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Google Associate-Data-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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

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you will soon master the core knowledge of the Associate-Data-Practitioner Exam. It is important to review the questions you always choose mistakenly. You should concentrate on finishing all exercises once you are determined to pass the Associate-Data-Practitioner exam. And you will pass for sure as long as you study with our Associate-Data-Practitioner study guide carefully.

Google Cloud Associate Data Practitioner Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

Your organization's business analysts require near real-time access to streaming data. However, they are reporting that their dashboard queries are loading slowly. After investigating BigQuery query performance, you discover the slow dashboard queries perform several joins and aggregations.

You need to improve the dashboard loading time and ensure that the dashboard data is as up-to-date as possible. What should you do?

- A. Modify the schema to use parameterized data types.
- B. Disable BigQuery query result caching.
- C. Create materialized views.
- D. Create a scheduled query to calculate and store intermediate results.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Creating materialized views is the best solution to improve dashboard loading time while ensuring that the data is as up-to-date as possible. Materialized views precompute and cache the results of complex joins and aggregations, significantly reducing query execution time for dashboards. They also automatically update as the underlying data changes, ensuring near real-time access to fresh data. This approach optimizes query performance and provides an efficient and scalable solution for streaming data dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 84

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

Answer: A

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 # 85

You need to design a data pipeline to process large volumes of raw server log data stored in Cloud Storage.

The data needs to be cleaned, transformed, and aggregated before being loaded into BigQuery for analysis.

The transformation involves complex data manipulation using Spark scripts that your team developed. You need to implement a solution that leverages your team's existing skillset, processes data at scale, and minimizes cost. What should you do?

- A. Use Dataflow with a custom template for the transformation logic.
- B. Use Cloud Data Fusion to visually design and manage the pipeline.
- C. Use Dataproc to run the transformations on a cluster.
- D. Use Dataform to define the transformations in SQLX.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The pipeline must handle large-scale log processing with existing Spark scripts, prioritizing skillset reuse, scalability, and cost. Let's break it down:

* Option A: Dataflow uses Apache Beam, not Spark, requiring script rewrites (losing skillset leverage).

Custom templates scale well but increase development cost and effort.

* Option B: Cloud Data Fusion is a visual ETL tool, not Spark-based. It doesn't reuse existing scripts, requiring redesign, and is less cost-efficient for complex, code-driven transformations.

* Option C: Dataform uses SQLX for BigQuery ELT, not Spark. It's unsuitable for pre-load transformations of raw logs and doesn't leverage Spark skills.

NEW QUESTION # 86

Your team wants to create a monthly report to analyze inventory data that is updated daily. You need to aggregate the inventory counts by using only the most recent month of data, and save the results to be used in a Looker Studio dashboard. What should you do?

- A. Create a BigQuery table that uses the SUM() function and the _PARTITIONDATE filter.
- B. Create a BigQuery table that uses the SUM() function and the DATE_DIFF() function.
- C. Create a saved query in the BigQuery console that uses the SUM() function and the DATE_SUB() function. Re-run the saved query every month, and save the results to a BigQuery table.
- D. Create a materialized view in BigQuery that uses the SUM() function and the DATE_SUB() function.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Creating a materialized view in BigQuery with the SUM() function and the DATE_SUB() function is the best approach. Materialized views allow you to pre-aggregate and cache query results, making them efficient for repeated access, such as monthly reporting. By using the DATE_SUB() function, you can filter the inventory data to include only the most recent month. This approach ensures that the aggregation is up-to-date with minimal latency and provides efficient integration with Looker Studio for dashboarding.

NEW QUESTION # 87

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 total_sales RANGE 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
```
- D.

