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Google Associate-Data-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Management: This domain measures the skills of Google Database Administrators in configuring access control and governance. Candidates will establish principles of least privilege access using Identity and Access Management (IAM) and compare methods of access control for Cloud Storage. They will also configure lifecycle management rules to manage data retention effectively. A critical skill measured is ensuring proper access control to sensitive data within Google Cloud services
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Analysis and Presentation: This domain assesses the competencies of Data Analysts in identifying data trends, patterns, and insights using BigQuery and Jupyter notebooks. Candidates will define and execute SQL queries to generate reports and analyze data for business questions. Data Pipeline Orchestration: This section targets Data Analysts and focuses on designing and implementing simple data pipelines. Candidates will select appropriate data transformation tools based on business needs and evaluate use cases for ELT versus ETL.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Preparation and Ingestion: This section of the exam measures the skills of Google Cloud Engineers and covers the preparation and processing of data. Candidates will differentiate between various data manipulation methodologies such as ETL, ELT, and ETLT. They will choose appropriate data transfer tools, assess data quality, and conduct data cleaning using tools like Cloud Data Fusion and BigQuery. A key skill measured is effectively assessing data quality before ingestion.
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Google Cloud Associate Data Practitioner Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104

Your organization stores highly personal data in BigQuery and needs to comply with strict data privacy regulations. You need to ensure that sensitive data values are rendered unreadable whenever an employee leaves the organization. What should you do?

- A. Use dynamic data masking and revoke viewer permissions when employees leave the organization.
- B. Use column-level access controls with policy tags and revoke viewer permissions when employees leave the organization.
- **C. Use customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) and delete keys when employees leave the organization.**
- D. Use AEAD functions and delete keys when employees leave the organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) allows you to encrypt highly sensitive data in BigQuery with encryption keys managed by your organization. When an employee leaves the organization, you can render the data unreadable by deleting or revoking access to the encryption keys associated with the data. This approach ensures compliance with strict data privacy regulations by making the data inaccessible without the encryption keys, providing strong control over data access and security.

NEW QUESTION # 105

Your organization uses scheduled queries to perform transformations on data stored in BigQuery. You discover that one of your scheduled queries has failed. You need to troubleshoot the issue as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- **A. Navigate to the Scheduled queries page in the Google Cloud console. Select the failed job, and analyze the error details.**
- B. Navigate to the Logs Explorer page in Cloud Logging. Use filters to find the failed job, and analyze the error details.
- C. Request access from your admin to the BigQuery information_schema. Query the jobs view with the failed job ID, and analyze error details.
- D. Set up a log sink using the gcloud CLI to export BigQuery audit logs to BigQuery. Query those logs to identify the error associated with the failed job ID.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 106

Your retail company wants to predict customer churn using historical purchase data stored in BigQuery. The dataset includes customer demographics, purchase history, and a label indicating whether the customer churned or not. You want to build a machine learning model to identify customers at risk of churning. You need to create and train a logistic regression model for predicting customer churn, using the customer_data table with the churned column as the target label. Which BigQuery ML query should you use?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model
OPTIONS (model_type='logistic_reg') AS
SELECT * EXCEPT(churned),
      churned AS label
FROM customer_data;
```

- A.
- B.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model
OPTIONS (model_type='logistic_reg') AS
SELECT * EXCEPT(churned)
FROM customer_data;
```

- C.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model
OPTIONS (model_type='logistic_reg') AS
SELECT churned as label
FROM customer_data;
```

- D.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model
OPTIONS (model_type='logistic_reg') AS
SELECT *
FROM customer_data;
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

In BigQuery ML, when creating a logistic regression model to predict customer churn, the correct query should:

Exclude the target label column (in this case, churned) from the feature columns, as it is used for training and not as a feature input.

Rename the target label column to label, as BigQuery ML requires the target column to be named label.

The chosen query satisfies these requirements:

SELECT * EXCEPT(churned), churned AS label: Excludes churned from features and renames it to label.

The OPTIONS(model_type='logistic_reg') specifies that a logistic regression model is being trained.

This setup ensures the model is correctly trained using the features in the dataset while targeting the churned column for predictions.

NEW QUESTION # 107

Your company has several retail locations. Your company tracks the total number of sales made at each location each day. You want to use SQL to calculate the weekly moving average of sales by location to identify trends for each store. Which query should you use?

- A.

```
SELECT store_id, date, total_sales, AVG(total_sales)
OVER (
  PARTITION BY total_sales
  ORDER BY date RANGE BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW ) as rolling_avg
FROM store_sales_daily
```

- B.

```
SELECT store_id, date, total_sales, AVG(total_sales)
OVER (
  PARTITION BY store_id
  ORDER BY date ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW ) as rolling_avg
FROM store_sales_daily
```

- C.

```
SELECT store_id, date, total_sales, AVG(total_sales)
OVER (
  PARTITION BY date ORDER BY store_id ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW ) as rolling_avg
FROM store_sales_daily

SELECT store_id, date, total_sales, AVG(total_sales)
OVER (
  PARTITION BY store_id
  ORDER BY total_sales RANGE BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW ) as rolling_avg
FROM store_sales_daily
```

- D. FROM store_sales_daily

Answer: B

Explanation:

To calculate the weekly moving average of sales by location:

The query must group by store_id (partitioning the calculation by each store).

The ORDER BY date ensures the sales are evaluated chronologically.

The ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW specifies a rolling window of 7 rows (1 week if each row represents daily data).

The AVG(total_sales) computes the average sales over the defined rolling window.

Chosen query meets these requirements:

NEW QUESTION # 108

You work for a financial organization that stores transaction data in BigQuery. Your organization has a regulatory requirement to retain data for a minimum of seven years for auditing purposes. You need to ensure that the data is retained for seven years using an efficient and cost-optimized approach. What should you do?

- A. Set the table-level retention policy in BigQuery to seven years.
- B. Export the BigQuery tables to Cloud Storage daily, and enforce a lifecycle management policy that has a seven-year retention rule.
- C. Set the dataset-level retention policy in BigQuery to seven years.
- D. Create a partition by transaction date, and set the partition expiration policy to seven years.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Setting a table-level retention policy in BigQuery to seven years is the most efficient and cost-optimized solution to meet the regulatory requirement. A table-level retention policy ensures that the data cannot be deleted or overwritten before the specified retention period expires, providing compliance with auditing requirements while keeping the data within BigQuery for easy access and analysis. This approach avoids the complexity and additional costs of exporting data to Cloud Storage.

NEW QUESTION # 109

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