

# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions DAS-C01

AWS Certified Data Analytics - Specialty



**NEW QUESTION 1**

A software company wants to use instrumentation data to detect and resolve errors to improve application recovery time. The company requires API usage anomalies, like error rate and response time spikes, to be detected in near-real time (NRT). The company also requires that data analysts have access to dashboards for log analysis in NRT.

Which solution meets these requirements'?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose as the data transport layer for logging data. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to uncover the NRT API usage anomalies. Use Kinesis Data Firehose to deliver log data to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) for search, log analytics, and application monitoring. Use OpenSearch Dashboards (Kibana) in Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) for the dashboards.
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics as the data transport layer for logging data.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to uncover NRT monitoring metrics.
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to deliver log data to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) for search, log analytics, and application monitoring. Use Amazon QuickSight for the dashboards.
- E. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics as the data transport layer for logging data and to uncover NRT monitoring metrics. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to deliver log data to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) for search, log analytics, and application monitoring. Use OpenSearch Dashboards (Kibana) in Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) for the dashboards.
- F. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose as the data transport layer for logging data. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to uncover NRT monitoring metrics. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to deliver log data to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) for search, log analytics, and application monitoring. Use Amazon QuickSight for the dashboards.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

A company has a data lake on AWS that ingests sources of data from multiple business units and uses Amazon Athena for queries. The storage layer is Amazon S3 using the AWS Glue Data Catalog. The company wants to make the data available to its data scientists and business analysts. However, the company first needs to manage data access for Athena based on user roles and responsibilities.

What should the company do to apply these access controls with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Define security policy-based rules for the users and applications by role in AWS Lake Formation.
- B. Define security policy-based rules for the users and applications by role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
- C. Define security policy-based rules for the tables and columns by role in AWS Glue.
- D. Define security policy-based rules for the tables and columns by role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 3**

A company is reading data from various customer databases that run on Amazon RDS. The databases contain many inconsistent fields. For example, a customer record field that is place\_id in one database is location\_id in another database. The company wants to link customer records across different databases, even when many customer record fields do not match exactly.

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

- A. Create an Amazon EMR cluster to process and analyze data in the databases. Connect to the Apache Zeppelin notebook, and use the FindMatches transform to find duplicate records in the data.
- B. Create an AWS Glue crawler to crawl the database.
- C. Use the FindMatches transform to find duplicate records in the data. Evaluate and tune the transform by evaluating performance and results of finding matches.
- D. Create an AWS Glue crawler to crawl the data in the databases. Use Amazon SageMaker to construct Apache Spark ML pipelines to find duplicate records in the data.
- E. Create an Amazon EMR cluster to process and analyze data in the database.
- F. Connect to the Apache Zeppelin notebook, and use Apache Spark ML to find duplicate records in the data.
- G. Evaluate and tune the model by evaluating performance and results of finding duplicates.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 4**

An ecommerce company is migrating its business intelligence environment from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The company will use Amazon Redshift in a public subnet and Amazon QuickSight. The tables already are loaded into Amazon Redshift and can be accessed by a SQL tool.

The company starts QuickSight for the first time. During the creation of the data source, a data analytics specialist enters all the information and tries to validate the connection. An error with the following message occurs: "Creating a connection to your data source timed out."

How should the data analytics specialist resolve this error?

- A. Grant the SELECT permission on Amazon Redshift tables.
- B. Add the QuickSight IP address range into the Amazon Redshift security group.
- C. Create an IAM role for QuickSight to access Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use a QuickSight admin user for creating the dataset.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Connection to the database times out

Your client connection to the database appears to hang or time out when running long queries, such as a COPY command. In this case, you might observe that the Amazon Redshift console displays that the query has completed, but the client tool itself still appears to be running the query. The results of the query might be missing or incomplete depending on when the connection stopped.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

A data analyst is using Amazon QuickSight for data visualization across multiple datasets generated by applications. Each application stores files within a separate Amazon S3 bucket. AWS Glue Data Catalog is used as a central catalog across all application data in Amazon S3. A new application stores its data within a separate S3 bucket. After updating the catalog to include the new application data source, the data analyst created a new Amazon QuickSight data source from an

Amazon Athena table, but the import into SPICE failed.  
How should the data analyst resolve the issue?

- A. Edit the permissions for the AWS Glue Data Catalog from within the Amazon QuickSight console.
- B. Edit the permissions for the new S3 bucket from within the Amazon QuickSight console.
- C. Edit the permissions for the AWS Glue Data Catalog from within the AWS Glue console.
- D. Edit the permissions for the new S3 bucket from within the S3 console.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A healthcare company uses AWS data and analytics tools to collect, ingest, and store electronic health record (EHR) data about its patients. The raw EHR data is stored in Amazon S3 in JSON format partitioned by hour, day, and year and is updated every hour. The company wants to maintain the data catalog and metadata in an AWS Glue Data Catalog to be able to access the data using Amazon Athena or Amazon Redshift Spectrum for analytics.

When defining tables in the Data Catalog, the company has the following requirements:

Choose the catalog table name and do not rely on the catalog table naming algorithm. Keep the table updated with new partitions loaded in the respective S3 bucket prefixes.

Which solution meets these requirements with minimal effort?

- A. Run an AWS Glue crawler that connects to one or more data stores, determines the data structures, and writes tables in the Data Catalog.
- B. Use the AWS Glue console to manually create a table in the Data Catalog and schedule an AWS Lambda function to update the table partitions hourly.
- C. Use the AWS Glue API CreateTable operation to create a table in the Data Catalog.
- D. Create an AWS Glue crawler and specify the table as the source.
- E. Create an Apache Hive catalog in Amazon EMR with the table schema definition in Amazon S3, and update the table partition with a scheduled job.
- F. Migrate the Hive catalog to the Data Catalog.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Updating Manually Created Data Catalog Tables Using Crawlers: To do this, when you define a crawler, instead of specifying one or more data stores as the source of a crawl, you specify one or more existing Data Catalog tables. The crawler then crawls the data stores specified by the catalog tables. In this case, no new tables are created; instead, your manually created tables are updated.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A company recently created a test AWS account to use for a development environment. The company also created a production AWS account in another AWS Region. As part of its security testing, the company wants to send log data from Amazon CloudWatch Logs in its production account to an Amazon Kinesis data stream in its test account.

Which solution will allow the company to accomplish this goal?

- A. Create a subscription filter in the production account's CloudWatch Logs to target the Kinesis data stream in the test account as its destination. In the test account, create an IAM role that grants access to the Kinesis data stream and the CloudWatch Logs resources in the production account.
- B. In the test account, create an IAM role that grants access to the Kinesis data stream and the CloudWatch Logs resources in the production account. Create a destination data stream in Kinesis Data Streams in the test account with an IAM role and a trust policy that allow CloudWatch Logs in the production account to write to the test account.
- C. In the test account, create an IAM role that grants access to the Kinesis data stream and the CloudWatch Logs resources in the production account. Create a destination data stream in Kinesis Data Streams in the test account with an IAM role and a trust policy that allow CloudWatch Logs in the production account to write to the test account.
- D. Create a destination data stream in Kinesis Data Streams in the test account with an IAM role and a trust policy that allow CloudWatch Logs in the production account to write to the test account. Create a subscription filter in the production account's CloudWatch Logs to target the Kinesis data stream in the test account as its destination.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A company has a marketing department and a finance department. The departments are storing data in Amazon S3 in their own AWS accounts in AWS Organizations. Both departments use AWS Lake Formation to catalog and secure their data. The departments have some databases and tables that share common names.

The marketing department needs to securely access some tables from the finance department. Which two steps are required for this process? (Choose two.)

- A. The finance department grants Lake Formation permissions for the tables to the external account for the marketing department.
- B. The finance department creates cross-account IAM permissions to the table for the marketing department role.
- C. The marketing department creates an IAM role that has permissions to the Lake Formation tables.

**Answer: AB**

#### Explanation:

Granting Lake Formation Permissions Creating an IAM role (AWS CLI)

#### NEW QUESTION 9

A company currently uses Amazon Athena to query its global datasets. The regional data is stored in Amazon S3 in the us-east-1 and us-west-2 Regions. The data is not encrypted. To simplify the query process and manage it centrally, the company wants to use Athena in us-west-2 to query data from Amazon S3 in both Regions. The solution should be as low-cost as possible.

What should the company do to achieve this goal?