```

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

```

Answer: D

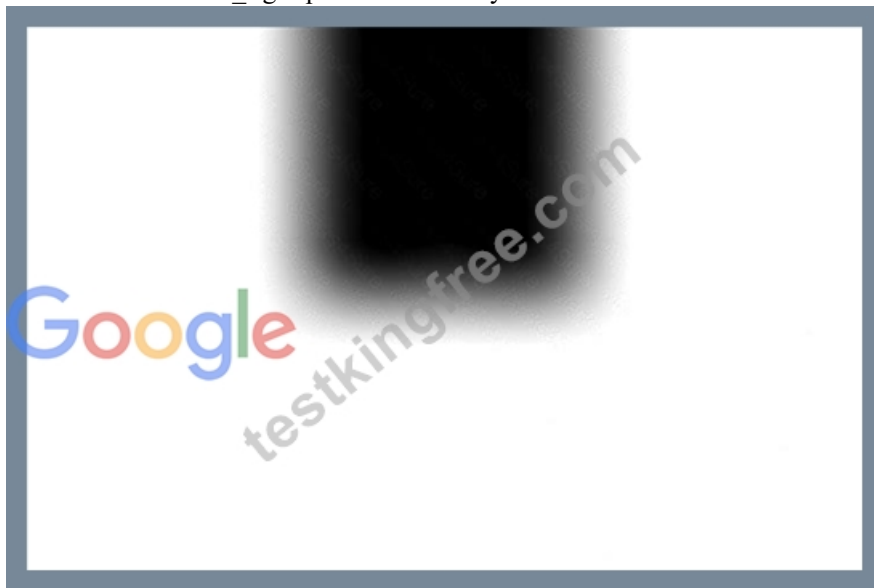
Explanation:

To calculate the weekly moving average of sales by location:

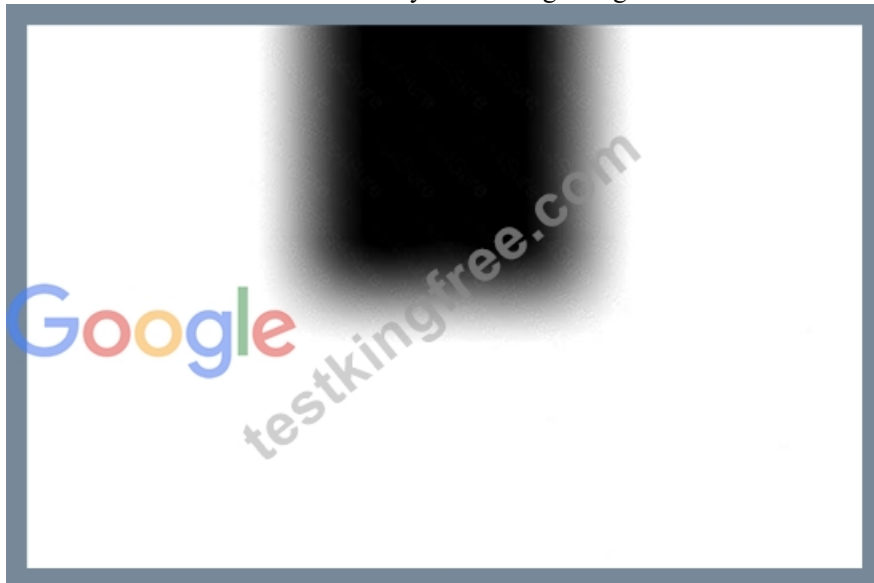
- * The query must group by store_id (partitioning the calculation by each store).
- * The ORDER BY date ensures the sales are evaluated chronologically.
- * The ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW specifies a rolling window of 7 rows (1 week if each row represents daily data).
- * The AVG(total_sales) computes the average sales over the defined rolling window.

Chosen query meets these requirements:

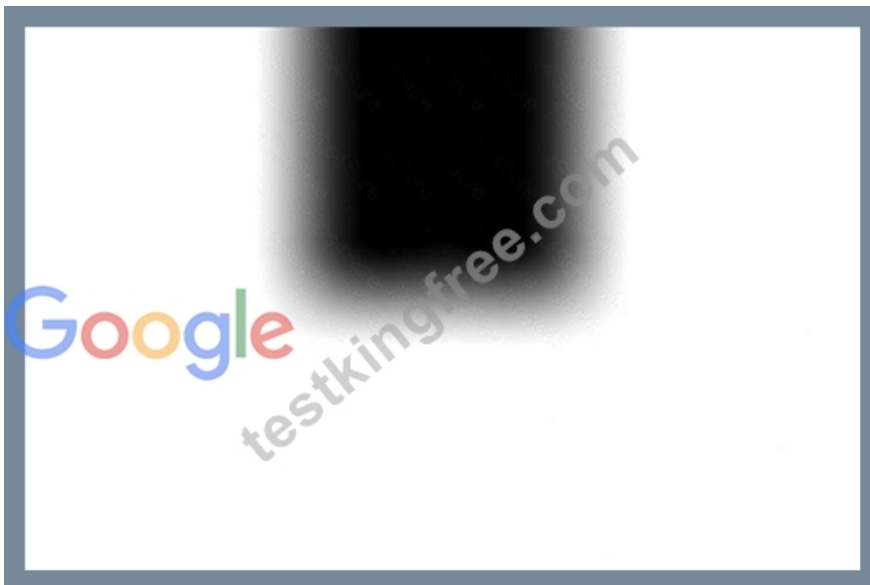
PARTITION BY store_id groups the calculation by each store.



ORDER BY date orders the rows correctly for the rolling average.



ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW ensures the 7-day moving average.



Extract from Google Documentation: From "Analytic Functions in BigQuery" (<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/reference/standard-sql/analytics-function-concepts>): "Use ROWS BETWEEN n PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW with ORDER BY a time column to compute moving averages over a fixed number of rows, such as a 7-day window, partitioned by a grouping key like store_id."

NEW QUESTION # 88

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