

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions DAS-C01

AWS Certified Data Analytics - Specialty



NEW QUESTION 1

A company hosts an Apache Flink application on premises. The application processes data from several Apache Kafka clusters. The data originates from a variety of sources, such as web applications mobile apps and operational databases. The company has migrated some of these sources to AWS and now wants to migrate the Flink application. The company must ensure that data that resides in databases within the VPC does not traverse the internet. The application must be able to process all the data that comes from the company's AWS solution, on-premises resources and the public internet. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Implement Flink on Amazon EC2 within the company's VPC. Create Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) clusters in the VPC to collect data that comes from applications and databases within the VPC. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect data that comes from the public internet. Configure Flink to have sources from Kinesis Data Streams, Amazon MSK, and any on-premises Kafka clusters by using AWS Client VPN or AWS Direct Connect.
- B. Implement Flink on Amazon EC2 within the company's VPC. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect data that comes from applications and databases within the VPC and the public internet. Configure Flink to have sources from Kinesis Data Streams and any on-premises Kafka clusters by using AWS Client VPN or AWS Direct Connect.
- C. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application by uploading the compiled Flink jar file. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect data that comes from applications and databases within the VPC and the public internet. Configure the Kinesis Data Analytics application to have sources from Kinesis Data Streams and any on-premises Kafka clusters by using AWS Client VPN or AWS Direct Connect.
- D. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application by uploading the compiled Flink jar file. Create Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) clusters in the company's VPC to collect data that comes from applications and databases within the VPC. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect data that comes from the public internet. Configure the Kinesis Data Analytics application to have sources from Kinesis Data Stream.
- E. Amazon MSK and any on-premises Kafka clusters by using AWS Client VPN or AWS Direct Connect.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

A financial company uses Amazon S3 as its data lake and has set up a data warehouse using a multi-node Amazon Redshift cluster. The data files in the data lake are organized in folders based on the data source of each data file. All the data files are loaded to one table in the Amazon Redshift cluster using a separate COPY command for each data file location. With this approach, loading all the data files into Amazon Redshift takes a long time to complete. Users want a faster solution with little or no increase in cost while maintaining the segregation of the data files in the S3 data lake. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon EMR to copy all the data files into one folder and issue a COPY command to load the data into Amazon Redshift.
- B. Load all the data files in parallel to Amazon Aurora, and run an AWS Glue job to load the data into Amazon Redshift.
- C. Use an AWS Glue job to copy all the data files into one folder and issue a COPY command to load the data into Amazon Redshift.
- D. Create a manifest file that contains the data file locations and issue a COPY command to load the data into Amazon Redshift.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/loading-data-files-using-manifest.html> "You can use a manifest to ensure that the COPY command loads all of the required files, and only the required files, for a data load."

NEW QUESTION 3

Three teams of data analysts use Apache Hive on an Amazon EMR cluster with the EMR File System (EMRFS) to query data stored within each team's Amazon S3 bucket. The EMR cluster has Kerberos enabled and is configured to authenticate users from the corporate Active Directory. The data is highly sensitive, so access must be limited to the members of each team. Which steps will satisfy the security requirements?

- A. For the EMR cluster Amazon EC2 instances, create a service role that grants no access to Amazon S3. Create three additional IAM roles, each granting access to each team's specific bucket.
- B. Add the additional IAM roles to the cluster's EMR role for the EC2 trust policy.
- C. Create a security configuration mapping for the additional IAM roles to Active Directory user groups for each team.
- D. For the EMR cluster Amazon EC2 instances, create a service role that grants no access to Amazon S3. Create three additional IAM roles, each granting access to each team's specific bucket.
- E. Add the service role for the EMR cluster EC2 instances to the trust policies for the additional IAM role.
- F. Create a security configuration mapping for the additional IAM roles to Active Directory user groups for each team.
- G. For the EMR cluster Amazon EC2 instances, create a service role that grants full access to Amazon S3. Create three additional IAM roles, each granting access to each team's specific bucket.
- H. Add the service role for the EMR cluster EC2 instances to the trust policies for the additional IAM role.
- I. Create a security configuration mapping for the additional IAM roles to Active Directory user groups for each team.
- J. For the EMR cluster Amazon EC2 instances, create a service role that grants full access to Amazon S3. Create three additional IAM roles, each granting access to each team's specific bucket.
- K. Add the service role for the EMR cluster EC2 instances to the trust policies for the base IAM role.
- L. Create a security configuration mapping for the additional IAM roles to Active Directory user groups for each team.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

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 logdata to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) for search, log analytics, and application monitoring Use Amazon QuickSight for the dashboards.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

A company has an application that ingests streaming data. The company needs to analyze this stream over a 5-minute timeframe to evaluate the stream for anomalies with Random Cut Forest (RCF) and summarize the current count of status codes. The source and summarized data should be persisted for future use. Which approach would enable the desired outcome while keeping data persistence costs low?