- A. Use AWS DMS to migrate the AWS Glue Data Catalog from us-east-1 to us-west-2. Run Athena queries in us-west-2.
- B. Run the AWS Glue crawler in us-west-2 to catalog datasets in all Regions.
- C. Once the data is crawled, run Athena queries in us-west-2.
- D. Enable cross-Region replication for the S3 buckets in us-east-1 to replicate data in us-west-2. Once the data is replicated in us-west-2, run the AWS Glue crawler there to update the AWS Glue Data Catalog in us-west-2 and run Athena queries.

E. Update AWS Glue resource policies to provide us-east-1 AWS Glue Data Catalog access to us-west-2. Once the catalog in us-west-2 has access to the catalog in us-east-1, run Athena queries in us-west-2.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A company has 1 million scanned documents stored as image files in Amazon S3. The documents contain typewritten application forms with information including the applicant first name, applicant last name, application date, application type, and application text. The company has developed a machine learning algorithm to extract the metadata values from the scanned documents. The company wants to allow internal data analysts to analyze and find applications using the applicant name, application date, or application text. The original images should also be downloadable. Cost control is secondary to query performance.

Which solution organizes the images and metadata to drive insights while meeting the requirements?

- A. For each image, use object tags to add the metadata
- B. Use Amazon S3 Select to retrieve the files based on the applicant name and application date.
- C. Index the metadata and the Amazon S3 location of the image file in Amazon Elasticsearch Service. Allow the data analysts to use Kibana to submit queries to the Elasticsearch cluster.
- D. Store the metadata and the Amazon S3 location of the image file in an Amazon Redshift table
- E. Allow the data analysts to run ad-hoc queries on the table.
- F. Store the metadata and the Amazon S3 location of the image files in an Apache Parquet file in Amazon S3, and define a table in the AWS Glue Data Catalog
- G. Allow data analysts to use Amazon Athena to submit custom queries.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/machine-learning/automatically-extract-text-and-structured-data-from-documents>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A financial company hosts a data lake in Amazon S3 and a data warehouse on an Amazon Redshift cluster. The company uses Amazon QuickSight to build dashboards and wants to secure access from its on-premises Active Directory to Amazon QuickSight.

How should the data be secured?

- A. Use an Active Directory connector and single sign-on (SSO) in a corporate network environment.
- B. Use a VPC endpoint to connect to Amazon S3 from Amazon QuickSight and an IAM role to authenticate Amazon Redshift.
- C. Establish a secure connection by creating an S3 endpoint to connect Amazon QuickSight and a VPC endpoint to connect to Amazon Redshift.
- D. Place Amazon QuickSight and Amazon Redshift in the security group and use an Amazon S3 endpoint to connect Amazon QuickSight to Amazon S3.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/directory-integration.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 11

A data analytics specialist is building an automated ETL ingestion pipeline using AWS Glue to ingest compressed files that have been uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket. The ingestion pipeline should support incremental data processing.

Which AWS Glue feature should the data analytics specialist use to meet this requirement?

- A. Workflows
- B. Triggers
- C. Job bookmarks
- D. Classifiers

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 12

A media company is using Amazon QuickSight dashboards to visualize its national sales data. The dashboard is using a dataset with these fields: ID, date, time\_zone, city, state, country, longitude, latitude, sales\_volume, and number\_of\_items.

To modify ongoing campaigns, the company wants an interactive and intuitive visualization of which states across the country recorded a significantly lower sales volume compared to the national average.

Which addition to the company's QuickSight dashboard will meet this requirement?

- A. A geospatial color-coded chart of sales volume data across the country.
- B. A pivot table of sales volume data summed up at the state level.
- C. A drill-down layer for state-level sales volume data.
- D. A drill through to other dashboards containing state-level sales volume data.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 13

A large financial company is running its ETL process. Part of this process is to move data from Amazon S3 into an Amazon Redshift cluster. The company wants to use the most cost-efficient method to load the dataset into Amazon Redshift.

Which combination of steps would meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the COPY command with the manifest file to load data into Amazon Redshift.
- B. Use S3DistCp to load files into Amazon Redshift.
- C. Use temporary staging tables during the loading process.
- D. Use the UNLOAD command to upload data into Amazon Redshift.
- E. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query files from Amazon S3.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 14

A medical company has a system with sensor devices that read metrics and send them in real time to an Amazon Kinesis data stream. The Kinesis data stream has multiple shards. The company needs to calculate the average value of a numeric metric every second and set an alarm for whenever the value is above one threshold or below another threshold. The alarm must be sent to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) in less than 30 seconds. Which architecture meets these requirements?

- A. Use an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to read the data from the Kinesis data stream with an AWS Lambda transformation function that calculates the average per second and sends the alarm to Amazon SNS.
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function to read from the Kinesis data stream to calculate the average per second and sent the alarm to Amazon SNS.
- C. Use an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose deliver stream to read the data from the Kinesis data stream and store it on Amazon S3. Have Amazon S3 trigger an AWS Lambda function that calculates the average per second and sends the alarm to Amazon SNS.
- D. Use an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application to read from the Kinesis data stream and calculate the average per second and send the results to an AWS Lambda function that sends the alarm to Amazon SNS.
- E. Send the results to an AWS Lambda function that sends the alarm to Amazon SNS.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 19

A company wants to collect and process events data from different departments in near-real time. Before storing the data in Amazon S3, the company needs to clean the data by standardizing the format of the address and timestamp columns. The data varies in size based on the overall load at each particular point in time. A single data record can be 100 KB-10 MB. How should a data analytics specialist design the solution for data ingestion?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- B. Configure a stream for the raw data
- C. Use a Kinesis Agent to write data to the stream
- D. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application that reads data from the raw stream, cleanses it, and stores the output to Amazon S3.
- E. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- F. Configure a Firehose delivery stream with a preprocessing AWS Lambda function for data cleansing
- G. Use a Kinesis Agent to write data to the delivery stream
- H. Configure Kinesis Data Firehose to deliver the data to Amazon S3.
- I. Use Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka
- J. Configure a topic for the raw data
- K. Use a Kafka producer to write data to the topic
- L. Create an application on Amazon EC2 that reads data from the topic by using the Apache Kafka consumer API, cleanses the data, and writes to Amazon S3.
- M. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). Configure an AWS Lambda function to read events from the SQS queue and upload the events to Amazon S3.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 21

A company has an encrypted Amazon Redshift cluster. The company recently enabled Amazon Redshift audit logs and needs to ensure that the audit logs are also encrypted at rest. The logs are retained for 1 year. The auditor queries the logs once a month. What is the MOST cost-effective way to meet these requirements?

- A. Encrypt the Amazon S3 bucket where the logs are stored by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Copy the data into the Amazon Redshift cluster from Amazon S3 on a daily basis
- B. Query the data as required.
- C. Disable encryption on the Amazon Redshift cluster, configure audit logging, and encrypt the Amazon Redshift cluster
- D. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data as required.
- E. Enable default encryption on the Amazon S3 bucket where the logs are stored by using AES-256 encryption
- F. Copy the data into the Amazon Redshift cluster from Amazon S3 on a daily basis
- G. Query the data as required.
- H. Enable default encryption on the Amazon S3 bucket where the logs are stored by using AES-256 encryption
- I. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data as required.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 25

A hospital is building a research data lake to ingest data from electronic health records (EHR) systems from multiple hospitals and clinics. The EHR systems are independent of each other and do not have a common patient identifier. The data engineering team is not experienced in machine learning (ML) and has been asked to generate a unique patient identifier for the ingested records. Which solution will accomplish this task?

- A. An AWS Glue ETL job with the FindMatches transform
- B. Amazon Kendra
- C. Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth
- D. An AWS Glue ETL job with the ResolveChoice transform

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Matching Records with AWS Lake Formation FindMatches

#### NEW QUESTION 30

A power utility company is deploying thousands of smart meters to obtain real-time updates about power consumption. The company is using Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect the data streams from smart meters. The consumer application uses the Kinesis Client Library (KCL) to retrieve the stream data. The

company has only one consumer application.

The company observes an average of 1 second of latency from the moment that a record is written to the stream until the record is read by a consumer application. The company must reduce this latency to 500 milliseconds.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use enhanced fan-out in Kinesis Data Streams.
- B. Increase the number of shards for the Kinesis data stream.
- C. Reduce the propagation delay by overriding the KCL default settings.
- D. Develop consumers by using Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The KCL defaults are set to follow the best practice of polling every 1 second. This default results in average propagation delays that are typically below 1 second.

