

Google

Exam Questions Professional-Data-Engineer

Google Professional Data Engineer Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are building new real-time data warehouse for your company and will use Google BigQuery streaming inserts. There is no guarantee that data will only be sent in once but you do have a unique ID for each row of data and an event timestamp. You want to ensure that duplicates are not included while interactively querying data. Which query type should you use?

- A. Include ORDER BY DESK on timestamp column and LIMIT to 1.
- B. Use GROUP BY on the unique ID column and timestamp column and SUM on the values.
- C. Use the LAG window function with PARTITION by unique ID along with WHERE LAG IS NOT NULL.
- D. Use the ROW_NUMBER window function with PARTITION by unique ID along with WHERE row equals 1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your startup has never implemented a formal security policy. Currently, everyone in the company has access to the datasets stored in Google BigQuery. Teams have freedom to use the service as they see fit, and they have not documented their use cases. You have been asked to secure the data warehouse. You need to discover what everyone is doing. What should you do first?

- A. Use Google Stackdriver Audit Logs to review data access.
- B. Get the identity and access management (IAM) policy of each table
- C. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to see the usage of BigQuery query slots.
- D. Use the Google Cloud Billing API to see what account the warehouse is being billed to.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are designing a basket abandonment system for an ecommerce company. The system will send a message to a user based on these rules:

- ☒ No interaction by the user on the site for 1 hour
- ☒ Has added more than \$30 worth of products to the basket
- ☒ Has not completed a transaction

You use Google Cloud Dataflow to process the data and decide if a message should be sent. How should you design the pipeline?

- A. Use a fixed-time window with a duration of 60 minutes.
- B. Use a sliding time window with a duration of 60 minutes.
- C. Use a session window with a gap time duration of 60 minutes.
- D. Use a global window with a time based trigger with a delay of 60 minutes.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

You want to process payment transactions in a point-of-sale application that will run on Google Cloud Platform. Your user base could grow exponentially, but you do not want to manage infrastructure scaling.

Which Google database service should you use?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. BigQuery
- C. Cloud Bigtable
- D. Cloud Datastore

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

Business owners at your company have given you a database of bank transactions. Each row contains the user ID, transaction type, transaction location, and transaction amount. They ask you to investigate what type of machine learning can be applied to the data. Which three machine learning applications can you use? (Choose three.)

- A. Supervised learning to determine which transactions are most likely to be fraudulent.
- B. Unsupervised learning to determine which transactions are most likely to be fraudulent.
- C. Clustering to divide the transactions into N categories based on feature similarity.
- D. Supervised learning to predict the location of a transaction.
- E. Reinforcement learning to predict the location of a transaction.
- F. Unsupervised learning to predict the location of a transaction.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are working on a sensitive project involving private user data. You have set up a project on Google Cloud Platform to house your work internally. An external consultant is going to assist with coding a complex transformation in a Google Cloud Dataflow pipeline for your project. How should you maintain users' privacy?

- A. Grant the consultant the Viewer role on the project.

- B. Grant the consultant the Cloud Dataflow Developer role on the project.
- C. Create a service account and allow the consultant to log on with it.
- D. Create an anonymized sample of the data for the consultant to work with in a different project.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

You have Google Cloud Dataflow streaming pipeline running with a Google Cloud Pub/Sub subscription as the source. You need to make an update to the code that will make the new Cloud Dataflow pipeline incompatible with the current version. You do not want to lose any data when making this update. What should you do?

- A. Update the current pipeline and use the drain flag.
- B. Update the current pipeline and provide the transform mapping JSON object.
- C. Create a new pipeline that has the same Cloud Pub/Sub subscription and cancel the old pipeline.
- D. Create a new pipeline that has a new Cloud Pub/Sub subscription and cancel the old pipeline.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company is performing data preprocessing for a learning algorithm in Google Cloud Dataflow. Numerous data logs are being generated during this step, and the team wants to analyze them. Due to the dynamic nature of the campaign, the data is growing exponentially every hour.

The data scientists have written the following code to read the data for a new key features in the logs. BigQueryIO.Read

.named("ReadLogData")

.from("clouddataflow-readonly:samples.log_data")

You want to improve the performance of this data read. What should you do?

- A. Specify the TableReference object in the code.
- B. Use .fromQuery operation to read specific fields from the table.
- C. Use of both the Google BigQuery TableSchema and TableFieldSchema classes.
- D. Call a transform that returns TableRow objects, where each element in the PCollection represents a single row in the table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company's on-premises Apache Hadoop servers are approaching end-of-life, and IT has decided to migrate the cluster to Google Cloud Dataproc. A like-for-like migration of the cluster would require 50 TB of Google Persistent Disk per node. The CIO is concerned about the cost of using that much block storage. You want to minimize the storage cost of the migration. What should you do?