A. Ingest the data stream with Amazon Kinesis Data Stream

B. Have an AWS Lambda consumer evaluate the stream, collect the number status codes, and evaluate the data against a previously trained RCF mode

C. Persist the source and results as a time series to Amazon DynamoDB.

D. Ingest the data stream with Amazon Kinesis Data Stream

E. Have a Kinesis Data Analytics application evaluate the stream over a 5-minute window using the RCF function and summarize the count of status code

F. Persist the source and results to Amazon S3 through output delivery to Kinesis Data Firehose.

G. Ingest the data stream with Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose with a delivery frequency of 1 minute or 1 MB in Amazon S3. Ensure Amazon S3 triggers an event to invoke an AWS Lambda consumer that evaluates the batch data, collects the number status codes, and evaluates the data against a previously trained RCF mode

H. Persist the source and results as a time series to Amazon DynamoDB.

I. Ingest the data stream with Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose with a delivery frequency of 5 minutes or 1 MB into Amazon S3. Have a Kinesis Data Analytics application evaluate the stream over a 1-minute window using the RCF function and summarize the count of status code

J. Persist the results to Amazon S3 through a Kinesis Data Analytics output to an AWS Lambda integration.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

A company uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest and process customer behavior information from application users each day. A data analytics specialist notices that its data stream is throttling. The specialist has turned on enhanced monitoring for the Kinesis data stream and has verified that the data stream did not exceed the data limits. The specialist discovers that there are hot shards. Which solution will resolve this issue?

A. Use a random partition key to ingest the records.

B. Increase the number of shards. Split the size of the log records.

C. Limit the number of records that are sent each second by the producer to match the capacity of the stream.

D. Decrease the size of the records that are sent from the producer to match the capacity of the stream.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

A company is building an analytical solution that includes Amazon S3 as data lake storage and Amazon Redshift for data warehousing. The company wants to use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data that is stored in Amazon S3.

Which steps should the company take to improve performance when the company uses Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the S3 data files? (Select THREE)

Use gzip compression with individual file sizes of 1-5 GB

- A. Use a columnar storage file format
- B. Partition the data based on the most common query predicates
- C. Split the data into KB-sized files.
- D. Keep all files about the same size.
- E. Use file formats that are not splittable

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 10

A team of data scientists plans to analyze market trend data for their company's new investment strategy. The trend data comes from five different data sources in large volumes. The team wants to utilize Amazon Kinesis to support their use case. The team uses SQL-like queries to analyze trends and wants to send notifications based on certain significant patterns in the trends. Additionally, the data scientists want to save the data to Amazon S3 for archival and historical re-processing, and use AWS managed services wherever possible. The team wants to implement the lowest-cost solution.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Publish data to one Kinesis data stream
- B. Deploy a custom application using the Kinesis Client Library (KCL) for analyzing trends, and send notifications using Amazon SNS
- C. Configure Kinesis Data Firehose on the Kinesis data stream to persist data to an S3 bucket.
- D. Publish data to one Kinesis data stream
- E. Deploy Kinesis Data Analytics to the stream for analyzing trends, and configure an AWS Lambda function as an output to send notifications using Amazon SNS
- F. Configure Kinesis Data Firehose on the Kinesis data stream to persist data to an S3 bucket.
- G. Publish data to two Kinesis data streams
- H. Deploy Kinesis Data Analytics to the first stream for analyzing trends, and configure an AWS Lambda function as an output to send notifications using Amazon SNS
- I. Configure Kinesis Data Firehose on the second Kinesis data stream to persist data to an S3 bucket.
- J. Publish data to two Kinesis data streams
- K. Deploy a custom application using the Kinesis Client Library (KCL) to the first stream for analyzing trends, and send notifications using Amazon SNS
- L. Configure Kinesis Data Firehose on the second Kinesis data stream to persist data to an S3 bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

A bank wants to migrate a Teradata data warehouse to the AWS Cloud. The bank needs a solution for reading large amounts of data and requires the highest possible performance. The solution also must maintain the separation of storage and compute.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Athena to query the data in Amazon S3
- B. Use Amazon Redshift with dense compute nodes to query the data in Amazon Redshift managed storage
- C. Use Amazon Redshift with RA3 nodes to query the data in Amazon Redshift managed storage
- D. Use PrestoDB on Amazon EMR to query the data in Amazon S3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