**NEW QUESTION 33**

A company with a video streaming website wants to analyze user behavior to make recommendations to users in real time Clickstream data is being sent to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and reference data is stored in Amazon S3 The company wants a solution that can use standard SQL queries The solution must also provide a way to look up pre-calculated reference data while making recommendations

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Glue Python shell job to process incoming data from Kinesis Data Streams Use the Boto3 library to write data to Amazon Redshift
- B. Use AWS Glue streaming and Scale to process incoming data from Kinesis Data Streams Use the AWS Glue connector to write data to Amazon Redshift
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to create an in-application table based upon the reference data Process incoming data from Kinesis Data Streams Use a data stream to write results to Amazon Redshift
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to create an in-application table based upon the reference data Process incoming data from Kinesis Data Streams Use an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to write results to Amazon Redshift

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 37**

A company wants to use an automatic machine learning (ML) Random Cut Forest (RCF) algorithm to visualize complex real-world scenarios, such as detecting seasonality and trends, excluding outliers, and imputing missing values.

The team working on this project is non-technical and is looking for an out-of-the-box solution that will require the LEAST amount of management overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Glue ML transform to create a forecast and then use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the data.
- B. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the data and then use ML-powered forecasting to forecast the key business metrics.
- C. Use a pre-build ML AMI from the AWS Marketplace to create forecasts and then use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the data.
- D. Use calculated fields to create a new forecast and then use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the data.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 41**

A company wants to research user turnover by analyzing the past 3 months of user activities. With millions of users, 1.5 TB of uncompressed data is generated each day. A 30-node Amazon Redshift cluster with 2.56 TB of solid state drive (SSD) storage for each node is required to meet the query performance goals. The company wants to run an additional analysis on a year's worth of historical data to examine trends indicating which features are most popular. This analysis will be done once a week.

What is the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Increase the size of the Amazon Redshift cluster to 120 nodes so it has enough storage capacity to hold 1 year of data
- B. Then use Amazon Redshift for the additional analysis.
- C. Keep the data from the last 90 days in Amazon Redshift
- D. Move data older than 90 days to Amazon S3 and store it in Apache Parquet format partitioned by date
- E. Then use Amazon Redshift Spectrum for the additional analysis.
- F. Keep the data from the last 90 days in Amazon Redshift
- G. Move data older than 90 days to Amazon S3 and store it in Apache Parquet format partitioned by date
- H. Then provision a persistent Amazon EMR cluster and use Apache Presto for the additional analysis.
- I. Resize the cluster node type to the dense storage node type (DS2) for an additional 16 TB storage capacity on each individual node in the Amazon Redshift cluster
- J. Then use Amazon Redshift for the additional analysis.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 42**

An education provider's learning management system (LMS) is hosted in a 100 TB data lake that is built on Amazon S3. The provider's LMS supports hundreds of schools. The provider wants to build an advanced analytics reporting platform using Amazon Redshift to handle complex queries with optimal performance. System users will query the most recent 4 months of data 95% of the time while 5% of the queries will leverage data from the previous 12 months.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST cost-effective way?

- A. Store the most recent 4 months of data in the Amazon Redshift cluster
- B. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query data in the data lake
- C. Use S3 lifecycle management rules to store data from the previous 12 months in Amazon S3 Glacier storage.
- D. Leverage DS2 nodes for the Amazon Redshift cluster
- E. Migrate all data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift
- F. Decommission the data lake.
- G. Store the most recent 4 months of data in the Amazon Redshift cluster
- H. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query data in the data lake
- I. Ensure the S3 Standard storage class is in use with objects in the data lake.

- J. Store the most recent 4 months of data in the Amazon Redshift cluste
- K. Use Amazon Redshift federated queries to join cluster data with the data lake to reduce cost
- L. Ensure the S3 Standard storage class is in use with objects in the data lake.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 44

A mobile gaming company wants to capture data from its gaming app and make the data available for analysis immediately. The data record size will be approximately 20 KB. The company is concerned about achieving optimal throughput from each device. Additionally, the company wants to develop a data stream processing application with dedicated throughput for each consumer. Which solution would achieve this goal?

- A. Have the app call the PutRecords API to send data to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- B. Use the enhanced fan-out feature while consuming the data.
- C. Have the app call the PutRecordBatch API to send data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehos
- D. Submit a support case to enable dedicated throughput on the account.
- E. Have the app use Amazon Kinesis Producer Library (KPL) to send data to Kinesis Data Firehos
- F. Use the enhanced fan-out feature while consuming the data.
- G. Have the app call the PutRecords API to send data to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- H. Host the stream- processing application on Amazon EC2 with Auto Scaling.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/enhanced-consumers.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 49

A company stores Apache Parquet-formatted files in Amazon S3 The company uses an AWS Glue Data Catalog to store the table metadata and Amazon Athena to query and analyze the data The tables have a large number of partitions The queries are only run on small subsets of data in the table A data analyst adds new time partitions into the table as new data arrives The data analyst has been asked to reduce the query runtime Which solution will provide the MOST reduction in the query runtime?

- A. Convert the Parquet files to the csv file format..Then attempt to query the data again
- B. Convert the Parquet files to the Apache ORC file forma
- C. Then attempt to query the data again
- D. Use partition projection to speed up the processing of the partitioned table
- E. Add more partitions to be used over the tabl
- F. Then filter over two partitions and put all columns in the WHERE clause

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 51

A company wants to improve the data load time of a sales data dashboard. Data has been collected as .csv files and stored within an Amazon S3 bucket that is partitioned by date. The data is then loaded to an Amazon Redshift data warehouse for frequent analysis. The data volume is up to 500 GB per day. Which solution will improve the data loading performance?

- A. Compress .csv files and use an INSERT statement to ingest data into Amazon Redshift.
- B. Split large .csv files, then use a COPY command to load data into Amazon Redshift.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to ingest data into Amazon Redshift.
- D. Load the .csv files in an unsorted key order and vacuum the table in Amazon Redshift.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c\\_loading-data-best-practices.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c_loading-data-best-practices.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 52

A company is migrating its existing on-premises ETL jobs to Amazon EMR. The code consists of a series of jobs written in Java. The company needs to reduce overhead for the system administrators without changing the underlying code. Due to the sensitivity of the data, compliance requires that the company use root device volume encryption on all nodes in the cluster. Corporate standards require that environments be provisioned though AWS CloudFormation when possible. Which solution satisfies these requirements?

- A. Install open-source Hadoop on Amazon EC2 instances with encrypted root device volume
- B. Configure the cluster in the CloudFormation template.
- C. Use a CloudFormation template to launch an EMR cluste
- D. In the configuration section of the cluster, define a bootstrap action to enable TLS.
- E. Create a custom AML with encrypted root device volume
- F. Configure Amazon EMR to use the custom AML using the CustomAmild property in the CloudFormation template.
- G. Use a CloudFormation template to launch an EMR cluste
- H. In the configuration section of the cluster, define a bootstrap action to encrypt the root device volume of every node.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 53

A media content company has a streaming playback application. The company wants to collect and analyze the data to provide near-real-time feedback on playback issues. The company needs to consume this data and return results within 30 seconds according to the service-level agreement (SLA). The company needs the consumer to identify playback issues, such as quality during a specified timeframe. The data will be emitted as JSON and may change schemas over time.

Which solution will allow the company to collect data for processing while meeting these requirements?

