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The Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam (Professional-Data-Engineer) certification exam is one of the top-rated career advancement certifications in the market. This Professional-Data-Engineer exam dumps have been inspiring beginners and experienced professionals since its beginning. There are several personal and professional benefits that you can gain after passing the Professional-Data-Engineer Exam. The validation of expertise, more career opportunities, salary enhancement, instant promotion, and membership of Google certified professional community.

Professionals who pass the Google Professional-Data-Engineer: Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam are considered to be highly skilled data engineers who can solve complex data problems. They possess the skills to design, implement, and manage large-scale data processing systems and are capable of analyzing and interpreting data to make informed business decisions. Moreover, they have an in-depth understanding of cloud-based data processing systems and can leverage them to achieve business objectives.

Understanding functional and technical aspects of Google Professional Data Engineer Exam Designing data processing systems

The following will be discussed here:

- Architecture options (e.g., message brokers, message queues, middleware, service-oriented architecture, serverless functions)
- Choice of infrastructure
- Batch and streaming data (e.g., Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Dataproc, Apache Beam, Apache Spark and Hadoop ecosystem, Cloud Pub/Sub, Apache Kafka)
- Designing data processing systems
- Online (interactive) vs. batch predictions
- At least once, in-order, and exactly once, etc., event processing
- Job automation and orchestration (e.g., Cloud Composer)

- Hybrid cloud and edge computing
- Capacity planning
- Selecting the appropriate storage technologies
- Schema design
- Use of distributed systems
- Data publishing and visualization (e.g., BigQuery)
- Distributed systems

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Professional-Data-Engineer certification training of our website is a tool to help students reflect their own strength. In recent years, too many graduates of elite schools are unable to find jobs. College students face unemployment when they graduate. This is unexpected when college students have just entered the campus. Professional-Data-Engineer Exam Torrent also helps students enter famous enterprises. With the increasing numbers of university graduates, the prestigious school diploma is no longer a passport for entering a good company. In recruiting, the company pays more attention to the students' ability.

Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q389-Q394):

NEW QUESTION # 389
Cloud Dataproc is a managed Apache Hadoop and Apache _____ service.

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

Answer: D

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 # 390
Your financial services company is moving to cloud technology and wants to store 50 TB of financial time-series data in the cloud. This data is updated frequently and new data will be streaming in all the time. Your company also wants to move their existing Apache Hadoop jobs to the cloud to get insights into this data. Which product should they use to store the data?

- A. Google Cloud Datastore
- B. Google BigQuery
- C. Cloud Bigtable
- D. Google Cloud Storage

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/schema-design-time-series

NEW QUESTION # 391

Flowlogistic's management has determined that the current Apache Kafka servers cannot handle the data volume for their real-time inventory tracking system. You need to build a new system on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that will feed the proprietary tracking software. The system must be able to ingest data from a variety of global sources, process and query in real-time, and store the data reliably. Which combination of GCP products should you choose?

- A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Storage
- B. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, and Local SSD
- C. Cloud Load Balancing, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Storage
- D. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud SQL, and Cloud Storage

Answer: D

Explanation:
Topic 2, MJTelco Case Study
Company Overview
MJTelco is a startup that plans to build networks in rapidly growing, underserved markets around the world.
The company has patents for innovative optical communications hardware. Based on these patents, they can create many reliable, high-speed backbone links with inexpensive hardware.
Company Background
Founded by experienced telecom executives, MJTelco uses technologies originally developed to overcome communications challenges in space. Fundamental to their operation, they need to create a distributed data infrastructure that drives real-time analysis and incorporates machine learning to continuously optimize their topologies. Because their hardware is inexpensive, they plan to overdeploy the network allowing them to account for the impact of dynamic regional politics on location availability and cost.
Their management and operations teams are situated all around the globe creating many-to-many relationship between data consumers and provides in their system. After careful consideration, they decided public cloud is the perfect environment to support their needs.
Solution Concept
MJTelco is running a successful proof-of-concept (PoC) project in its labs. They have two primary needs:
Scale and harden their PoC to support significantly more data flows generated when they ramp to more than 50,000 installations.
Refine their machine-learning cycles to verify and improve the dynamic models they use to control topology definition.
MJTelco will also use three separate operating environments - development/test, staging, and production - to meet the needs of running experiments, deploying new features, and serving production customers.
Business Requirements
Scale up their production environment with minimal cost, instantiating resources when and where needed in an unpredictable, distributed telecom user community.
Ensure security of their proprietary data to protect their leading-edge machine learning and analysis.
Provide reliable and timely access to data for analysis from distributed research workers Maintain isolated environments that support rapid iteration of their machine-learning models without affecting their customers.
Technical Requirements
Ensure secure and efficient transport and storage of telemetry data
Rapidly scale instances to support between 10,000 and 100,000 data providers with multiple flows each.
Allow analysis and presentation against data tables tracking up to 2 years of data storing approximately 100m records/day Support rapid iteration of monitoring infrastructure focused on awareness of data pipeline problems both in telemetry flows and in production learning cycles.
CEO Statement
Our business model relies on our patents, analytics and dynamic machine learning. Our inexpensive hardware is organized to be highly reliable, which gives us cost advantages. We need to quickly stabilize our large distributed data pipelines to meet our reliability and capacity commitments.
CTO Statement
Our public cloud services must operate as advertised. We need resources that scale and keep our data secure.
We also need environments in which our data scientists can carefully study and quickly adapt our models.
Because we rely on automation to process our data, we also need our development and test environments to work as we iterate.
CFO Statement
The project is too large for us to maintain the hardware and software required for the data and analysis. Also, we cannot afford to staff an operations team to monitor so many data feeds, so we will rely on automation and infrastructure. Google Cloud's machine learning will allow our quantitative researchers to work on our high- value problems instead of problems with our data pipelines.