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 14

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 Region
- 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 16

A manufacturing company wants to create an operational analytics dashboard to visualize metrics from equipment in near-real time. The company uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to stream the data to other applications. The dashboard must automatically refresh every 5 seconds. A data analytics specialist must design a solution that requires the least possible implementation effort. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to store the data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon QuickSight to build the dashboard.
- B. Use Apache Spark Streaming on Amazon EMR to read the data in near-real time
- C. Develop a custom application for the dashboard by using D3.js.
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to push the data into an Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) cluster
- E. Visualize the data by using a Kibana dashboard.
- F. Use AWS Glue streaming ETL to store the data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon QuickSight to build the dashboard.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

A university intends to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to collect JSON-formatted batches of water quality readings in Amazon S3. The readings are from 50 sensors scattered across a local lake. Students will query the stored data using Amazon Athena to observe changes in a captured metric over time, such as water temperature or acidity. Interest has grown in the study, prompting the university to reconsider how data will be stored. Which data format and partitioning choices will MOST significantly reduce costs? (Choose two.)

- A. Store the data in Apache Avro format using Snappy compression.
- B. Partition the data by year, month, and day.
- C. Store the data in Apache ORC format using no compression.
- D. Store the data in Apache Parquet format using Snappy compression.
- E. Partition the data by sensor, year, month, and day.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 22

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 27

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 32

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 37

A company is hosting an enterprise reporting solution with Amazon Redshift. The application provides reporting capabilities to three main groups: an executive group to access financial reports, a data analyst group to run long-running ad-hoc queries, and a data engineering group to run stored procedures and ETL processes. The executive team requires queries to run with optimal performance. The data engineering team expects queries to take minutes. Which Amazon Redshift feature meets the requirements for this task?

- A. Concurrency scaling
- B. Short query acceleration (SQA)
- C. Workload management (WLM)
- D. Materialized views

Answer: D

Explanation:

Materialized views:

NEW QUESTION 38

A media analytics company consumes a stream of social media posts. The posts are sent to an Amazon Kinesis data stream partitioned on user_id. An AWS Lambda function retrieves the records and validates the content before loading the posts into an Amazon Elasticsearch cluster. The validation process needs to receive the posts for a given user in the order they were received. A data analyst has noticed that, during peak hours, the social media platform posts take more than an hour to appear in the Elasticsearch cluster.

What should the data analyst do reduce this latency?

- A. Migrate the validation process to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.
- B. Migrate the Lambda consumers from standard data stream iterators to an HTTP/2 stream consumer.
- C. Increase the number of shards in the stream.
- D. Configure multiple Lambda functions to process the stream.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41

A company using Amazon QuickSight Enterprise edition has thousands of dashboards analyses and datasets. The company struggles to manage and assign permissions for granting users access to various items within QuickSight. The company wants to make it easier to implement sharing and permissions management.

Which solution should the company implement to simplify permissions management?

- A. Use QuickSight folders to organize dashboards, analyses, and datasets Assign individual users permissions to these folders
- B. Use QuickSight folders to organize dashboards analyses, and datasets Assign group permissions by using these folders.
- C. Use AWS IAM resource-based policies to assign group permissions to QuickSight items
- D. Use QuickSight user management APIs to provision group permissions based on dashboard naming conventions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

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 44

A company has a business unit uploading .csv files to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company's data platform team has set up an AWS Glue crawler to do discovery, and create tables and schemas. An AWS Glue job writes processed data from the created tables to an Amazon Redshift database. The AWS Glue job handles column mapping and creating the Amazon Redshift table appropriately. When the AWS Glue job is rerun for any reason in a day, duplicate records are introduced into the Amazon Redshift table.

Which solution will update the Redshift table without duplicates when jobs are rerun?

- A. Modify the AWS Glue job to copy the rows into a staging table
- B. Add SQL commands to replace the existing rows in the main table as postactions in the DynamicFrameWriter class.
- C. Load the previously inserted data into a MySQL database in the AWS Glue job
- D. Perform an upsert operation in MySQL, and copy the results to the Amazon Redshift table.
- E. Use Apache Spark's DataFrame dropDuplicates() API to eliminate duplicates and then write the data to Amazon Redshift.
- F. Use the AWS Glue ResolveChoice built-in transform to select the most recent value of the column.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/sql-commands-redshift-glue-job/> See the section Merge an Amazon Redshift table in AWS Glue (upsert)

NEW QUESTION 49

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 53

A company is migrating from an on-premises Apache Hadoop cluster to an Amazon EMR cluster. The cluster runs only during business hours. Due to a company requirement to avoid intraday cluster failures, the EMR cluster must be highly available. When the cluster is terminated at the end of each business day, the data must persist.