- A. Send the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose with delivery to Amazon S3. Configure an S3 event trigger an AWS Lambda function to process the data.
- B. The Lambda function will consume the data and process it to identify potential playback issue
- C. Persist the raw data to Amazon S3.
- D. Send the data to Amazon Managed Streaming for Kafka and configure an Amazon Kinesis Analytics for Java application as the consumer
- E. The application will consume the data and process it to identify potential playback issue
- F. Persist the raw data to Amazon DynamoDB.
- G. Send the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose with delivery to Amazon S3. Configure Amazon S3 to trigger an event for AWS Lambda to process
- H. The Lambda function will consume the data and process it to identify potential playback issue
- I. Persist the raw data to Amazon DynamoDB.
- J. Send the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and configure an Amazon Kinesis Analytics for Java application as the consumer
- K. The application will consume the data and process it to identify potential playback issue
- L. Persist the raw data to Amazon S3.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-amazon-kinesis-data-analytics-for-java/>

#### NEW QUESTION 56

A data engineer is using AWS Glue ETL jobs to process data at frequent intervals. The processed data is then copied into Amazon S3. The ETL jobs run every 15 minutes. The AWS Glue Data Catalog partitions need to be updated automatically after the completion of each job. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog to manage the data catalog. Define an AWS Glue workflow for the ETL process. Define a trigger within the workflow that can start the crawler when an ETL job run is complete.
- B. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog to manage the data catalog. Use AWS Glue Studio to manage ETL jobs.
- C. Use the AWS Glue Studio feature that supports updates to the AWS Glue Data Catalog during job runs.
- D. Use an Apache Hive metastore to manage the data catalog. Update the AWS Glue ETL code to include the `enableUpdateCatalog` and `partitionKeys` arguments.
- E. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog to manage the data catalog. Update the AWS Glue ETL code to include the `enableUpdateCatalog` and `partitionKeys` arguments.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 61

A data analytics specialist is setting up workload management in manual mode for an Amazon Redshift environment. The data analytics specialist is defining query monitoring rules to manage system performance and user experience of an Amazon Redshift cluster. Which elements must each query monitoring rule include?

- A. A unique rule name, a query runtime condition, and an AWS Lambda function to resubmit any failed queries in off hours
- B. A queue name, a unique rule name, and a predicate-based stop condition
- C. A unique rule name, one to three predicates, and an action
- D. A workload name, a unique rule name, and a query runtime-based condition

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 66

A company leverages Amazon Athena for ad-hoc queries against data stored in Amazon S3. The company wants to implement additional controls to separate query execution and query history among users, teams, or applications running in the same AWS account to comply with internal security policies. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an S3 bucket for each given use case, create an S3 bucket policy that grants permissions to appropriate individual IAM user
- B. and apply the S3 bucket policy to the S3 bucket.
- C. Create an Athena workgroup for each given use case, apply tags to the workgroup, and create an IAM policy using the tags to apply appropriate permissions to the workgroup.
- D. Create an IAM role for each given use case, assign appropriate permissions to the role for the given use case, and add the role to associate the role with Athena.
- E. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog resource policy for each given use case that grants permissions to appropriate individual IAM users, and apply the resource policy to the specific tables used by Athena.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/user-created-workgroups.html>

Amazon Athena Workgroups - A new resource type that can be used to separate query execution and query history between Users, Teams, or Applications running under the same AWS account [https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/02/athena\\_workgroups/](https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/02/athena_workgroups/)

#### NEW QUESTION 68

A company has a data warehouse in Amazon Redshift that is approximately 500 TB in size. New data is imported every few hours and read-only queries are run throughout the day and evening. There is a particularly heavy load with no writes for several hours each morning on business days. During those hours, some queries are queued and take a long time to execute. The company needs to optimize query execution and avoid any downtime. What is the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Enable concurrency scaling in the workload management (WLM) queue.
- B. Add more nodes using the AWS Management Console during peak hour
- C. Set the distribution style to ALL.
- D. Use elastic resize to quickly add nodes during peak time
- E. Remove the nodes when they are not needed.

- F. Use a snapshot, restore, and resize operation.
- G. Switch to the new target cluster.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/cm-c-implementing-workload-management.html>

**NEW QUESTION 71**

A bank is using Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) to populate real-time data into a data lake. The data lake is built on Amazon S3, and data must be accessible from the data lake within 24 hours. Different microservices produce messages to different topics in the cluster. The cluster is created with 8 TB of Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) storage and a retention period of 7 days. The customer transaction volume has tripled recently, and disk monitoring has provided an alert that the cluster is almost out of storage capacity. What should a data analytics specialist do to prevent the cluster from running out of disk space?

- A. Use the Amazon MSK console to triple the broker storage and restart the cluster.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors the `KafkaDataLogsDiskUsed` metric. Automatically flush the oldest messages when the value of this metric exceeds 85%.
- C. Create a custom Amazon MSK configuration. Set the log retention hours parameter to 48. Update the cluster with the new configuration file.
- D. Triple the number of consumers to ensure that data is consumed as soon as it is added to a topic.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 74**

A marketing company has data in Salesforce, MySQL, and Amazon S3. The company wants to use data from these three locations and create mobile dashboards for its users. The company is unsure how it should create the dashboards and needs a solution with the least possible customization and coding. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Athena federated queries to join the data source.
- B. Use Amazon QuickSight to generate the mobile dashboards.
- C. Use AWS Lake Formation to migrate the data sources into Amazon S3. Use Amazon QuickSight to generate the mobile dashboards.
- D. Use Amazon Redshift federated queries to join the data source.
- E. Use Amazon QuickSight to generate the mobile dashboards.
- F. Use Amazon QuickSight to connect to the data sources and generate the mobile dashboards.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 77**

A large company has a central data lake to run analytics across different departments. Each department uses a separate AWS account and stores its data in an Amazon S3 bucket in that account. Each AWS account uses the AWS Glue Data Catalog as its data catalog. There are different data lake access requirements based on roles. Associate analysts should only have read access to their departmental data. Senior data analysts can have access in multiple departments including theirs, but for a subset of columns only. Which solution achieves these required access patterns to minimize costs and administrative tasks?

- A. Consolidate all AWS accounts into one account.
- B. Create different S3 buckets for each department and move all the data from every account to the central data lake account.
- C. Migrate the individual data catalogs into a central data catalog and apply fine-grained permissions to give to each user the required access to tables and databases in AWS Glue and Amazon S3.
- D. Keep the account structure and the individual AWS Glue catalogs on each account.
- E. Add a central data lake account and use AWS Glue to catalog data from various accounts.
- F. Configure cross-account access for AWS Glue crawlers to scan the data in each departmental S3 bucket to identify the schema and populate the catalog.
- G. Add the senior data analysts into the central account and apply highly detailed access controls in the Data Catalog and Amazon S3.
- H. Set up an individual AWS account for the central data lake.
- I. Use AWS Lake Formation to catalog the cross-account location.
- J. On each individual S3 bucket, modify the bucket policy to grant S3 permissions to the Lake Formation service-linked role.
- K. Use Lake Formation permissions to add fine-grained access controls to allow senior analysts to view specific tables and columns.
- L. Set up an individual AWS account for the central data lake and configure a central S3 bucket.
- M. Use an AWS Lake Formation blueprint to move the data from the various buckets into the central S3 bucket.
- N. On each individual bucket, modify the bucket policy to grant S3 permissions to the Lake Formation service-linked role.
- O. Use Lake Formation permissions to add fine-grained access controls for both associate and senior analysts to view specific tables and columns.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Lake Formation provides secure and granular access to data through a new grant/revoke permissions model that augments AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies. Analysts and data scientists can use the full portfolio of AWS analytics and machine learning services, such as Amazon Athena, to access the data. The configured Lake Formation security policies help ensure that users can access only the data that they are authorized to access. Source : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lake-formation/latest/dg/how-it-works.html>

**NEW QUESTION 79**

A US-based sneaker retail company launched its global website. All the transaction data is stored in Amazon RDS and curated historic transaction data is stored in Amazon Redshift in the us-east-1 Region. The business intelligence (BI) team wants to enhance the user experience by providing a dashboard for sneaker trends. The BI team decides to use Amazon QuickSight to render the website dashboards. During development, a team in Japan provisioned Amazon QuickSight in ap-northeast-1. The team is having difficulty connecting Amazon QuickSight from ap-northeast-1 to Amazon Redshift in us-east-1. Which solution will solve this issue and meet the requirements?

- A. In the Amazon Redshift console, choose to configure cross-Region snapshots and set the destination Region as ap-northeast-1. Restore the Amazon Redshift Cluster from the snapshot and connect to Amazon QuickSight launched in ap-northeast-1.
- B. Create a VPC endpoint from the Amazon QuickSight VPC to the Amazon Redshift VPC so Amazon QuickSight can access data from Amazon Redshift.

- C. Create an Amazon Redshift endpoint connection string with Region information in the string and use this connection string in Amazon QuickSight to connect to Amazon Redshift.
- D. Create a new security group for Amazon Redshift in us-east-1 with an inbound rule authorizing access from the appropriate IP address range for the Amazon QuickSight servers in ap-northeast-1.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 80

A data engineering team within a shared workspace company wants to build a centralized logging system for all weblogs generated by the space reservation system. The company has a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances that process requests for shared space reservations on its website. The data engineering team wants to ingest all weblogs into a service that will provide a near-real-time search engine. The team does not want to manage the maintenance and operation of the logging system.

