.

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

- A. Use AWS Glue DataBrew recipes to read and transform the CSV files.
- B. Use an AWS Glue workflow to build a set of jobs to crawl and transform the CSV files.
- C. Use an AWS Glue custom crawler to read and transform the CSV files.
- D. Use AWS Glue Python jobs to read and transform the CSV files.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The requirement involves transforming CSV files by renaming columns, removing rows, and other operations with minimal development effort. AWS Glue DataBrew is the best solution here because it allows you to visually create transformation recipes without writing extensive code.

Option D: Use AWS Glue DataBrew recipes to read and transform the CSV files.

DataBrew provides a visual interface where you can build transformation steps (e.g., renaming columns, filtering rows, creating new columns, etc.) as a "recipe" that can be applied to datasets, making it easy to handle complex transformations on CSV files with minimal coding.

Other options (A, B, C) involve more manual development and configuration effort (e.g., writing Python jobs or creating custom workflows in Glue) compared to the low-code/no-code approach of DataBrew.

Reference:

AWS Glue DataBrew Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 38

A company wants to migrate a data warehouse from Teradata to Amazon Redshift. Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) Schema Conversion to migrate the schema. Use AWS DMS to migrate the data.
- B. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data. Use automatic schema conversion.
- C. Manually export the schema definition from Teradata. Apply the schema to the Amazon Redshift database. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data.
- **D. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the schema. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 39

A company needs to build a data lake in AWS. The company must provide row-level data access and column-level data access to specific teams. The teams will access the data by using Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum, and Apache Hive from Amazon EMR.

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

- A. Use Amazon Redshift for data lake storage. Use Redshift security policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Spark and Amazon Athena federated queries.
- B. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use Apache Ranger through Amazon EMR to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Pig.
- **C. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use AWS Lake Formation to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through AWS Lake Formation.**
- D. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use S3 access policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D is the best solution to meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because AWS Lake Formation is a fully managed service that simplifies the process of building, securing, and managing data lakes. AWS Lake Formation allows you to define granular data access policies at the row and column level for different users and groups. AWS Lake Formation also integrates with Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum, and Apache Hive on Amazon EMR, enabling these services to access the data in the data lake through AWS Lake Formation.

Option A is not a good solution because S3 access policies cannot restrict data access by rows and columns. S3 access policies are based on the identity and permissions of the requester, the bucket and object ownership, and the object prefix and tags. S3 access policies cannot enforce fine-grained data access control at the row and column level.

Option B is not a good solution because it involves using Apache Ranger and Apache Pig, which are not fully managed services and require additional configuration and maintenance. Apache Ranger is a framework that provides centralized security administration for data stored in Hadoop clusters, such as Amazon EMR. Apache Ranger can enforce row-level and column-level access policies for Apache Hive tables. However, Apache Ranger is not a native AWS service and requires manual installation and configuration on

Amazon EMR clusters. Apache Pig is a platform that allows you to analyze large data sets using a high-level scripting language called Pig Latin. Apache Pig can access data stored in Amazon S3 and process it using Apache Hive. However, Apache Pig is not a native AWS service and requires manual installation and configuration on Amazon EMR clusters.

Option C is not a good solution because Amazon Redshift is not a suitable service for data lake storage. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows you to run complex analytical queries using standard SQL. Amazon Redshift can enforce row-level and column-level access policies for different users and groups. However, Amazon Redshift is not designed to store and process large volumes of unstructured or semi-structured data, which are typical characteristics of data lakes. Amazon Redshift is also more expensive and less scalable than Amazon S3 for data lake storage.

Reference:

AWS Certified Data Engineer - Associate DEA-C01 Complete Study Guide

What Is AWS Lake Formation? - AWS Lake Formation

Using AWS Lake Formation with Amazon Athena - AWS Lake Formation

Using AWS Lake Formation with Amazon Redshift Spectrum - AWS Lake Formation Using AWS Lake Formation with Apache Hive on Amazon EMR - AWS Lake Formation Using Bucket Policies and User Policies - Amazon Simple Storage Service Apache Ranger Apache Pig What Is Amazon Redshift? - Amazon Redshift

NEW QUESTION # 40

A company uses Amazon RDS to store transactional data. The company runs an RDS DB instance in a private subnet. A developer wrote an AWS Lambda function with default settings to insert, update, or delete data in the DB instance.

The developer needs to give the Lambda function the ability to connect to the DB instance privately without using the public internet. Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.
- **B. Attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. Include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port.**
- **C. Configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses.**
- D. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port.
- E. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To enable the Lambda function to connect to the RDS DB instance privately without using the public internet, the best combination of steps is to configure the Lambda function to run in the same subnet that the DB instance uses, and attach the same security group to the Lambda function and the DB instance. This way, the Lambda function and the DB instance can communicate within the same private network, and the security group can allow traffic between them on the database port. This solution has the least operational overhead, as it does not require any changes to the public access setting, the network ACL, or the security group of the DB instance.

The other options are not optimal for the following reasons:

* A. Turn on the public access setting for the DB instance. This option is not recommended, as it would expose the DB instance to the public internet, which can compromise the security and privacy of the data. Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.

* B. Update the security group of the DB instance to allow only Lambda function invocations on the database port. This option is not sufficient, as it would only modify the inbound rules of the security group of the DB instance, but not the outbound rules of the security group of the Lambda function.

Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.

* E. Update the network ACL of the private subnet to include a self-referencing rule that allows access through the database port. This option is not necessary, as the network ACL of the private subnet already allows all traffic within the subnet by default.

Moreover, this option would not enable the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance privately, as it would still require the Lambda function to use the public internet to access the DB instance.

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1: Connecting to an Amazon RDS DB instance

2: Configuring a Lambda function to access resources in a VPC

3: Working with security groups

4: Network ACLs

NEW QUESTION # 41

A technology company currently uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect log data in real time. The company wants to use Amazon Redshift for downstream real-time queries and to enrich the log data.

Which solution will ingest data into Amazon Redshift with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Set up an Amazon Data Firehose delivery stream to send data to a Redshift provisioned cluster table.
- B. Configure Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink (previously known as Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics) to send data directly to a Redshift provisioned cluster table.
- C. Set up an Amazon Data Firehose delivery stream to send data to Amazon S3. Configure a Redshift provisioned cluster to load data every minute.
- **D. Use Amazon Redshift streaming ingestion from Kinesis Data Streams and to present data as a materialized view.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most efficient and low-operational-overhead solution for ingesting data into Amazon Redshift from Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is to use Amazon Redshift streaming ingestion. This feature allows Redshift to directly ingest streaming data from Kinesis Data Streams and process it in real-time.

* Amazon Redshift Streaming Ingestion:

* Redshift supports native streaming ingestion from Kinesis Data Streams, allowing real-time data to be queried using materialized views.

* This solution reduces operational complexity because you don't need intermediary services like Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose or S3 for batch loading.

Reference: Amazon Redshift Streaming Ingestion

Alternatives Considered:

A (Data Firehose to Redshift): This option is more suitable for batch processing but incurs additional operational overhead with the Firehose setup.

B (Firehose to S3): This involves an intermediate step, which adds complexity and delays the real-time requirement.

C (Managed Service for Apache Flink): This would work but introduces unnecessary complexity compared to Redshift's native streaming ingestion.

References:

Amazon Redshift Streaming Ingestion from Kinesis

Materialized Views in Redshift

NEW QUESTION # 42

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