Which configurations would enable the EMR cluster to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. EMR File System (EMRFS) for storage
- B. Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) for storage
- C. AWS Glue Data Catalog as the metastore for Apache Hive
- D. MySQL database on the master node as the metastore for Apache Hive
- E. Multiple master nodes in a single Availability Zone
- F. Multiple master nodes in multiple Availability Zones

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-plan-ha.html> "Note : The cluster can reside only in one Availability Zone or subnet."

NEW QUESTION 57

A company receives data from its vendor in JSON format with a timestamp in the file name. The vendor uploads the data to an Amazon S3 bucket, and the data is registered into the company's data lake for analysis and reporting. The company has configured an S3 Lifecycle policy to archive all files to S3 Glacier after 5 days.

The company wants to ensure that its AWS Glue crawler catalogs data only from S3 Standard storage and ignores the archived files. A data analytics specialist must implement a solution to achieve this goal without changing the current S3 bucket configuration.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use the exclude patterns feature of AWS Glue to identify the S3 Glacier files for the crawler to exclude.
- B. Schedule an automation job that uses AWS Lambda to move files from the original S3 bucket to a new S3 bucket for S3 Glacier storage.
- C. Use the excludeStorageClasses property in the AWS Glue Data Catalog table to exclude files on S3 Glacier storage
- D. Use the include patterns feature of AWS Glue to identify the S3 Standard files for the crawler to include.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59

A company wants to enrich application logs in near-real-time and use the enriched dataset for further analysis. The application is running on Amazon EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones and storing its logs using Amazon CloudWatch Logs. The enrichment source is stored in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Which solution meets the requirements for the event collection and enrichment?

- A. Use a CloudWatch Logs subscription to send the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- B. Use AWS Lambda to transform the data in the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream and enrich it with the data in the DynamoDB table
- C. Configure Amazon S3 as the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery destination.
- D. Export the raw logs to Amazon S3 on an hourly basis using the AWS CLI
- E. Use AWS Glue crawlers to catalog the log
- F. Set up an AWS Glue connection for the DynamoDB table and set up an AWS Glue ETL job to enrich the data
- G. Store the enriched data in Amazon S3.
- H. Configure the application to write the logs locally and use Amazon Kinesis Agent to send the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- I. Configure a Kinesis Data Analytics SQL application with the Kinesis data stream as the source
- J. Join the SQL application input stream with DynamoDB records, and then store the enriched output stream in Amazon S3 using Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.
- K. Export the raw logs to Amazon S3 on an hourly basis using the AWS CLI
- L. Use Apache Spark SQL on Amazon EMR to read the logs from Amazon S3 and enrich the records with the data from DynamoDB
- M. Store the enriched data in Amazon S3.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/SubscriptionFilters.html#FirehoseExample>

NEW QUESTION 63

A company that monitors weather conditions from remote construction sites is setting up a solution to collect temperature data from the following two weather stations.

- Station A, which has 10 sensors
- Station B, which has five sensors

These weather stations were placed by onsite subject-matter experts.

Each sensor has a unique ID. The data collected from each sensor will be collected using Amazon Kinesis Data Streams.

Based on the total incoming and outgoing data throughput, a single Amazon Kinesis data stream with two shards is created. Two partition keys are created based

on the station names. During testing, there is a bottleneck on data coming from Station A, but not from Station B. Upon review, it is confirmed that the total stream throughput is still less than the allocated Kinesis Data Streams throughput.
How can this bottleneck be resolved without increasing the overall cost and complexity of the solution, while retaining the data collection quality requirements?

- A. Increase the number of shards in Kinesis Data Streams to increase the level of parallelism.
- B. Create a separate Kinesis data stream for Station A with two shards, and stream Station A sensor data to the new stream.
- C. Modify the partition key to use the sensor ID instead of the station name.
- D. Reduce the number of sensors in Station A from 10 to 5 sensors.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/kinesis-using-sdk-java-resharding.html>

"Splitting increases the number of shards in your stream and therefore increases the data capacity of the stream. Because you are charged on a per-shard basis, splitting increases the cost of your stream"

NEW QUESTION 65

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 69

An Amazon Redshift database contains sensitive user data. Logging is necessary to meet compliance requirements. The logs must contain database authentication attempts, connections, and disconnections. The logs must also contain each query run against the database and record which database user ran each query.