Which solution allows the data engineering team to efficiently set up the web logging system within AWS?

- A. Set up the Amazon CloudWatch agent to stream weblogs to CloudWatch logs and subscribe the Amazon Kinesis data stream to CloudWatc
- B. Choose Amazon Elasticsearch Service as the end destination of the weblogs.
- C. Set up the Amazon CloudWatch agent to stream weblogs to CloudWatch logs and subscribe the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to CloudWatc
- D. Choose Amazon Elasticsearch Service as the end destination of the weblogs.
- E. Set up the Amazon CloudWatch agent to stream weblogs to CloudWatch logs and subscribe the Amazon Kinesis data stream to CloudWatc
- F. Configure Splunk as the end destination of the weblogs.
- G. Set up the Amazon CloudWatch agent to stream weblogs to CloudWatch logs and subscribe the Amazon Kinesis Firehose delivery stream to CloudWatc
- H. Configure Amazon DynamoDB as the end destination of the weblogs.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/CWL\\_ES\\_Stream.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/CWL_ES_Stream.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 83

A data analyst is designing an Amazon QuickSight dashboard using centralized sales data that resides in Amazon Redshift. The dashboard must be restricted so that a salesperson in Sydney, Australia, can see only the Australia view and that a salesperson in New York can see only United States (US) data.

What should the data analyst do to ensure the appropriate data security is in place?

- A. Place the data sources for Australia and the US into separate SPICE capacity pools.
- B. Set up an Amazon Redshift VPC security group for Australia and the US.
- C. Deploy QuickSight Enterprise edition to implement row-level security (RLS) to the sales table.
- D. Deploy QuickSight Enterprise edition and set up different VPC security groups for Australia and the US.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 86

A company has an application that uses the Amazon Kinesis Client Library (KCL) to read records from a Kinesis data stream.

After a successful marketing campaign, the application experienced a significant increase in usage. As a result, a data analyst had to split some shards in the data stream. When the shards were split, the application started

throwing an ExpiredIteratorExceptions error sporadically. What should the data analyst do to resolve this?

- A. Increase the number of threads that process the stream records.
- B. Increase the provisioned read capacity units assigned to the stream's Amazon DynamoDB table.
- C. Increase the provisioned write capacity units assigned to the stream's Amazon DynamoDB table.
- D. Decrease the provisioned write capacity units assigned to the stream's Amazon DynamoDB table.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 91

A media company has been performing analytics on log data generated by its applications. There has been a recent increase in the number of concurrent analytics jobs running, and the overall performance of existing jobs is decreasing as the number of new jobs is increasing. The partitioned data is stored in Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) and the analytic processing is performed on Amazon EMR clusters using the EMR File System (EMRFS) with consistent view enabled. A data analyst has determined that it is taking longer for the EMR task nodes to list objects in Amazon S3.

Which action would MOST likely increase the performance of accessing log data in Amazon S3?

- A. Use a hash function to create a random string and add that to the beginning of the object prefixes when storing the log data in Amazon S3.
- B. Use a lifecycle policy to change the S3 storage class to S3 Standard for the log data.
- C. Increase the read capacity units (RCUs) for the shared Amazon DynamoDB table.
- D. Redeploy the EMR clusters that are running slowly to a different Availability Zone.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emrfs-metadata.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 94

An online retailer needs to deploy a product sales reporting solution. The source data is exported from an external online transaction processing (OLTP) system for reporting. Roll-up data is calculated each day for the previous day's activities. The reporting system has the following requirements:

Have the daily roll-up data readily available for 1 year.

After 1 year, archive the daily roll-up data for occasional but immediate access.

The source data exports stored in the reporting system must be retained for 5 years. Query access will be needed only for re-evaluation, which may occur within the first 90 days.

Which combination of actions will meet these requirements while keeping storage costs to a minimum? (Choose two.)

- A. Store the source data initially in the Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage class
- B. Apply a lifecycle configuration that changes the storage class to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive 90 days after creation, and then deletes the data 5 years after creation.
- C. Store the source data initially in the Amazon S3 Glacier storage class
- D. Apply a lifecycle configuration that changes the storage class from Amazon S3 Glacier to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive 90 days after creation, and then deletes the data 5 years after creation.
- E. Store the daily roll-up data initially in the Amazon S3 Standard storage class
- F. Apply a lifecycle configuration that changes the storage class to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive 1 year after data creation.
- G. Store the daily roll-up data initially in the Amazon S3 Standard storage class
- H. Apply a lifecycle configuration that changes the storage class to Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) 1 year after data creation.
- I. Store the daily roll-up data initially in the Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage class
- J. Apply a lifecycle configuration that changes the storage class to Amazon S3 Glacier 1 year after data creation.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 95

A manufacturing company has many IoT devices in different facilities across the world. The company is using Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect the data from the devices.

The company's operations team has started to observe many `WroteThroughputExceeded` exceptions. The operations team determines that the reason is the number of records that are being written to certain shards. The data contains device ID, capture date, measurement type, measurement value, and facility ID. The facility ID is used as the partition key.

Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. Change the partition key from facility ID to a randomly generated key.
- B. Increase the number of shards.
- C. Archive the data on the producers' side.
- D. Change the partition key from facility ID to capture date.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 99

A company uses Amazon Redshift as its data warehouse. A new table has columns that contain sensitive data. The data in the table will eventually be referenced by several existing queries that run many times a day.

A data analyst needs to load 100 billion rows of data into the new table. Before doing so, the data analyst must ensure that only members of the auditing group can read the columns containing sensitive data.

How can the data analyst meet these requirements with the lowest maintenance overhead?

- A. Load all the data into the new table and grant the auditing group permission to read from the table.
- B. Load all the data except for the columns containing sensitive data into a second table.
- C. Grant the appropriate users read-only permissions to the second table.
- D. Load all the data into the new table and grant the auditing group permission to read from the table.
- E. Use the `GRANT SQL` command to allow read-only access to a subset of columns to the appropriate users.
- F. Load all the data into the new table and grant all users read-only permissions to non-sensitive columns. Attach an IAM policy to the auditing group with explicit `ALLOW` access to the sensitive data columns.
- G. Load all the data into the new table and grant the auditing group permission to read from the table. Create a view of the new table that contains all the columns, except for those considered sensitive, and grant the appropriate users read-only permissions to the table.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/achieve-finer-grained-data-security-with-column-level-access-control-in>

#### NEW QUESTION 102

A company developed a new elections reporting website that uses Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to deliver full logs from AWS WAF to an Amazon S3 bucket.

The company is now seeking a low-cost option to perform this infrequent data analysis with visualizations of logs in a way that requires minimal development effort. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Glue crawler to create and update a table in the Glue data catalog from the log.
- B. Use Athena to perform ad-hoc analyses and use Amazon QuickSight to develop data visualizations.
- C. Create a second Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to deliver the log files to Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES). Use Amazon ES to perform text-based searches of the logs for ad-hoc analyses and use Kibana for data visualizations.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to convert the logs into .csv format.
- E. Then add the function to the Kinesis Data Firehose transformation configuration.
- F. Use Amazon Redshift to perform ad-hoc analyses of the logs using SQL queries and use Amazon QuickSight to develop data visualizations.
- G. Create an Amazon EMR cluster and use Amazon S3 as the data source.
- H. Create an Apache Spark job to perform ad-hoc analyses and use Amazon QuickSight to develop data visualizations.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/analyzing-aws-waf-logs-with-amazon-es-amazon-athena-and-amazon-qu>

#### NEW QUESTION 107

A global pharmaceutical company receives test results for new drugs from various testing facilities worldwide. The results are sent in millions of 1 KB-sized JSON objects to an Amazon S3 bucket owned by the company. The data engineering team needs to process those files, convert them into Apache Parquet format, and load them into Amazon Redshift for data analysts to perform dashboard reporting. The engineering team uses AWS Glue to process the objects, AWS Step Functions for process orchestration, and Amazon CloudWatch for job scheduling.

More testing facilities were recently added, and the time to process files is increasing. What will MOST efficiently decrease the data processing time?