- A. Put the data into Google Cloud Storage.
- B. Use preemptible virtual machines (VMs) for the Cloud Dataproc cluster.
- C. Tune the Cloud Dataproc cluster so that there is just enough disk for all data.
- D. Migrate some of the cold data into Google Cloud Storage, and keep only the hot data in Persistent Disk.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

MJTelco is building a custom interface to share data. They have these requirements:

- ▶ They need to do aggregations over their petabyte-scale datasets.
- ▶ They need to scan specific time range rows with a very fast response time (milliseconds). Which combination of Google Cloud Platform products should you recommend?

- A. Cloud Datastore and Cloud Bigtable
- B. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud SQL
- C. BigQuery and Cloud Bigtable
- D. BigQuery and Cloud Storage

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to compose visualization for operations teams with the following requirements:

- ▶ Telemetry must include data from all 50,000 installations for the most recent 6 weeks (sampling once every minute)
- ▶ The report must not be more than 3 hours delayed from live data.
- ▶ The actionable report should only show suboptimal links.
- ▶ Most suboptimal links should be sorted to the top.
- ▶ Suboptimal links can be grouped and filtered by regional geography.
- ▶ User response time to load the report must be <5 seconds.

You create a data source to store the last 6 weeks of data, and create visualizations that allow viewers to see multiple date ranges, distinct geographic regions, and unique installation types. You always show the latest data without any changes to your visualizations. You want to avoid creating and updating new visualizations each month. What should you do?

- A. Look through the current data and compose a series of charts and tables, one for each possible combination of criteria.
- B. Look through the current data and compose a small set of generalized charts and tables bound to criteria filters that allow value selection.
- C. Export the data to a spreadsheet, compose a series of charts and tables, one for each possible combination of criteria, and spread them across multiple tabs.
- D. Load the data into relational database tables, write a Google App Engine application that queries all rows, summarizes the data across each criteria, and then renders results using the Google Charts and visualization API.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Exam Topic 4)

You work for a large fast food restaurant chain with over 400,000 employees. You store employee information in Google BigQuery in a Users table consisting of a FirstName field and a LastName field. A member of IT is building an application and asks you to modify the schema and data in BigQuery so the application can query a FullName field consisting of the value of the FirstName field concatenated with a space, followed by the value of the LastName field for each employee. How can you make that data available while minimizing cost?

- A. Create a view in BigQuery that concatenates the FirstName and LastName field values to produce the FullName.
- B. Add a new column called FullName to the Users tabl
- C. Run an UPDATE statement that updates the FullName column for each user with the concatenation of the FirstName and LastName values.
- D. Create a Google Cloud Dataflow job that queries BigQuery for the entire Users table, concatenates the FirstName value and LastName value for each user, and loads the proper values for FirstName, LastName, and FullName into a new table in BigQuery.
- E. Use BigQuery to export the data for the table to a CSV fil
- F. Create a Google Cloud Dataproc job to process the CSV file and output a new CSV file containing the proper values for FirstName, LastName and FullNam
- G. Run a BigQuery load job to load the new CSV file into BigQuery.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 4)

You work for a manufacturing plant that batches application log files together into a single log file once a day at 2:00 AM. You have written a Google Cloud Dataflow job to process that log file. You need to make sure the log file is processed once per day as inexpensively as possible. What should you do?

- A. Change the processing job to use Google Cloud Dataproc instead.
- B. Manually start the Cloud Dataflow job each morning when you get into the office.
- C. Create a cron job with Google App Engine Cron Service to run the Cloud Dataflow job.
- D. Configure the Cloud Dataflow job as a streaming job so that it processes the log data immediately.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which TensorFlow function can you use to configure a categorical column if you don't know all of the possible values for that column?

- A. categorical_column_with_vocabulary_list
- B. categorical_column_with_hash_bucket
- C. categorical_column_with_unknown_values
- D. sparse_column_with_keys

Answer: B

Explanation:

If you know the set of all possible feature values of a column and there are only a few of them, you can use categorical_column_with_vocabulary_list. Each key in the list will get assigned an auto-incremental ID starting from 0.

What if we don't know the set of possible values in advance? Not a problem. We can use categorical_column_with_hash_bucket instead. What will happen is that each possible value in the feature column occupation will be hashed to an integer ID as we encounter them in training.

Reference: <https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/wide>

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following is NOT one of the three main types of triggers that Dataflow supports?