Which steps will create the required logs?

- A. Enable Amazon Redshift Enhanced VPC Routing
- B. Enable VPC Flow Logs to monitor traffic.
- C. Allow access to the Amazon Redshift database using AWS IAM only
- D. Log access using AWS CloudTrail.
- E. Enable audit logging for Amazon Redshift using the AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI.
- F. Enable and download audit reports from AWS Artifact.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71

A retail company is building its data warehouse solution using Amazon Redshift. As a part of that effort, the company is loading hundreds of files into the fact table created in its Amazon Redshift cluster. The company wants the solution to achieve the highest throughput and optimally use cluster resources when loading data into the company's fact table.

How should the company meet these requirements?

- A. Use multiple COPY commands to load the data into the Amazon Redshift cluster.
- B. Use S3DistCp to load multiple files into the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and use an HDFS connector to ingest the data into the Amazon Redshift cluster.
- C. Use LOAD commands equal to the number of Amazon Redshift cluster nodes and load the data in parallel into each node.
- D. Use a single COPY command to load the data into the Amazon Redshift cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c_best-practices-single-copy-command.html

NEW QUESTION 72

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 format.
- 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 75

A telecommunications company is looking for an anomaly-detection solution to identify fraudulent calls. The company currently uses Amazon Kinesis to stream voice call records in a JSON format from its on-premises database to Amazon S3. The existing dataset contains voice call records with 200 columns. To detect fraudulent calls, the solution would need to look at 5 of these columns only.

The company is interested in a cost-effective solution using AWS that requires minimal effort and experience in anomaly-detection algorithms.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Glue job to transform the data from JSON to Apache Parquet
- B. Use AWS Glue crawlers to discover the schema and build the AWS Glue Data Catalog
- C. Use Amazon Athena to create a table with a subset of columns
- D. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the data and then use Amazon QuickSight machine learning-powered anomaly detection.
- E. Use Kinesis Data Firehose to detect anomalies on a data stream from Kinesis by running SQL queries, which compute an anomaly score for all calls and store the output in Amazon Redshift
- F. Use Amazon Athena to build a dataset and Amazon QuickSight to visualize the results.
- G. Use an AWS Glue job to transform the data from JSON to Apache Parquet
- H. Use AWS Glue crawlers to discover the schema and build the AWS Glue Data Catalog
- I. Use Amazon SageMaker to build an anomaly detection model that can detect fraudulent calls by ingesting data from Amazon S3.
- J. Use Kinesis Data Analytics to detect anomalies on a data stream from Kinesis by running SQL queries, which compute an anomaly score for all calls
- K. Connect Amazon QuickSight to Kinesis Data Analytics to visualize the anomaly scores.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80

An airline has .csv-formatted data stored in Amazon S3 with an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Data analysts want to join this data with call center data stored in Amazon Redshift as part of a daily batch process. The Amazon Redshift cluster is already under a heavy load. The solution must be managed, serverless, well-functioning, and minimize the load on the existing Amazon Redshift cluster. The solution should also require minimal effort and development activity.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Unload the call center data from Amazon Redshift to Amazon S3 using an AWS Lambda function. Perform the join with AWS Glue ETL scripts.
- B. Export the call center data from Amazon Redshift using a Python shell in AWS Glue
- C. Perform the join with AWS Glue ETL scripts.
- D. Create an external table using Amazon Redshift Spectrum for the call center data and perform the join with Amazon Redshift.
- E. Export the call center data from Amazon Redshift to Amazon EMR using Apache Sqoop
- F. Perform the join with Apache Hive.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c-spectrum-external-tables.html>

NEW QUESTION 85

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 89

A central government organization is collecting events from various internal applications using Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK). The organization has configured a separate Kafka topic for each application to separate the data. For security reasons, the Kafka cluster has been configured to only allow TLS encrypted data and it encrypts the data at rest.

A recent application update showed that one of the applications was configured incorrectly, resulting in writing data to a Kafka topic that belongs to another application. This resulted in multiple errors in the analytics pipeline as data from different applications appeared on the same topic. After this incident, the organization wants to prevent applications from writing to a topic different than the one they should write to.

Which solution meets these requirements with the least amount of effort?