- A. Use AWS Lambda to group the small files into larger file
- B. Write the files back to Amazon S3. Process the files using AWS Glue and load them into Amazon Redshift tables.
- C. Use the AWS Glue dynamic frame file grouping option while ingesting the raw input file
- D. Process the files and load them into Amazon Redshift tables.
- E. Use the Amazon Redshift COPY command to move the files from Amazon S3 into Amazon Redshift tables directly
- F. Process the files in Amazon Redshift.
- G. Use Amazon EMR instead of AWS Glue to group the small input file
- H. Process the files in Amazon EMR and load them into Amazon Redshift tables.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 112

A company is planning to do a proof of concept for a machine learning (ML) project using Amazon SageMaker with a subset of existing on-premises data hosted in the company's 3 TB data warehouse. For part of the project, AWS Direct Connect is established and tested. To prepare the data for ML, data analysts are performing data curation. The data analysts want to perform multiple step, including mapping, dropping null fields, resolving choice, and splitting fields. The company needs the fastest solution to curate the data for this project. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Ingest data into Amazon S3 using AWS DataSync and use Apache Spark scripts to curate the data in an Amazon EMR cluster
- B. Store the curated data in Amazon S3 for ML processing.
- C. Create custom ETL jobs on-premises to curate the data
- D. Use AWS DMS to ingest data into Amazon S3 for ML processing.
- E. Ingest data into Amazon S3 using AWS DMS
- F. Use AWS Glue to perform data curation and store the data in Amazon S3 for ML processing.
- G. Take a full backup of the data store and ship the backup files using AWS Snowball
- H. Upload Snowball data into Amazon S3 and schedule data curation jobs using AWS Batch to prepare the data for ML.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 113

A company has collected more than 100 TB of log files in the last 24 months. The files are stored as raw text in a dedicated Amazon S3 bucket. Each object has a key of the form year-month-day\_log\_HH:mm:ss.txt where HH:mm:ss represents the time the log file was initially created. A table was created in Amazon Athena that points to the S3 bucket. One-time queries are run against a subset of columns in the table several times an hour. A data analyst must make changes to reduce the cost of running these queries. Management wants a solution with minimal maintenance overhead. Which combination of steps should the data analyst take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Convert the log files to Apache Avro format.
- B. Add a key prefix of the form date=year-month-day/ to the S3 objects to partition the data.
- C. Convert the log files to Apache Parquet format.
- D. Add a key prefix of the form year-month-day/ to the S3 objects to partition the data.
- E. Drop and recreate the table with the PARTITIONED BY clause
- F. Run the ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION statement.
- G. Drop and recreate the table with the PARTITIONED BY clause
- H. Run the MSCK REPAIR TABLE statement.

**Answer:** BCF

#### NEW QUESTION 117

A marketing company collects clickstream data. The company sends the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose and stores the data in Amazon S3. The company wants to build a series of dashboards that will be used by hundreds of users across different departments. The company will use Amazon QuickSight to develop these dashboards. The company has limited resources and wants a solution that could scale and provide daily updates about clickstream activity. Which combination of options will provide the MOST cost-effective solution? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use Amazon Redshift to store and query the clickstream data
- B. Use QuickSight with a direct SQL query
- C. Use Amazon Athena to query the clickstream data in Amazon S3
- D. Use S3 analytics to query the clickstream data
- E. Use the QuickSight SPICE engine with a daily refresh

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 122

A company operates toll services for highways across the country and collects data that is used to understand usage patterns. Analysts have requested the ability to run traffic reports in near-real time. The company is interested in building an ingestion pipeline that loads all the data into an Amazon Redshift cluster and alerts operations personnel when toll traffic for a particular toll station does not meet a specified threshold. Station data and the corresponding threshold values are stored in Amazon S3. Which approach is the MOST efficient way to meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to collect data and deliver it to Amazon Redshift and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics simultaneously
- B. Create a reference data source in Kinesis Data Analytics to temporarily store the threshold values from Amazon S3 and compare the count of vehicles for a particular toll station against its corresponding threshold value
- C. Use AWS Lambda to publish an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if the threshold is not met.
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect all the data from toll station
- E. Create a stream in Kinesis Data Streams to temporarily store the threshold values from Amazon S3. Send both streams to Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to compare the count of vehicles for a particular toll station against its corresponding threshold value
- F. Use AWS Lambda to publish an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if the threshold is not met
- G. Connect Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to Kinesis Data Streams to deliver the data to Amazon Redshift.
- H. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to collect data and deliver it to Amazon Redshift
- I. Then, automatically trigger an AWS Lambda function that queries the data in Amazon Redshift, compares the count of vehicles for a particular toll station against

its corresponding threshold values read from Amazon S3, and publishes an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if the threshold is not met.

J. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to collect data and deliver it to Amazon Redshift and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics simultaneously.

K. Use Kinesis Data Analytics to compare the count of vehicles against the threshold value for the station stored in a table as an in-application stream based on information stored in Amazon S3. Configure an AWS Lambda function as an output for the application that will publish an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) notification to alert operations personnel if the threshold is not met.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 123

A manufacturing company uses Amazon Connect to manage its contact center and Salesforce to manage its customer relationship management (CRM) data. The data engineering team must build a pipeline to ingest data from the contact center and CRM system into a data lake that is built on Amazon S3.

What is the MOST efficient way to collect data in the data lake with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest Amazon Connect data and Amazon AppFlow to ingest Salesforce data.
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to ingest Amazon Connect data and Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest Salesforce data.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to ingest Amazon Connect data and Amazon AppFlow to ingest Salesforce data.
- D. Use Amazon AppFlow to ingest Amazon Connect data and Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to ingest Salesforce data.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 124

A marketing company wants to improve its reporting and business intelligence capabilities. During the planning phase, the company interviewed the relevant stakeholders and discovered that:

- The operations team reports are run hourly for the current month's data.
- The sales team wants to use multiple Amazon QuickSight dashboards to show a rolling view of the last 30 days based on several categories.
- The sales team also wants to view the data as soon as it reaches the reporting backend.
- The finance team's reports are run daily for last month's data and once a month for the last 24 months of data.

Currently, there is 400 TB of data in the system with an expected additional 100 TB added every month. The company is looking for a solution that is as cost-effective as possible.

Which solution meets the company's requirements?

- A. Store the last 24 months of data in Amazon Redshift.
- B. Configure Amazon QuickSight with Amazon Redshift as the data source.
- C. Store the last 2 months of data in Amazon Redshift and the rest of the months in Amazon S3. Set up an external schema and table for Amazon Redshift Spectrum.
- D. Configure Amazon QuickSight with Amazon Redshift as the data source.
- E. Store the last 24 months of data in Amazon S3 and query it using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Configure Amazon QuickSight with Amazon Redshift Spectrum as the data source.
- F. Store the last 2 months of data in Amazon Redshift and the rest of the months in Amazon S3. Use a long-running Amazon EMR with Apache Spark cluster to query the data as needed.
- G. Configure Amazon QuickSight with Amazon EMR as the data source.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 125

A real estate company has a mission-critical application using Apache HBase in Amazon EMR. Amazon EMR is configured with a single master node. The company has over 5 TB of data stored on an Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). The company wants a cost-effective solution to make its HBase data highly available. Which architectural pattern meets the company's requirements?

- A. Use Spot Instances for core and task nodes and a Reserved Instance for the EMR master node. Configure the EMR cluster with multiple master nodes.
- B. Schedule automated snapshots using Amazon EventBridge.
- C. Store the data on an EMR File System (EMRFS) instead of HDFS.
- D. Enable EMRFS consistent view. Create an EMR HBase cluster with multiple master nodes.
- E. Point the HBase root directory to an Amazon S3 bucket.
- F. Store the data on an EMR File System (EMRFS) instead of HDFS and enable EMRFS consistent view. Run two separate EMR clusters in two different Availability Zones.
- G. Point both clusters to the same HBase root directory in the same Amazon S3 bucket.
- H. Store the data on an EMR File System (EMRFS) instead of HDFS and enable EMRFS consistent view. Create a primary EMR HBase cluster with multiple master nodes.
- I. Create a secondary EMR HBase read-replica cluster in a separate Availability Zone.
- J. Point both clusters to the same HBase root directory in the same Amazon S3 bucket.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 126

An ecommerce company stores customer purchase data in Amazon RDS. The company wants a solution to store and analyze historical data. The most recent 6 months of data will be queried frequently for analytics workloads. This data is several terabytes large. Once a month, historical data for the last 5 years must be accessible and will be joined with the more recent data. The company wants to optimize performance and cost.