- A. Trigger based on element size in bytes
- B. Trigger that is a combination of other triggers
- C. Trigger based on element count
- D. Trigger based on time

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are three major kinds of triggers that Dataflow supports: 1. Time-based triggers 2. Data-driven triggers. You can set a trigger to emit results from a window when that window has received a certain number of data elements. 3. Composite triggers. These triggers combine multiple time-based or data-driven triggers in some logical way

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/model/triggers>

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 5)

Suppose you have a dataset of images that are each labeled as to whether or not they contain a human face. To create a neural network that recognizes human faces in images using this labeled dataset, what approach would likely be the most effective?

- A. Use K-means Clustering to detect faces in the pixels.
- B. Use feature engineering to add features for eyes, noses, and mouths to the input data.
- C. Use deep learning by creating a neural network with multiple hidden layers to automatically detect features of faces.
- D. Build a neural network with an input layer of pixels, a hidden layer, and an output layer with two categories.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Traditional machine learning relies on shallow nets, composed of one input and one output layer, and at most one hidden layer in between. More than three layers (including input and output) qualifies as “deep” learning. So deep is a strictly defined, technical term that means more than one hidden layer.

In deep-learning networks, each layer of nodes trains on a distinct set of features based on the previous layer's output. The further you advance into the neural net, the more complex the features your nodes can recognize, since they aggregate and recombine features from the previous layer.

A neural network with only one hidden layer would be unable to automatically recognize high-level features of faces, such as eyes, because it wouldn't be able to "build" these features using previous hidden layers that detect low-level features, such as lines.

Feature engineering is difficult to perform on raw image data.

K- means Clustering is an unsupervised learning method used to categorize unlabeled data. Reference: <https://deeplearning4j.org/neuralnet-overview>

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 5)

Cloud Bigtable is Google's Big Data database service.

- A. Relational
- B. mySQL
- C. NoSQL
- D. SQL Server

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Bigtable is Google's NoSQL Big Data database service. It is the same database that Google uses for services, such as Search, Analytics, Maps, and Gmail. It is used for requirements that are low latency and high throughput including Internet of Things (IoT), user analytics, and financial data analysis.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/>

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which role must be assigned to a service account used by the virtual machines in a Dataproc cluster so they can execute jobs?

- A. Dataproc Worker
- B. Dataproc Viewer
- C. Dataproc Runner
- D. Dataproc Editor

Answer: A

Explanation:

Service accounts used with Cloud Dataproc must have Dataproc/Dataproc Worker role (or have all the permissions granted by Dataproc Worker role).

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/service-accounts#important_notes

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 5)

Google Cloud Bigtable indexes a single value in each row. This value is called the .

- A. primary key
- B. unique key
- C. row key
- D. master key

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Bigtable is a sparsely populated table that can scale to billions of rows and thousands of columns, allowing you to store terabytes or even petabytes of data.

A single value in each row is indexed; this value is known as the row key.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which Java SDK class can you use to run your Dataflow programs locally?

- A. LocalRunner
- B. DirectPipelineRunner
- C. MachineRunner
- D. LocalPipelineRunner

Answer: B

Explanation:

DirectPipelineRunner allows you to execute operations in the pipeline directly, without any optimization. Useful for small local execution and tests

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/java-sdk/JavaDoc/com/google/cloud/dataflow/sdk/runners/DirectPipelineRun>

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 5)

The Dataflow SDKs have been recently transitioned into which Apache service?

- A. Apache Spark
- B. Apache Hadoop
- C. Apache Kafka
- D. Apache Beam

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dataflow SDKs are being transitioned to Apache Beam, as per the latest Google directive Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/>

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following are feature engineering techniques? (Select 2 answers)

- A. Hidden feature layers
- B. Feature prioritization
- C. Crossed feature columns
- D. Bucketization of a continuous feature

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Selecting and crafting the right set of feature columns is key to learning an effective model. Bucketization is a process of dividing the entire range of a continuous feature into a set of consecutive

bins/buckets, and then converting the original numerical feature into a bucket ID (as a categorical feature) depending on which bucket that value falls into.

Using each base feature column separately may not be enough to explain the data. To learn the differences between different feature combinations, we can add crossed feature columns to the model.

Reference: https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/wide#selecting_and_engineering_features_for_the_model

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following IAM roles does your Compute Engine account require to be able to run pipeline jobs?

- A. dataflow.worker
- B. dataflow.compute
- C. dataflow.developer
- D. dataflow.viewer

Answer: A

Explanation:

The dataflow.worker role provides the permissions necessary for a Compute Engine service account to execute work units for a Dataflow pipeline

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/access-control>

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of these is not a supported method of putting data into a partitioned table?

- A. If you have existing data in a separate file for each day, then create a partitioned table and upload each file into the appropriate partition.
- B. Run a query to get the records for a specific day from an existing table and for the destination table, specify a partitioned table ending with the day in the format "\$YYYYMMDD".
- C. Create a partitioned table and stream new records to it every day.
- D. Use ORDER BY to put a table's rows into chronological order and then change the table's type to "Partitioned".