- A. Create a different Amazon EC2 security group for each application
- B. Configure each security group to have access to a specific topic in the Amazon MSK cluster
- C. Attach the security group to each application based on the topic that the applications should read and write to.
- D. Install Kafka Connect on each application instance and configure each Kafka Connect instance to write to a specific topic only.
- E. Use Kafka ACLs and configure read and write permissions for each topic
- F. Use the distinguished name of the clients' TLS certificates as the principal of the ACL.
- G. Create a different Amazon EC2 security group for each application
- H. Create an Amazon MSK cluster and Kafka topic for each application
- I. Configure each security group to have access to the specific cluster.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93

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 usecase, 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/

NEW QUESTION 95

An IoT company wants to release a new device that will collect data to track sleep overnight on an intelligent mattress. Sensors will send data that will be uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket. About 2 MB of data is generated each night for each bed. Data must be processed and summarized for each user, and the results need to be available as soon as possible. Part of the process consists of time windowing and other functions. Based on tests with a Python script, every run will require about 1 GB of memory and will complete within a couple of minutes. Which solution will run the script in the MOST cost-effective way?

- A. AWS Lambda with a Python script
- B. AWS Glue with a Scala job
- C. Amazon EMR with an Apache Spark script
- D. AWS Glue with a PySpark job

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96

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 98

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 103

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 105

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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 111

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 112

A company hosts an on-premises PostgreSQL database that contains historical data. An internal legacy application uses the database for read-only activities. The company's business team wants to move the data to a data lake in Amazon S3 as soon as possible and enrich the data for analytics.

The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between its VPC and its on-premises network. A data analytics specialist must design a solution that achieves the business team's goals with the least operational overhead.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Upload the data from the on-premises PostgreSQL database to Amazon S3 by using a customized batch upload proces
- B. Use the AWS Glue crawler to catalog the data in Amazon S3. Use an AWS Glue job to enrich and store the result in a separate S3 bucket in Apache Parquet forma
- C. Use Amazon Athena to query the data.
- D. Create an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database and use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data into Amazon RD
- E. Use AWS Data Pipeline to copy and enrich the data from the Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL table and move the data to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to query the data.
- F. Configure an AWS Glue crawler to use a JDBC connection to catalog the data in the on-premises databas
- G. Use an AWS Glue job to enrich the data and save the result to Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet forma
- H. Create an Amazon Redshift cluster and use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data.
- I. Configure an AWS Glue crawler to use a JDBC connection to catalog the data in the on-premises databas
- J. Use an AWS Glue job to enrich the data and save the result to Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet forma
- K. Use Amazon Athena to query the data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117

An ecommerce company ingests a large set of clickstream data in JSON format and stores the data in Amazon S3. Business analysts from multiple product divisions need to use Amazon Athena to analyze the data. The company's analytics team must design a solution to monitor the daily data usage for Athena by each product division. The solution also must produce a warning when a divisions exceeds its quota

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

- A. Use a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement to create separate tables for each product division Use AWS Budgets to track Athena usage Configure a threshold for the budget Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications when thresholds are breached.
- B. Create an AWS account for each division Provide cross-account access to an AWS Glue Data Catalog to all the account
- C. Set an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor Athena usage
- D. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications.
- E. Create an Athena workgroup for each division Configure a data usage control for each workgroup and a time period of 1 day Configure an action to send notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- F. Create an AWS account for each division Configure an AWS Glue Data Catalog in each account Set an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor Athena usage Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

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 126

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 128

A company needs to collect streaming data from several sources and store the data in the AWS Cloud. The dataset is heavily structured, but analysts need to perform several complex SQL queries and need consistent performance. Some of the data is queried more frequently than the rest. The company wants a solution that meets its performance requirements in a cost-effective manner.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka to ingest the data to save it to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to perform SQL queries over the ingested data.
- B. Use Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka to ingest the data to save it to Amazon Redshift. Enable Amazon Redshift workload management (WLM) to prioritize workloads.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to ingest the data to save it to Amazon Redshift
- D. Enable Amazon Redshift workload management (WLM) to prioritize workloads.
- E. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to ingest the data to save it to Amazon S3. Load frequently queried data to Amazon Redshift using the COPY command
- F. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum for less frequently queried data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

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 steps, including mapping, dropping null fields, resolving choices, 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 Data Pipeline.
- 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 132

A data analyst is using AWS Glue to organize, cleanse, validate, and format a 200 GB dataset. The data analyst triggered the job to run with the Standard worker type. After 3 hours, the AWS Glue job status is still RUNNING. Logs from the job run show no error codes. The data analyst wants to improve the job execution time without overprovisioning.
Which actions should the data analyst take?

