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1.	Rational number (aka 'fractional')	Numbers that can be expressed as a fraction
2.	Integers	Solid positive and negative numbers
3.	Real Numbers	A real number is any number that can be placed on the number line, whether that be negative or positive, fraction or decimal.
4.	True or False? Any integer is also a whole number.	This statement is false. An integer can be negative, such as the number $-100-100$. $-100-100$ is not a whole number.
5.	Read all the options before answering. $-17-17$ is... (a. an integer b. a rational number c. a real number d. all of the above.)	d. all of the above. $-17-17$ is an integer, and all integers are also rational numbers, which in turn are real numbers.
6.	set	In mathematics, a collection of numbers is referred to as a set*
7.	Interval	An interval is a set of numbers between two specified values. An interval can be visualized as a segment of the number line. The segment of the number line above that falls between 11 and 22 is called an interval*.
8.	Discrete data	Can only have certain, distinct values Is "counted" Contains unconnected points In mathematics, whole numbers, integers, and even integers are all examples of discrete sets. These sets contain unconnected elements, with gaps between each value. In statistics, some data sets will be discrete. Examples of discrete data sets are the number of adults in a household, the results of rolling two dice,

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Certification Path

The Google Professional Data Engineer Certification is one of the highest level of certification mainly focussing to the professional Data Engineering.

There is no prerequisite for this exam but still it would be best to follow some sequence in order to prove immense knowledge as a Google professional Data Engineer.

You can complete Google Associate Certifications then approach for the professional certification. For more information related to Google cloud certification track [Google-certification-path](#)

Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q218-Q223):

NEW QUESTION # 218

You are designing storage for 20 TB of text files as part of deploying a data pipeline on Google Cloud. Your input data is in CSV format. You want to minimize the cost of querying aggregate values for multiple users who will query the data in Cloud Storage with multiple engines. Which storage service and schema design should you use?

- A. Use Cloud Storage for storage. Link as temporary tables in BigQuery for query.
- **B. Use Cloud Storage for storage. Link as permanent tables in BigQuery for query.**
- C. Use Cloud Bigtable for storage. Install the HBase shell on a Compute Engine instance to query the Cloud Bigtable data.
- D. Use Cloud Bigtable for storage. Link as permanent tables in BigQuery for query.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 219

You are building an application to share financial market data with consumers, who will receive data feeds. Data is collected from the markets in real time. Consumers will receive the data in the following ways:

- * Real-time event stream
- * ANSI SQL access to real-time stream and historical data
- * Batch historical exports

Which solution should you use?

- A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataproc, Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Storage, BigQuery
- C. Cloud Dataproc, Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery
- **D. Cloud Dataflow, Cloud SQL, Cloud Spanner**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 220

You need to move 2 PB of historical data from an on-premises storage appliance to Cloud Storage within six months, and your outbound network capacity is constrained to 20 Mb/sec. How should you migrate this data to Cloud Storage?

- A. Use `gsutil cp -Jto` to compress the content being uploaded to Cloud Storage

- B. Create a private URL for the historical data, and then use Storage Transfer Service to copy the data to Cloud Storage
- **C. Use Transfer Appliance to copy the data to Cloud Storage**
- D. Use trickle or ionice along with gsutil cp to limit the amount of bandwidth gsutil utilizes to less than 20 Mb/ sec so it does not interfere with the production traffic

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 221

You need to load a dataset with multiple terabytes of clickstream data into BigQuery. The data arrives each day as compressed JSON files in a Cloud Storage bucket. You need a low-cost, programmatic, and scalable solution to load the data into BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Run function to run a Python script to read and parse each JSON file, and use the BigQuery streaming insert API.
- **B. Use the BigQuery Data Transfer Service from Cloud Storage.**
- C. Create an external table in BigQuery pointing to the Cloud Storage bucket and run the INSERT INTO ... FROM external_table command.
- D. Use Cloud Data Fusion to create a pipeline to load the JSON files into BigQuery.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The BigQuery Data Transfer Service (DTS) for Cloud Storage is the most appropriate solution for this scenario because it is a fully managed, scheduled, and serverless service designed for automating recurring bulk data loads from Cloud Storage to BigQuery, which aligns with the requirements for a low-cost, programmatic, and scalable solution for daily terabytes of data.

* Low-cost and Scalable: DTS for Cloud Storage is free for batch loading data into BigQuery (storage and query costs apply afterwards), which addresses the low-cost requirement. It is a managed, serverless service designed for automated batch loading of large, recurring datasets, which ensures scalability.

* Programmatic: Once configured, the transfer runs automatically on a schedule, which is a programmatic solution for the daily load requirement.

* Correcting other options:

* A (External Table + INSERT): Running an INSERT INTO from an external table is costly and inefficient for a multi-terabyte bulk load, as it involves a query job on the entire dataset.

* C (Cloud Run + Streaming API): Streaming inserts are for near-real-time, smaller batches of data and incur a per-row charge, making this an expensive and overly complex solution for a daily batch load of terabytes of compressed JSON files.

* D (Cloud Data Fusion): Cloud Data Fusion is a strong ETL/ELT tool, but it is typically a more heavy-weight and higher-cost solution than the native BigQuery Data Transfer Service for a simple, recurring load job from Cloud Storage to BigQuery.

Reference: Google Cloud Documentation on BigQuery Data Transfer Service for Cloud Storage:

"The BigQuery Data Transfer Service automates data movement into BigQuery on a scheduled, managed basis. Your analytics team can lay the foundation for a BigQuery data warehouse without writing a single line of code. You can access the BigQuery Data Transfer Service using the: Google Cloud console. bq command-line tool. BigQuery Data Transfer Service API. After you configure a data transfer, the BigQuery Data Transfer Service automatically loads data into BigQuery on a regular basis." (Source: Overview of BigQuery Data Transfer Service)

"For batch load, use BigQuery Data Transfer Service (DTS) to automate the bulk load of data from supported data sources into BigQuery." (Source: BigQuery documentation on data ingestion)

"Data ingestion... Batch loading. Import table from Cloud Storage. Price (USD) Free. When using the shared slot pool." (Source: BigQuery pricing and features, confirming the low-cost aspect for batch loading).

NEW QUESTION # 222

You need to store and analyze social media postings in Google BigQuery at a rate of 10,000 messages per minute in near real-time. Initially, design the application to use streaming inserts for individual postings. Your application also performs data aggregations right after the streaming inserts. You discover that the queries after streaming inserts do not exhibit strong consistency, and reports from the queries might miss in-flight data.

How can you adjust your application design?

- **A. Estimate the average latency for data availability after streaming inserts, and always run queries after waiting twice as long.**