Answer: D

Explanation:

You cannot change an existing table into a partitioned table. You must create a partitioned table from scratch. Then you can either stream data into it every day and the data will automatically be put in the right partition, or you can load data into a specific partition by using "\$YYYYMMDD" at the end of the table name.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/partitioned-tables>

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 5)

Cloud Dataproc charges you only for what you really use with billing.

- A. month-by-month
- B. minute-by-minute
- C. week-by-week
- D. hour-by-hour

Answer:

B

Explanation:

One of the advantages of Cloud Dataproc is its low cost. Dataproc charges for what you really use with minute-by-minute billing and a low, ten-minute-minimum billing period.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/overview>

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 5)

Cloud Dataproc is a managed Apache Hadoop and Apache service.

- A. Blaze
- B. Spark
- C. Fire
- D. Ignite

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Dataproc is a managed Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop service that lets you use open source data tools for batch processing, querying, streaming, and machine learning.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/>

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following statements about the Wide & Deep Learning model are true? (Select 2 answers.)

- A. The wide model is used for memorization, while the deep model is used for generalization.
- B. A good use for the wide and deep model is a recommender system.
- C. The wide model is used for generalization, while the deep model is used for memorization.
- D. A good use for the wide and deep model is a small-scale linear regression problem.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Can we teach computers to learn like humans do, by combining the power of memorization and generalization? It's not an easy question to answer, but by jointly training a wide linear model (for memorization) alongside a deep neural network (for generalization), one can combine the strengths of both to bring us one step closer. At Google, we call it Wide & Deep Learning. It's useful for generic large-scale regression and classification problems with sparse inputs (categorical features with a large number of possible feature values), such as recommender systems, search, and ranking problems.

Reference: <https://research.googleblog.com/2016/06/wide-deep-learning-better-together-with.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 5)

When creating a new Cloud Dataproc cluster with the projects.regions.clusters.create operation, these four values are required: project, region, name, and .

- A. zone
- B. node
- C. label
- D. type

Answer: A

Explanation:

At a minimum, you must specify four values when creating a new cluster with the projects.regions.clusters.create operation:

The project in which the cluster will be created

The region to use

The name of the cluster

The zone in which the cluster will be created

You can specify many more details beyond these minimum requirements. For example, you can also specify the number of workers, whether preemptible compute should be used, and the network settings.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/tutorials/python-library-example#create_a_new_cloud_dataproc_cluste

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following is NOT true about Dataflow pipelines?

- A. Dataflow pipelines are tied to Dataflow, and cannot be run on any other runner
- B. Dataflow pipelines can consume data from other Google Cloud services
- C. Dataflow pipelines can be programmed in Java
- D. Dataflow pipelines use a unified programming model, so can work both with streaming and batch data sources

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dataflow pipelines can also run on alternate runtimes like Spark and Flink, as they are built using the Apache Beam SDKs

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/>

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which Cloud Dataflow / Beam feature should you use to aggregate data in an unbounded data source every hour based on the time when the data entered the pipeline?

- A. An hourly watermark
- B. An event time trigger
- C. The with Allowed Lateness method
- D. A processing time trigger

Answer: D

Explanation:

When collecting and grouping data into windows, Beam uses triggers to determine when to emit the aggregated results of each window.

Processing time triggers. These triggers operate on the processing time – the time when the data element is processed at any given stage in the pipeline.

Event time triggers. These triggers operate on the event time, as indicated by the timestamp on each data element. Beam's default trigger is event time-based.

Reference: <https://beam.apache.org/documentation/programming-guide/#triggers>

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which is the preferred method to use to avoid hotspotting in time series data in Bigtable?

- A. Field promotion
- B. Randomization
- C. Salting
- D. Hashing

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, prefer field promotion. Field promotion avoids hotspotting in almost all cases, and it tends to make it easier to design a row key that facilitates queries.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/schema-design-time-series#ensure_that_your_row_key_avoids_hotspotti

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are planning to use Google's Dataflow SDK to analyze customer data such as displayed below. Your project requirement is to extract only the customer name from the data source and then write to an output PCollection.

Tom,555 X street Tim,553 Y street Sam, 111 Z street

Which operation is best suited for the above data processing requirement?

- A. ParDo
- B. Sink API
- C. Source API
- D. Data extraction

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Google Cloud dataflow SDK, you can use the ParDo to extract only a customer name of each element in your PCollection.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/model/par-do>

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 5)

Which of the following is not possible using primitive roles?