- A. Enable job bookmarks in AWS Glue to estimate the number of data processing units (DPUs). Based on the profiled metrics, increase the value of the executor-cores job parameter.
- B. Enable job metrics in AWS Glue to estimate the number of data processing units (DPUs). Based on the profiled metrics, increase the value of the maximum capacity job parameter.
- C. Enable job metrics in AWS Glue to estimate the number of data processing units (DPUs). Based on the profiled metrics, increase the value of the spark.yarn.executor.memoryOverhead job parameter.
- D. Enable job bookmarks in AWS Glue to estimate the number of data processing units (DPUs). Based on the profiled metrics, increase the value of the num-executors job parameter.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135

A marketing company is storing its campaign response data in Amazon S3. A consistent set of sources has generated the data for each campaign. The data is saved into Amazon S3 as .csv files. A business analyst will use Amazon Athena to analyze each campaign's data. The company needs the cost of ongoing data analysis with Athena to be minimized.
Which combination of actions should a data analytics specialist take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Convert the .csv files to Apache Parquet.
- B. Convert the .csv files to Apache Avro.
- C. Partition the data by campaign.
- D. Partition the data by source.
- E. Compress the .csv files.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/top-10-performance-tuning-tips-for-amazon-athena/>

NEW QUESTION 137

A streaming application is reading data from Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and immediately writing the data to an Amazon S3 bucket every 10 seconds. The application is reading data from hundreds of shards. The batch interval cannot be changed due to a separate requirement. The data is being accessed by Amazon Athena. Users are seeing degradation in query performance as time progresses.
Which action can help improve query performance?

- A. Merge the files in Amazon S3 to form larger files.
- B. Increase the number of shards in Kinesis Data Streams.
- C. Add more memory and CPU capacity to the streaming application.
- D. Write the files to multiple S3 buckets.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/top-10-performance-tuning-tips-for-amazon-athena/>

NEW QUESTION 142

A company has developed an Apache Hive script to batch process data stored in Amazon S3. The script needs to run once every day and store the output in Amazon S3. The company tested the script, and it completes within 30 minutes on a small local three-node cluster.
Which solution is the MOST cost-effective for scheduling and executing the script?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to spin up an Amazon EMR cluster with a Hive execution step.
- B. Set KeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps to false and disable the termination protection flag.
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch Events to schedule the Lambda function to run daily.
- D. Use the AWS Management Console to spin up an Amazon EMR cluster with Python Hue, Hive, and Apache Oozie.
- E. Set the termination protection flag to true and use Spot Instances for the core nodes of the cluster.
- F. Configure an Oozie workflow in the cluster to invoke the Hive script daily.
- G. Create an AWS Glue job with the Hive script to perform the batch operation.
- H. Configure the job to run once a day using a time-based schedule.
- I. Use AWS Lambda layers and load the Hive runtime to AWS Lambda and copy the Hive script. Schedule the Lambda function to run daily by creating a workflow.

using AWS Step Functions.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 147

A company analyzes historical data and needs to query data that is stored in Amazon S3. New data is generated daily as .csv files that are stored in Amazon S3. The company's analysts are using Amazon Athena to perform SQL queries against a recent subset of the overall data. The amount of data that is ingested into Amazon S3 has increased substantially over time, and the query latency also has increased. Which solutions could the company implement to improve query performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Use MySQL Workbench on an Amazon EC2 instance, and connect to Athena by using a JDBC or ODBC connecto
- B. Run the query from MySQL Workbench instead of Athena directly.
- C. Use Athena to extract the data and store it in Apache Parquet format on a daily basi
- D. Query the extracted data.
- E. Run a daily AWS Glue ETL job to convert the data files to Apache Parquet and to partition the converted file
- F. Create a periodic AWS Glue crawler to automatically crawl the partitioned data on a daily basis.
- G. Run a daily AWS Glue ETL job to compress the data files by using the .gzip forma
- H. Query the compressed data.
- I. Run a daily AWS Glue ETL job to compress the data files by using the .lzo forma
- J. Query the compressed data.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 151

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 155

A marketing company is using Amazon EMR clusters for its workloads. The company manually installs third- party libraries on the clusters by logging in to the master nodes. A data analyst needs to create an automated solution to replace the manual process. Which options can fulfill these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Place the required installation scripts in Amazon S3 and execute them using custom bootstrap actions.
- B. Place the required installation scripts in Amazon S3 and execute them through Apache Spark in Amazon EMR.
- C. Install the required third-party libraries in the existing EMR master nod
- D. Create an AMI out of that master node and use that custom AMI to re-create the EMR cluster.
- E. Use an Amazon DynamoDB table to store the list of required application
- F. Trigger an AWS Lambda function with DynamoDB Streams to install the software.
- G. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance with Amazon Linux and install the required third-party libraries on the instanc
- H. Create an AMI and use that AMI to create the EMR cluster.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/07/amazon-emr-now-supports-launching-clusters-with-cust>
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/de_de/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-plan-bootstrap.html