Which storage solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a read replica of the RDS database to store the most recent 6 months of data.
- B. Copy the historical data into Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog of the data in Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS.
- C. Run historical queries using Amazon Athena.
- D. Use an ETL tool to incrementally load the most recent 6 months of data into an Amazon Redshift cluster.
- E. Run more frequent queries against this cluster.
- F. Create a read replica of the RDS database to run queries on the historical data.

- G. Incrementally copy data from Amazon RDS to Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog of the data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to query the data.
- H. Incrementally copy data from Amazon RDS to Amazon S3. Load and store the most recent 6 months of data in Amazon Redshift.
- I. Configure an Amazon Redshift Spectrum table to connect to all historical data.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 130

A company has developed several AWS Glue jobs to validate and transform its data from Amazon S3 and load it into Amazon RDS for MySQL in batches once every day. The ETL jobs read the S3 data using a DynamicFrame. Currently, the ETL developers are experiencing challenges in processing only the incremental data on every run, as the AWS Glue job processes all the S3 input data on each run. Which approach would allow the developers to solve the issue with minimal coding effort?

- A. Have the ETL jobs read the data from Amazon S3 using a DataFrame.
- B. Enable job bookmarks on the AWS Glue jobs.
- C. Create custom logic on the ETL jobs to track the processed S3 objects.
- D. Have the ETL jobs delete the processed objects or data from Amazon S3 after each run.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 131

A company is planning to create a data lake in Amazon S3. The company wants to create tiered storage based on access patterns and cost objectives. The solution must include support for JDBC connections from legacy clients, metadata management that allows federation for access control, and batch-based ETL using PySpark and Scala. Operational management should be limited. Which combination of components can meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. AWS Glue Data Catalog for metadata management
- B. Amazon EMR with Apache Spark for ETL
- C. AWS Glue for Scala-based ETL
- D. Amazon EMR with Apache Hive for JDBC clients
- E. Amazon Athena for querying data in Amazon S3 using JDBC drivers
- F. Amazon EMR with Apache Hive, using an Amazon RDS with MySQL-compatible backed metastore

**Answer:** BEF

#### NEW QUESTION 132

A company wants to run analytics on its Elastic Load Balancing logs stored in Amazon S3. A data analyst needs to be able to query all data from a desired year, month, or day. The data analyst should also be able to query a subset of the columns. The company requires minimal operational overhead and the most cost-effective solution. Which approach meets these requirements for optimizing and querying the log data?

- A. Use an AWS Glue job nightly to transform new log files into .csv format and partition by year, month, and day.
- B. Use AWS Glue crawlers to detect new partition.
- C. Use Amazon Athena to query data.
- D. Launch a long-running Amazon EMR cluster that continuously transforms new log files from Amazon S3 into its Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) storage and partitions by year, month, and day.
- E. Use Apache Presto to query the optimized format.
- F. Launch a transient Amazon EMR cluster nightly to transform new log files into Apache ORC format and partition by year, month, and day.
- G. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data.
- H. Use an AWS Glue job nightly to transform new log files into Apache Parquet format and partition by year, month, and day.
- I. Use AWS Glue crawlers to detect new partition.
- J. Use Amazon Athena to query data.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 135

A large university has adopted a strategic goal of increasing diversity among enrolled students. The data analytics team is creating a dashboard with data visualizations to enable stakeholders to view historical trends. All access must be authenticated using Microsoft Active Directory. All data in transit and at rest must be encrypted. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon QuickSight Standard edition configured to perform identity federation using SAML 2.0 and the default encryption settings.
- B. Amazon QuickSight Enterprise edition configured to perform identity federation using SAML 2.0 and the default encryption settings.
- C. Amazon QuickSight Standard edition using AD Connector to authenticate using Active Directory. Configure Amazon QuickSight to use customer-provided keys imported into AWS KMS.
- D. Amazon QuickSight Enterprise edition using AD Connector to authenticate using Active Directory. Configure Amazon QuickSight to use customer-provided keys imported into AWS KMS.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 140

A reseller that has thousands of AWS accounts receives AWS Cost and Usage Reports in an Amazon S3 bucket. The reports are delivered to the S3 bucket in the following format:  
<example/e-report-prefix>/<example/e-report-name>/yyyymmdd-yyyymmdd/<example/e-report-name>.parquet  
An AWS Glue crawler crawls the S3 bucket and populates an AWS Glue Data Catalog with a table. Business analysts use Amazon Athena to query the table and create monthly summary reports for the AWS accounts.  
The business analysts are experiencing slow queries because of the accumulation of reports from the last 5 years. The business analysts want the operations team to make changes to improve query performance.

Which action should the operations team take to meet these requirements?

- A. Change the file format to csv.zip.
- B. Partition the data by date and account ID
- C. Partition the data by month and account ID
- D. Partition the data by account ID, year, and month

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 145

An online retail company uses Amazon Redshift to store historical sales transactions. The company is required to encrypt data at rest in the clusters to comply with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS). A corporate governance policy mandates management of encryption keys using an on-premises hardware security module (HSM).

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create and manage encryption keys using AWS CloudHSM Classic
- B. Launch an Amazon Redshift cluster in a VPC with the option to use CloudHSM Classic for key management.
- C. Create a VPC and establish a VPN connection between the VPC and the on-premises network
- D. Create an HSM connection and client certificate for the on-premises HS
- E. Launch a cluster in the VPC with the option to use the on-premises HSM to store keys.
- F. Create an HSM connection and client certificate for the on-premises HS
- G. Enable HSM encryption on the existing unencrypted cluster by modifying the cluster
- H. Connect to the VPC where the Amazon Redshift cluster resides from the on-premises network using a VPN.
- I. Create a replica of the on-premises HSM in AWS CloudHSM
- J. Launch a cluster in a VPC with the option to use CloudHSM to store keys.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 146

A company is building a service to monitor fleets of vehicles. The company collects IoT data from a device in each vehicle and loads the data into Amazon Redshift in near-real time. Fleet owners upload .csv files containing vehicle reference data into Amazon S3 at different times throughout the day. A nightly process loads the vehicle reference data from Amazon S3 into Amazon Redshift. The company joins the IoT data from the device and the vehicle reference data to power reporting and dashboards. Fleet owners are frustrated by waiting a day for the dashboards to update.

Which solution would provide the SHORTEST delay between uploading reference data to Amazon S3 and the change showing up in the owners' dashboards?

- A. Use S3 event notifications to trigger an AWS Lambda function to copy the vehicle reference data into Amazon Redshift immediately when the reference data is uploaded to Amazon S3.
- B. Create and schedule an AWS Glue Spark job to run every 5 minute
- C. The job inserts reference data into Amazon Redshift.
- D. Send reference data to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- E. Configure the Kinesis data stream to directly load the reference data into Amazon Redshift in real time.
- F. Send the reference data to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream
- G. Configure Kinesis with a buffer interval of 60 seconds and to directly load the data into Amazon Redshift.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 147

A transport company wants to track vehicular movements by capturing geolocation records. The records are 10 B in size and up to 10,000 records are captured each second. Data transmission delays of a few minutes are acceptable, considering unreliable network conditions. The transport company decided to use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest the data. The company is looking for a reliable mechanism to send data to Kinesis Data Streams while maximizing the throughput efficiency of the Kinesis shards.

Which solution will meet the company's requirements?

- A. Kinesis Agent
- B. Kinesis Producer Library (KPL)
- C. Kinesis Data Firehose
- D. Kinesis SDK

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 152

A large energy company is using Amazon QuickSight to build dashboards and report the historical usage data of its customers. This data is hosted in Amazon Redshift. The reports need access to all the fact tables' billions of records to create aggregation in real time grouping by multiple dimensions.

A data analyst created the dataset in QuickSight by using a SQL query and not SPICE. Business users have noted that the response time is not fast enough to meet their needs.

Which action would speed up the response time for the reports with the LEAST implementation effort?