- A. Give a user viewer access to BigQuery and owner access to Google Compute Engine instances.
- B. Give UserA owner access and UserB editor access for all datasets in a project.
- C. Give a user access to view all datasets in a project, but not run queries on them.
- D. Give GroupA owner access and GroupB editor access for all datasets in a project.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Primitive roles can be used to give owner, editor, or viewer access to a user or group, but they can't be used to separate data access permissions from job-running permissions.

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#primitive_iam_roles

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have a data pipeline with a Cloud Dataflow job that aggregates and writes time series metrics to Cloud Bigtable. This data feeds a dashboard used by thousands of users across the organization. You need to support additional concurrent users and reduce the amount of time required to write the data. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure your Cloud Dataflow pipeline to use local execution
- B. Increase the maximum number of Cloud Dataflow workers by setting maxNumWorkers in PipelineOptions
- C. Increase the number of nodes in the Cloud Bigtable cluster
- D. Modify your Cloud Dataflow pipeline to use the Flatten transform before writing to Cloud Bigtable
- E. Modify your Cloud Dataflow pipeline to use the CoGroupByKey transform before writing to Cloud Bigtable

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 6)

You work for a mid-sized enterprise that needs to move its operational system transaction data from an on-premises database to GCP. The database is about 20 TB in size. Which database should you choose?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Bigtable
- C. Cloud Spanner
- D. Cloud Datastore

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 6)

A shipping company has live package-tracking data that is sent to an Apache Kafka stream in real time. This is then loaded into BigQuery. Analysts in your company want to query the tracking data in BigQuery to analyze geospatial trends in the lifecycle of a package. The table was originally created with ingest-date partitioning. Over time, the query processing time has increased. You need to implement a change that would improve query performance in BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Implement clustering in BigQuery on the ingest date column.
- B. Implement clustering in BigQuery on the package-tracking ID column.
- C. Tier older data onto Cloud Storage files, and leverage extended tables.
- D. Re-create the table using data partitioning on the package delivery date.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have a requirement to insert minute-resolution data from 50,000 sensors into a BigQuery table. You expect significant growth in data volume and need the data to be available within 1 minute of ingestion for real-time analysis of aggregated trends. What should you do?

- A. Use bq load to load a batch of sensor data every 60 seconds.
- B. Use a Cloud Dataflow pipeline to stream data into the BigQuery table.
- C. Use the INSERT statement to insert a batch of data every 60 seconds.
- D. Use the MERGE statement to apply updates in batch every 60 seconds.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 6)

Your analytics team wants to build a simple statistical model to determine which customers are most likely to work with your company again, based on a few different metrics. They want to run the model on Apache Spark, using data housed in Google Cloud Storage, and you have recommended using Google Cloud Dataproc to execute this job. Testing has shown that this workload can run in approximately 30 minutes on a 15-node cluster, outputting the results into Google BigQuery. The plan is to run this workload weekly. How should you optimize the cluster for cost?

- A. Migrate the workload to Google Cloud Dataflow
- B. Use pre-emptible virtual machines (VMs) for the cluster
- C. Use a higher-memory node so that the job runs faster
- D. Use SSDs on the worker nodes so that the job can run faster

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 6)

You need to deploy additional dependencies to all of a Cloud Dataproc cluster at startup using an existing initialization action. Company security policies require that Cloud Dataproc nodes do not have access to the Internet so public initialization actions cannot fetch resources. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the Cloud SQL Proxy on the Cloud Dataproc master
- B. Use an SSH tunnel to give the Cloud Dataproc cluster access to the Internet
- C. Copy all dependencies to a Cloud Storage bucket within your VPC security perimeter
- D. Use Resource Manager to add the service account used by the Cloud Dataproc cluster to the Network User role

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are a retailer that wants to integrate your online sales capabilities with different in-home assistants, such as Google Home. You need to interpret customer voice commands and issue an order to the backend systems. Which solutions should you choose?

- A. Cloud Speech-to-Text API
- B. Cloud Natural Language API
- C. Dialogflow Enterprise Edition
- D. Cloud AutoML Natural Language

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 6)

Your organization has been collecting and analyzing data in Google BigQuery for 6 months. The majority of the data analyzed is placed in a time-partitioned table named events_partitioned. To reduce the cost of queries, your organization created a view called events, which queries only the last 14 days of data. The view is described in legacy SQL. Next month, existing applications will be connecting to BigQuery to read the events data via an ODBC connection. You need to ensure the applications can connect. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new view over events using standard SQL
- B. Create a new partitioned table using a standard SQL query
- C. Create a new view over events_partitioned using standard SQL
- D. Create a service account for the ODBC connection to use for authentication
- E. Create a Google Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) role for the ODBC connection and shared "events"

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are a head of BI at a large enterprise company with multiple business units that each have different priorities and budgets. You use on-demand pricing for BigQuery with a quota of 2K concurrent on-demand slots per project. Users at your organization sometimes don't get slots to execute their query and you need to correct this. You'd like to avoid introducing new projects to your account. What should you do?

