



Vendor: Amazon

Exam Code: AWS-Certified-Big-Data-Specialty

Exam Name: AWS Certified Big Data - Specialty

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QUESTION 1

Which statements are true of sequence numbers in Amazon Kinesis? (choose three)

- A. Sequence numbers are assigned by Amazon Kinesis when a data producer calls PutRecords operation to add data to an Amazon Kinesis stream
- B. A data pipeline is a group of data records in a stream.
- C. The longer the time period between PutRecord or PutRecords requests, the larger the sequence number becomes.
- D. Sequence numbers are assigned by Amazon Kinesis when a data producer calls PutRecord operation to add data to an Amazon Kinesis stream

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Sequence numbers in amazon Kinesis are assigned by Amazon Kinesis when a data producer calls PutRecord operation to add data to an Amazon Kinesis stream. Sequence numbers are assigned by Amazon Kinesis when a data producer calls PutRecords operation to add data to an Amazon Kinesis stream. Sequence numbers for the same partition key generally increase over time. The longer the time period between PutRecord or PutRecords requests, the larger the sequence number becomes.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/working-with-kinesis.html>

QUESTION 2

How are Snowball logs stored?

- A. in a JSON file
- B. in a SQLite table
- C. in a plaintext file
- D. in an XML file

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you transfer data between your data center and a Snowball, the Snowball client generates a plaintext log and saves it to your workstation.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/snowball/latest/ug/using-client.html>

QUESTION 3

How do you put your data into a Snowball?

- A. Mount your data source onto a workstation in your datacenter and then use this workstation to transfer data to the Snowball.
- B. Connect your data source to the Snowball and then press the "import" button.
- C. Mount your data source onto the Snowball and ship it back together with the appliance.
- D. Connect the Snowball to your datacenter and then copy the data from your data sources to the appliance via FTP.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To put your data into a Snowball, you mount your data source onto a workstation in your datacenter and then use this workstation to transfer data to the Snowball.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/snowball/latest/ug/receive-appliance.html>

QUESTION 4

Kinesis Partition keys are unencoded strings with a maximum length of (choose one)

- A. 256 bytes
- B. 128 bytes
- C. 512 bytes
- D. 1024 bytes

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kinesis Partition keys are unencoded strings with a maximum length of 256 bytes

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/working-with-kinesis.html>

QUESTION 5

Identify a factor that affects the speed of data transfer in AWS Snowball.

- A. Transcoder speed
- B. The speed of the AGP card
- C. Local network speed
- D. The speed of the L3 cache

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Snowball client can be used to estimate the time taken to transfer data. Data transfer speed is affected by a number of factors including local network speed, file size, and the speed at which data can be read from local servers.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/importexport/faqs/>

QUESTION 6

How can AWS Snowball handle petabyte-scale data migration?

- A. Data is sent via a shipping container, pulled by a semi-trailer truck.
- B. Data is sent compressed via a high speed network connection.
- C. Data is sent via a physical appliance sent to you by AWS.
- D. Data is sent encoded (forward error correction) via a high speed network connection.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Snowball uses secure appliances to transfer large amounts of data into and out of the AWS cloud; this is fast and cheaper than high-speed Internet.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/snowball/>

QUESTION 7

The maximum size of a Kinesis data blob, the data payload before Base64 encoding is? (choose one)

- A. Five megabytes
- B. Two megabytes
- C. One kilobyte

D. One megabyte

Answer: D

Explanation:

The maximum size of a Kinesis data blob, the data payload before Base64 encoding is one megabyte

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/working-with-kinesis.html>

QUESTION 8

The Snowball client uses a(n) _____ to define what kind of data is transferred between the client's data center and a Snowball.

- A. schema
- B. JSON configuration file
- C. interface
- D. XML configuration file

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Snowball client uses schemas to define what kind of data is transferred between the client's data center and a Snowball. The schemas are declared when a command is issued.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/snowball/latest/ug/using-client.html>

QUESTION 9

An AWS Snowball appliance includes a(n) _____ network connection to minimize data transfer times.

- A. 10GBaseT
- B. 1000BaseT
- C. 40GBaseT
- D. Infiniband

Answer: A

Explanation:

An AWS Snowball appliance has a 10GBaseT network connection (both RJ45 as well as SFP+ with either a fiber or copper interface) to minimize data transfer times. This allows the Snowball appliance to transfer up to 80 terabytes of data from a data source to the appliance in about a day, plus shipping time.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/snowball/details/>

QUESTION 10

The job management API for AWS Snowball is a network protocol based on HTTP that uses a(n) _____ model.

- A. RPC
- B. MPI
- C. publish/subscribe
- D. RMI

Answer: A

Explanation:

The job management API for AWS Snowball is a network protocol based on HTTP. It uses JSON (RFC 4627) documents for HTTP request/response bodies and is an RPC model, in which there is a fixed set of operations, and the syntax for each operation is known to clients without any prior interaction.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/snowball/latest/api-reference/api-reference.html>

QUESTION 11

Which statements are true about re-sharding in Amazon Kinesis?

- A. The shard or pair of shards that result from the re-sharding operation are referred to as child shards.
- B. When you re-shard, data records that were flowing to the parent shards are rerouted to flow to the child shards based on the hash key values that the data record partition keys map to.
- C. The shard or pair of shards that the re-sharding operation acts on are referred to as parent shards.
- D. After you call a re-sharding operation, you do not need to wait for the stream to become active again.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Kinesis Streams supports re-sharding which enables you to adjust the number of shards in your stream in order to adapt to changes in the rate of data flow through the stream. The shard or pair of shards that the re-sharding operation acts on are referred to as parent shards.

The shard or pair of shards that result from the re-sharding operation are referred to as child shards.

After you call a re-sharding operation, you need to wait for the stream to become active again. When you re-shard, data records that were flowing to the parent shards are rerouted to flow to the child shards based on the hash key values that the data record partition keys map to.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/working-with-kinesis.html>

QUESTION 12

In AWS Data Pipeline, an activity is (choose one)

- A. A pipeline component that defines the work to perform
- B. The database schema of the pipeline data
- C. A set of scripts loaded at run time
- D. A read/ write event from the primary database

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/dp-managing-pipeline.html>

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