- A. Use QuickSight to modify the current dataset to use SPICE
- B. Use AWS Glue to create an Apache Spark job that joins the fact table with the dimension
- C. Load the data into a new table
- D. Use Amazon Redshift to create a materialized view that joins the fact table with the dimensions
- E. Use Amazon Redshift to create a stored procedure that joins the fact table with the dimensions. Load the data into a new table

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 157

A large telecommunications company is planning to set up a data catalog and metadata management for multiple data sources running on AWS. The catalog will be used to maintain the metadata of all the objects stored in the data stores. The data stores are composed of structured sources like Amazon RDS and Amazon

Redshift, and semistructured sources like JSON and XML files stored in Amazon S3. The catalog must be updated on a regular basis, be able to detect the changes to object metadata, and require the least possible administration. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Aurora as the data catalog
- B. Create AWS Lambda functions that will connect and gather the metadata information from multiple sources and update the data catalog in Aurora
- C. Schedule the Lambda functions periodically.
- D. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the central metadata repository
- E. Use AWS Glue crawlers to connect to multiple data stores and update the Data Catalog with metadata change
- F. Schedule the crawlers periodically to update the metadata catalog.
- G. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the data catalog
- H. Create AWS Lambda functions that will connect and gather the metadata information from multiple sources and update the DynamoDB catalog
- I. Schedule the Lambda functions periodically.
- J. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the central metadata repository
- K. Extract the schema for RDS and Amazon Redshift sources and build the Data Catalog
- L. Use AWS crawlers for data stored in Amazon S3 to infer the schema and automatically update the Data Catalog.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 158

A transportation company uses IoT sensors attached to trucks to collect vehicle data for its global delivery fleet. The company currently sends the sensor data in small .csv files to Amazon S3. The files are then loaded into a 10-node Amazon Redshift cluster with two slices per node and queried using both Amazon Athena and Amazon Redshift. The company wants to optimize the files to reduce the cost of querying and also improve the speed of data loading into the Amazon Redshift cluster.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Glue to convert all the files from .csv to a single large Apache Parquet file
- B. COPY the file into Amazon Redshift and query the file with Athena from Amazon S3.
- C. Use Amazon EMR to convert each .csv file to Apache Avro
- D. COPY the files into Amazon Redshift and query the file with Athena from Amazon S3.
- E. Use AWS Glue to convert the files from .csv to a single large Apache ORC file
- F. COPY the file into Amazon Redshift and query the file with Athena from Amazon S3.
- G. Use AWS Glue to convert the files from .csv to Apache Parquet to create 20 Parquet files
- H. COPY the files into Amazon Redshift and query the files with Athena from Amazon S3.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 159

A company needs to store objects containing log data in JSON format. The objects are generated by eight applications running in AWS. Six of the applications generate a total of 500 KiB of data per second, and two of the applications can generate up to 2 MiB of data per second.

A data engineer wants to implement a scalable solution to capture and store usage data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The usage data objects need to be reformatted, converted to .csv format, and then compressed before they are stored in Amazon S3. The company requires the solution to include the least custom code possible and has authorized the data engineer to request a service quota increase if needed.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream for each application
- B. Write AWS Lambda functions to read log data objects from the stream for each application
- C. Have the function perform reformatting and .csv conversion
- D. Enable compression on all the delivery streams.
- E. Configure an Amazon Kinesis data stream with one shard per application
- F. Write an AWS Lambda function to read usage data objects from the shard
- G. Have the function perform .csv conversion, reformatting, and compression of the data
- H. Have the function store the output in Amazon S3.
- I. Configure an Amazon Kinesis data stream for each application
- J. Write an AWS Lambda function to read usage data objects from the stream for each application
- K. Have the function perform .csv conversion, reformatting, and compression of the data
- L. Have the function store the output in Amazon S3.
- M. Store usage data objects in an Amazon DynamoDB table
- N. Configure a DynamoDB stream to copy the objects to an S3 bucket
- O. Configure an AWS Lambda function to be triggered when objects are written to the S3 bucket
- P. Have the function convert the objects into .csv format.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 162

A retail company wants to use Amazon QuickSight to generate dashboards for web and in-store sales. A group of 50 business intelligence professionals will develop and use the dashboards. Once ready, the dashboards will be shared with a group of 1,000 users.

The sales data comes from different stores and is uploaded to Amazon S3 every 24 hours. The data is partitioned by year and month, and is stored in Apache Parquet format. The company is using the AWS Glue Data Catalog as its main data catalog and Amazon Athena for querying. The total size of the uncompressed data that the dashboards query from at any point is 200 GB.

Which configuration will provide the MOST cost-effective solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Load the data into an Amazon Redshift cluster by using the COPY command
- B. Configure 50 author users and 1,000 reader users
- C. Use QuickSight Enterprise edition
- D. Configure an Amazon Redshift data source with a direct query option.
- E. Use QuickSight Standard edition
- F. Configure 50 author users and 1,000 reader users
- G. Configure an Athena data source with a direct query option.
- H. Use QuickSight Enterprise edition

- I. Configure 50 author users and 1,000 reader user
- J. Configure an Athena data source and import the data into SPIC
- K. Automatically refresh every 24 hours.
- L. Use QuickSight Enterprise editio
- M. Configure 1 administrator and 1,000 reader user
- N. Configure an S3 data source and import the data into SPIC
- O. Automatically refresh every 24 hours.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 163

A utility company wants to visualize data for energy usage on a daily basis in Amazon QuickSight A data analytics specialist at the company has built a data pipeline to collect and ingest the data into Amazon S3 Each day the data is stored in an individual csv file in an S3 bucket This is an example of the naming structure 20210707\_data.csv 20210708\_data.csv

To allow for data querying in QuickSight through Amazon Athena the specialist used an AWS Glue crawler to create a table with the path "s3://powertransformer/20210707\_data.csv" However when the data is queried, it returns zero rows How can this issue be resolved?

- A. Modify the IAM policy for the AWS Glue crawler to access Amazon S3.
- B. Ingest the files again.
- C. Store the files in Apache Parquet format.
- D. Update the table path to "s3://powertransformer/".

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 165

A company analyzes its data in an Amazon Redshift data warehouse, which currently has a cluster of three dense storage nodes. Due to a recent business acquisition, the company needs to load an additional 4 TB of user data into Amazon Redshift. The engineering team will combine all the user data and apply complex calculations that require I/O intensive resources. The company needs to adjust the cluster's capacity to support the change in analytical and storage requirements.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Resize the cluster using elastic resize with dense compute nodes.
- B. Resize the cluster using classic resize with dense compute nodes.
- C. Resize the cluster using elastic resize with dense storage nodes.
- D. Resize the cluster using classic resize with dense storage nodes.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 167

A human resources company maintains a 10-node Amazon Redshift cluster to run analytics queries on the company's data. The Amazon Redshift cluster contains a product table and a transactions table, and both tables have a product\_sku column. The tables are over 100 GB in size. The majority of queries run on both tables.

Which distribution style should the company use for the two tables to achieve optimal query performance?

- A. An EVEN distribution style for both tables
- B. A KEY distribution style for both tables
- C. An ALL distribution style for the product table and an EVEN distribution style for the transactions table
- D. An EVEN distribution style for the product table and an KEY distribution style for the transactions table

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 169

An online gaming company is using an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics SQL application with a Kinesis data stream as its source. The source sends three non-null fields to the application: player\_id, score, and us\_5\_digit\_zip\_code.

A data analyst has a .csv mapping file that maps a small number of us\_5\_digit\_zip\_code values to a territory code. The data analyst needs to include the territory code, if one exists, as an additional output of the Kinesis Data Analytics application.

How should the data analyst meet this requirement while minimizing costs?

- A. Store the contents of the mapping file in an Amazon DynamoDB tabl
- B. Preprocess the records as they arrive in the Kinesis Data Analytics application with an AWS Lambda function that fetches the mapping and supplements each record to include the territory code, if one exist
- C. Change the SQL query in the application to include the new field in the SELECT statement.
- D. Store the mapping file in an Amazon S3 bucket and configure the reference data column headers for the.csv file in the Kinesis Data Analytics applicatio
- E. Change the SQL query in the application to include a join to the file's S3 Amazon Resource Name (ARN), and add the territory code field to the SELECT columns.
- F. Store the mapping file in an Amazon S3 bucket and configure it as a reference data source for the Kinesis Data Analytics applicatio
- G. Change the SQL query in the application to include a join to the reference table and add the territory code field to the SELECT columns.
- H. Store the contents of the mapping file in an Amazon DynamoDB tabl
- I. Change the Kinesis Data Analytics application to send its output to an AWS Lambda function that fetches the mapping and supplements each record to include the territory code, if one exist
- J. Forward the record from the Lambda function to the original application destination.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 174

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

### We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### DAS-C01 Practice Exam Features:

- \* DAS-C01 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* DAS-C01 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* DAS-C01 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* DAS-C01 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The DAS-C01 Practice Test Here](#)**