- A. Convert your batch BQ queries into interactive BQ queries.
- B. Create an additional project to overcome the 2K on-demand per-project quota.
- C. Switch to flat-rate pricing and establish a hierarchical priority model for your projects.
- D. Increase the amount of concurrent slots per project at the Quotas page at the Cloud Console.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/busting-12-myths-about-bigquery>

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 6)

You want to automate execution of a multi-step data pipeline running on Google Cloud. The pipeline includes Cloud Dataproc and Cloud Dataflow jobs that have multiple dependencies on each other. You want to use managed services where possible, and the pipeline will run every day. Which tool should you use?

- A. cron
- B. Cloud Composer
- C. Cloud Scheduler
- D. Workflow Templates on Cloud Dataproc

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 6)

You need to choose a database for a new project that has the following requirements:

- ☒ Fully managed
- ☒ Able to automatically scale up
- ☒ Transactionally consistent
- ☒ Able to scale up to 6 TB
- ☒ Able to be queried using SQL Which database do you choose?

- A. Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Bigtable
- C. Cloud Spanner
- D. Cloud Datastore

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 6)

You set up a streaming data insert into a Redis cluster via a Kafka cluster. Both clusters are running on Compute Engine instances. You need to encrypt data at rest with encryption keys that you can create, rotate, and destroy as needed. What should you do?

- A. Create a dedicated service account, and use encryption at rest to reference your data stored in your Compute Engine cluster instances as part of your API service calls.
- B. Create encryption keys in Cloud Key Management Service
- C. Use those keys to encrypt your data in all of the Compute Engine cluster instances.
- D. Create encryption keys locally
- E. Upload your encryption keys to Cloud Key Management Service
- F. Use those keys to encrypt your data in all of the Compute Engine cluster instances.
- G. Create encryption keys in Cloud Key Management Service
- H. Reference those keys in your API service calls when accessing the data in your Compute Engine cluster instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are designing a data processing pipeline. The pipeline must be able to scale automatically as load increases. Messages must be processed at least once, and must be ordered within windows of 1 hour. How should you design the solution?

- A. Use Apache Kafka for message ingestion and use Cloud Dataproc for streaming analysis.
- B. Use Apache Kafka for message ingestion and use Cloud Dataflow for streaming analysis.
- C. Use Cloud Pub/Sub for message ingestion and Cloud Dataproc for streaming analysis.
- D. Use Cloud Pub/Sub for message ingestion and Cloud Dataflow for streaming analysis.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 6)

After migrating ETL jobs to run on BigQuery, you need to verify that the output of the migrated jobs is the same as the output of the original. You've loaded a table containing the output of the original job and want to compare the contents with output from the migrated job to show that they are identical. The tables do not contain a primary key column that would enable you to join them together for comparison. What should you do?

- A. Select random samples from the tables using the RAND() function and compare the samples.
- B. Select random samples from the tables using the HASH() function and compare the samples.
- C. Use a Dataproc cluster and the BigQuery Hadoop connector to read the data from each table and calculate a hash from non-timestamp columns of the table after sortin
- D. Compare the hashes of each table.
- E. Create stratified random samples using the OVER() function and compare equivalent samples from each table.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are selecting services to write and transform JSON messages from Cloud Pub/Sub to BigQuery for a data pipeline on Google Cloud. You want to minimize service costs. You also want to monitor and accommodate input data volume that will vary in size with minimal manual intervention. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Dataproc to run your transformation
- B. Monitor CPU utilization for the cluste
- C. Resize the number of worker nodes in your cluster via the command line.
- D. Use Cloud Dataproc to run your transformation
- E. Use the diagnose command to generate an operational output archiv
- F. Locate the bottleneck and adjust cluster resources.
- G. Use Cloud Dataflow to run your transformation
- H. Monitor the job system lag with Stackdrive
- I. Use the default autoscaling setting for worker instances.
- J. Use Cloud Dataflow to run your transformation
- K. Monitor the total execution time for a sampling of job
- L. Configure the job to use non-default Compute Engine machine types when needed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 6)

You operate a database that stores stock trades and an application that retrieves average stock price for a given company over an adjustable window of time. The data is stored in Cloud Bigtable where the datetime of the stock trade is the beginning of the row key. Your application has thousands of concurrent users, and you notice that performance is starting to degrade as more stocks are added. What should you do to improve the performance of your application?