NEW QUESTION 158

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 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 node
- B. Schedule automated snapshots using Amazon EventBridge.
- C. Store the data on an EMR File System (EMRFS) instead of HDF
- D. Enable EMRFS consistent view.Create an EMR HBase cluster with multiple master node
- 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 Zone
- 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 node
- I. Create a secondary EMR HBase read- replica cluster in a separate Availability Zon
- J. Point both clusters to the same HBase root directory in the same Amazon S3 bucket.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

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 163

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 164

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 167

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-report-prefix>/<example-report-name>/yyyy-mm-dd-yyyy-mm-dd/<example-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 168

A financial services company needs to aggregate daily stock trade data from the exchanges into a data store. The company requires that data be streamed directly into the data store, but also occasionally allows data to be modified using SQL. The solution should integrate complex, analytic queries running with minimal latency. The solution must provide a business intelligence dashboard that enables viewing of the top contributors to anomalies in stock prices.

Which solution meets the company's requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream data to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena as a data source for Amazon QuickSight to create a business intelligence dashboard.
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to stream data to Amazon Redshift.
- C. Use Amazon Redshift as a data source for Amazon QuickSight to create a business intelligence dashboard.
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream data to Amazon Redshift.
- E. Use Amazon Redshift as a data source for Amazon QuickSight to create a business intelligence dashboard.
- F. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to stream data to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena as a data source for Amazon QuickSight to create a business intelligence dashboard.

intelligence dashboard.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169

An advertising company has a data lake that is built on Amazon S3. The company uses AWS Glue Data Catalog to maintain the metadata. The data lake is several years old and its overall size has increased exponentially as additional data sources and metadata are stored in the data lake. The data lake administrator wants to implement a mechanism to simplify permissions management between Amazon S3 and the Data Catalog to keep them in sync. Which solution will simplify permissions management with minimal development effort?

- A. Set AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions for AWS Glue
- B. Use AWS Lake Formation permissions
- C. Manage AWS Glue and S3 permissions by using bucket policies
- D. Use Amazon Cognito user pools.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171

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 minutes
- 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 175

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 178

Once a month, a company receives a 100 MB .csv file compressed with gzip. The file contains 50,000 property listing records and is stored in Amazon S3 Glacier. The company needs its data analyst to query a subset of the data for a specific vendor. What is the most cost-effective solution?

- A. Load the data into Amazon S3 and query it with Amazon S3 Select.
- B. Query the data from Amazon S3 Glacier directly with Amazon Glacier Select.
- C. Load the data to Amazon S3 and query it with Amazon Athena.
- D. Load the data to Amazon S3 and query it with Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 183

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 changes
- 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 185

A company's data analyst needs to ensure that queries executed in Amazon Athena cannot scan more than a prescribed amount of data for cost control purposes. Queries that exceed the prescribed threshold must be canceled immediately. What should the data analyst do to achieve this?

- A. Configure Athena to invoke an AWS Lambda function that terminates queries when the prescribed threshold is crossed.
- B. For each workgroup, set the control limit for each query to the prescribed threshold.
- C. Enforce the prescribed threshold on all Amazon S3 bucket policies
- D. For each workgroup, set the workgroup-wide data usage control limit to the prescribed threshold.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/manage-queries-control-costs-with-workgroups.html>

NEW QUESTION 187

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 189

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 192

A retail company leverages Amazon Athena for ad-hoc queries against an AWS Glue Data Catalog. The data analytics team manages the data catalog and data access for the company. The data analytics team wants to separate queries and manage the cost of running those queries by different workloads and teams.

Ideally, the data analysts want to group the queries run by different users within a team, store the query results in individual Amazon S3 buckets specific to each team, and enforce cost constraints on the queries run against the Data Catalog.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create IAM groups and resource tags for each team within the company.
- B. Set up IAM policies that control user access and actions on the Data Catalog resources.
- C. Create Athena resource groups for each team within the company and assign users to these groups.
- D. Add S3 bucket names and other query configurations to the properties list for the resource groups.
- E. Create Athena workgroups for each team within the company.
- F. Set up IAM workgroup policies that control user access and actions on the workgroup resources.
- G. Create Athena query groups for each team within the company and assign users to the groups.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/02/athena_workgroups/

NEW QUESTION 195

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