NEW QUESTION # 392
You are migrating your on-premises data warehouse to BigQuery. As part of the migration, you want to facilitate cross-team

collaboration to get the most value out of the organization's data. You need to design an architecture that would allow teams within the organization to securely publish, discover, and subscribe to read-only data in a self-service manner. You need to minimize costs while also maximizing data freshness What should you do?

- A. Use BigQuery Data Transfer Service to copy datasets to a centralized BigQuery project for sharing.
- B. Use Analytics Hub to facilitate data sharing.
- C. Create authorized datasets to publish shared data in the subscribing team's project.
- D. Create a new dataset for sharing in each individual team's project. Grant the subscribing team the bigquery. dataViewer role on the dataset.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To provide a cost-effective storage and processing solution that allows data scientists to explore data similarly to using the on-premises HDFS cluster with SQL on the Hive query engine, deploying a Dataproc cluster is the best choice. Here's why:
* Compatibility with Hive:
* Dataprocis a fully managed Apache Spark and Hadoop service that provides native support for Hive, making it easy for data scientists to run SQL queries on the data as they would in an on- premises Hadoop environment.
* This ensures that the transition to Google Cloud is smooth, with minimal changes required in the workflow.
* Cost-Effective Storage:
* Storing the ORC files inCloud Storageis cost-effective and scalable, providing a reliable and durable storage solution that integrates seamlessly with Dataproc.
* Cloud Storage allows you to store large datasets at a lower cost compared to other storage options.
* Hive Integration:
* Dataproc supports running Hive directly, which is essential for data scientists familiar with SQL on the Hive query engine.
* This setup enables the use of existing Hive queries and scripts without significant modifications.
Steps to Implement:
* Copy ORC Files to Cloud Storage:
* Transfer the ORC files from the on-premises HDFS cluster to Cloud Storage, ensuring they are organized in a similar directory structure.
* Deploy Dataproc Cluster:
* Set up a Dataproc cluster configured to run Hive. Ensure that the cluster has access to the ORC files stored in Cloud Storage.
* Configure Hive:
* Configure Hive on Dataproc to read from the ORC files in Cloud Storage. This can be done by setting up external tables in Hive that point to the Cloud Storage location.
* Provide Access to Data Scientists:
* Grant the data scientist team access to the Dataproc cluster and the necessary permissions to interact with the Hive tables.
Reference Links:
* Dataproc Documentation
* Hive on Dataproc
* Google Cloud Storage Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 393
You are building a streaming Dataflow pipeline that ingests noise level data from hundreds of sensors placed near construction sites across a city. The sensors measure noise level every ten seconds, and send that data to the pipeline when levels reach above 70 dBA. You need to detect the average noise level from a sensor when data is received for a duration of more than 30 minutes, but the window ends when no data has been received for 15 minutes What should you do?

- A. Use tumbling windows with a 15-mmute window and a fifteen-minute. withAllowedLateness operator.
- B. Use session windows with a 30-mmute gap duration.
- C. Use hopping windows with a 15-mmute window, and a thirty-minute period.
- D. Use session windows with a 15-minute gap duration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The key requirements for the windowing strategy are:
A window groups data for a specific sensor.
A window should contain data spanningat least30 minutes ("duration of more than 30 minutes" implies activity for this period).
A window for a sensorendswhen no data has been received from that sensor for 15 minutes (this is a gap).

This scenario perfectly describessession windows.
Session Windows:Session windows group elements (per key, e.g., per sensor ID) that arrive within a certain "gap duration" of each other. A new session starts if data for a key arrives after the gap duration has passed since the last data point for that key.
In this case, if data stops arriving for a sensor for 15 minutes, the current session for that sensor closes. This matches "the window ends when no data has been received for 15 minutes." The "duration of more than 30 minutes" requirement is a condition you would applyafterthe session window closes. You'd calculate the duration of the data within the closed session window and only compute the average if that session's duration (span of event times within it) exceeds 30 minutes. Session windows themselves don't have a fixed duration; their duration is determined by data activity and the gap.
Let's analyze why other options are less suitable:
A (Hopping windows with a 15-minute window, and a thirty-minute period):Hopping windows have a fixed size and a fixed period. They create overlapping windows. This doesn't align with the dynamic nature of sessions ending based on inactivity. A 30-minute period with a 15-minute window means windows like [0:00-0:15], [0:15-0:30], [0:30-0:45]. If activity is continuous, a 30-minute activity span would be covered, but the window closing is not based on a 15-minute gap of inactivity.
B (Tumbling windows with a 15-minute window and a fifteen-minute .withAllowedLateness operator):
Tumbling windows are fixed-size, non-overlapping windows. .withAllowedLateness deals with late data arriving for a window that has already passed its end time, not with defining the window based on activity gaps.
C (Session windows with a 30-minute gap duration):This would mean a session ends only if there's a 30- minute gap of inactivity. The requirement is a 15-minute gap.
Therefore, session windows with a 15-minute gap duration (Option D) correctly model the requirement for windows to close after 15 minutes of inactivity from a sensor. The subsequent filtering for sessions lasting more than 30 minutes is a downstream operation.
Reference:
Apache Beam Programming Guide > Windowing > Windowing functions > Session windows. "Session windowing assigns elements to windows that represent sessions of activity. A session window starts when the first element arrives for a key. If another element arrives for that key within the specified gap duration, that element is included in the existing session window. If an element arrives after the gap duration, a new session window starts for that element... Session windows are useful for data that is irregularly distributed with respect to time, such as user activity data." This directly matches the sensor data behavior: data arrives when noise is high, and a period of no data for 15 minutes should close the analysis window for that sensor.

NEW QUESTION # 394
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