- A. Change the row key syntax in your Cloud Bigtable table to begin with the stock symbol.
- B. Change the row key syntax in your Cloud Bigtable table to begin with a random number per second.
- C. Change the data pipeline to use BigQuery for storing stock trades, and update your application.
- D. Use Cloud Dataflow to write summary of each day's stock trades to an Avro file on Cloud Storage. Update your application to read from Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtable to compute the responses.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 6)

Each analytics team in your organization is running BigQuery jobs in their own projects. You want to enable each team to monitor slot usage within their projects. What should you do?

- A. Create a Stackdriver Monitoring dashboard based on the BigQuery metric query/scanned_bytes
- B. Create a Stackdriver Monitoring dashboard based on the BigQuery metric slots/allocated_for_project
- C. Create a log export for each project, capture the BigQuery job execution logs, create a custom metric based on the totalSlotMs, and create a Stackdriver Monitoring dashboard based on the custom metric
- D. Create an aggregated log export at the organization level, capture the BigQuery job execution logs, create a custom metric based on the totalSlotMs, and create a Stackdriver Monitoring dashboard based on the custom metric

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 6)

Your team is working on a binary classification problem. You have trained a support vector machine (SVM) classifier with default parameters, and received an area under the Curve (AUC) of 0.87 on the validation set. You want to increase the AUC of the model. What should you do?

- A. Perform hyperparameter tuning
- B. Train a classifier with deep neural networks, because neural networks would always beat SVMs
- C. Deploy the model and measure the real-world AUC; it's always higher because of generalization
- D. Scale predictions you get out of the model (tune a scaling factor as a hyperparameter) in order to get the highest AUC

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are implementing security best practices on your data pipeline. Currently, you are manually executing jobs as the Project Owner. You want to automate these jobs by taking nightly batch files containing non-public information from Google Cloud Storage, processing them with a Spark Scala job on a Google Cloud Dataproc cluster, and depositing the results into Google BigQuery.

How should you securely run this workload?

- A. Restrict the Google Cloud Storage bucket so only you can see the files
- B. Grant the Project Owner role to a service account, and run the job with it
- C. Use a service account with the ability to read the batch files and to write to BigQuery
- D. Use a user account with the Project Viewer role on the Cloud Dataproc cluster to read the batch files and write to BigQuery

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 6)

Government regulations in your industry mandate that you have to maintain an auditable record of access to certain types of data. Assuming that all expiring logs will be archived correctly, where should you store data that is subject to that mandate?

- A. Encrypted on Cloud Storage with user-supplied encryption key
- B. A separate decryption key will be given to each authorized user.
- C. In a BigQuery dataset that is viewable only by authorized personnel, with the Data Access log used to provide the auditability.
- D. In Cloud SQL, with separate database user names to each use
- E. The Cloud SQL Admin activity logs will be used to provide the auditability.
- F. In a bucket on Cloud Storage that is accessible only by an AppEngine service that collects user information and logs the access before providing a link to the bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 6)

You launched a new gaming app almost three years ago. You have been uploading log files from the previous day to a separate Google BigQuery table with the table name format LOGS_YYYYMMDD. You have been using table wildcard functions to generate daily and monthly reports for all time ranges. Recently, you discovered that some queries that cover long date ranges are exceeding the limit of 1,000 tables and failing. How can you resolve this issue?

- A. Convert all daily log tables into date-partitioned tables
- B. Convert the sharded tables into a single partitioned table
- C. Enable query caching so you can cache data from previous months
- D. Create separate views to cover each month, and query from these views

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 6)

You need to migrate a 2TB relational database to Google Cloud Platform. You do not have the resources to significantly refactor the application that uses this database and cost to operate is of primary concern.

Which service do you select for storing and serving your data?

- A. Cloud Spanner
- B. Cloud Bigtable
- C. Cloud Firestore
- D. Cloud SQL

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have data pipelines running on BigQuery, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Dataproc. You need to perform health checks and monitor their behavior, and then notify the team managing the pipelines if they fail. You also need to be able to work across multiple projects. Your preference is to use managed products of features of the platform. What should you do?

- A. Export the information to Cloud Stackdriver, and set up an Alerting policy
- B. Run a Virtual Machine in Compute Engine with Airflow, and export the information to Stackdriver
- C. Export the logs to BigQuery, and set up App Engine to read that information and send emails if you find a failure in the logs
- D. Develop an App Engine application to consume logs using GCP API calls, and send emails if you find a failure in the logs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 6)

You work for a bank. You have a labelled dataset that contains information on already granted loan application and whether these applications have been defaulted. You have been asked to train a model to predict default rates for credit applicants. What should you do?

- A. Increase the size of the dataset by collecting additional data.
- B. Train a linear regression to predict a credit default risk score.
- C. Remove the bias from the data and collect applications that have been declined loans.
- D. Match loan applicants with their social profiles to enable feature engineering.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are planning to migrate your current on-premises Apache Hadoop deployment to the cloud. You need to ensure that the deployment is as fault-tolerant and cost-effective as possible for long-running batch jobs. You want to use a managed service. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a Cloud Dataproc cluster
- B. Use a standard persistent disk and 50% preemptible worker
- C. Store data in Cloud Storage, and change references in scripts from hdfs:// to gs://
- D. Deploy a Cloud Dataproc cluster
- E. Use an SSD persistent disk and 50% preemptible worker
- F. Store data in Cloud Storage, and change references in scripts from hdfs:// to gs://
- G. Install Hadoop and Spark on a 10-node Compute Engine instance group with standard instance
- H. Install the Cloud Storage connector, and store the data in Cloud Storage
- I. Change references in scripts from hdfs:// to gs://
- J. Install Hadoop and Spark on a 10-node Compute Engine instance group with preemptible instances. Store data in HDF
- K. Change references in scripts from hdfs:// to gs://

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 6)

Your company receives both batch- and stream-based event data. You want to process the data using Google Cloud Dataflow over a predictable time period. However, you realize that in some instances data can arrive late or out of order. How should you design your Cloud Dataflow pipeline to handle data that is late or out of order?

- A. Set a single global window to capture all the data.
- B. Set sliding windows to capture all the lagged data.
- C. Use watermarks and timestamps to capture the lagged data.
- D. Ensure every datasource type (stream or batch) has a timestamp, and use the timestamps to define the logic for lagged data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 6)

You want to migrate an on-premises Hadoop system to Cloud Dataproc. Hive is the primary tool in use, and the data format is Optimized Row Columnar (ORC). All ORC files have been successfully copied to a Cloud Storage bucket. You need to replicate some data to the cluster's local Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) to maximize performance. What are two ways to start using Hive in Cloud Dataproc? (Choose two.)

- A. Run the gsutil utility to transfer all ORC files from the Cloud Storage bucket to HDF
- B. Mount the Hive tables locally.
- C. Run the gsutil utility to transfer all ORC files from the Cloud Storage bucket to any node of the Dataproc cluster
- D. Mount the Hive tables locally.
- E. Run the gsutil utility to transfer all ORC files from the Cloud Storage bucket to the master node of the Dataproc cluster
- F. Then run the Hadoop utility to copy them to HDF
- G. Mount the Hive tables from HDFS.
- H. Leverage Cloud Storage connector for Hadoop to mount the ORC files as external Hive table
- I. Replicate external Hive tables to the native ones.
- J. Load the ORC files into BigQuery
- K. Leverage BigQuery connector for Hadoop to mount the BigQuery tables as external Hive table
- L. Replicate external Hive tables to the native ones.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are working on a niche product in the image recognition domain. Your team has developed a model that is dominated by custom C++ TensorFlow ops your team has implemented. These ops are used inside your main training loop and are performing bulky matrix multiplications. It currently takes up to several days to train a model. You want to decrease this time significantly and keep the cost low by using an accelerator on Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud TPUs without any additional adjustment to your code.
- B. Use Cloud TPUs after implementing GPU kernel support for your custom ops.
- C. Use Cloud GPUs after implementing GPU kernel support for your custom ops.
- D. Stay on CPUs, and increase the size of the cluster you're training your model on.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are migrating your data warehouse to BigQuery. You have migrated all of your data into tables in a dataset. Multiple users from your organization will be using the data. They should only see certain tables based on their team membership. How should you set user permissions?

- A. Assign the users/groups data viewer access at the table level for each table
- B. Create SQL views for each team in the same dataset in which the data resides, and assign the users/groups data viewer access to the SQL views
- C. Create authorized views for each team in the same dataset in which the data resides, and assign the users/groups data viewer access to the authorized views
- D. Create authorized views for each team in datasets created for each team
- E. Assign the authorized views data viewer access to the dataset in which the data reside
- F. Assign the users/groups data viewer access to the datasets in which the authorized views reside

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are building a data pipeline on Google Cloud. You need to prepare data using a casual method for a machine-learning process. You want to support a logistic regression model. You also need to monitor and adjust for null values, which must remain real-valued and cannot be removed. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Dataprep to find null values in sample source data
- B. Convert all nulls to 'none' using a Cloud Dataproc job.
- C. Use Cloud Dataprep to find null values in sample source data
- D. Convert all nulls to 0 using a Cloud Dataprep job.
- E. Use Cloud Dataflow to find null values in sample source data
- F. Convert all nulls to 'none' using a Cloud Dataprep job.
- G. Use Cloud Dataflow to find null values in sample source data
- H. Convert all nulls to using a custom script.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166

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