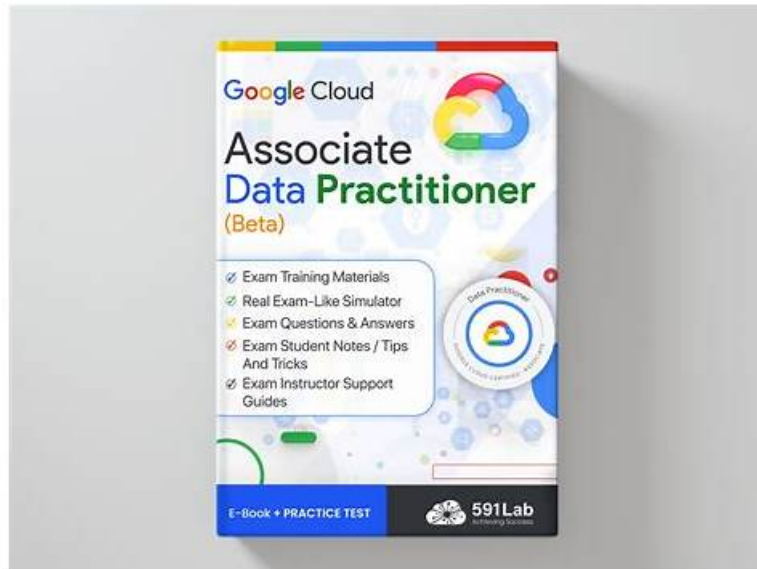


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Google Associate-Data-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 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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Google Cloud Associate Data Practitioner Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

Your company stores historical data in Cloud Storage. You need to ensure that all data is saved in a bucket for at least three years. What should you do?

- **A. Set a bucket retention policy.**
- B. Change the bucket storage class to Archive.
- C. Set temporary object holds.
- D. Enable Object Versioning.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Why C is correct: Bucket retention policies are specifically designed to enforce a minimum retention period for objects within a Cloud Storage bucket. This ensures that data cannot be deleted or overwritten before the specified period.

Why other options are incorrect: A: Object versioning allows you to keep multiple versions of an object, but it doesn't guarantee a minimum retention period.

B: Changing the storage class to Archive is for cost optimization, not data retention enforcement.

D: Object holds are for legal holds, not general retention.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- **C. ☐**
- D. ☐

Answer: C

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 # 50

You need to design a data pipeline that ingests data from CSV, Avro, and Parquet files into Cloud Storage. The data includes raw user input. You need to remove all malicious SQL injections before storing the data in BigQuery. Which data manipulation methodology should you choose?

- A. ELT
- B. ETLT
- C. EL
- **D. ETL**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 51

Your organization sends IoT event data to a Pub/Sub topic. Subscriber applications read and perform transformations on the messages before storing them in the data warehouse. During particularly busy times when more data is being written to the topic, you notice that the subscriber applications are not acknowledging messages within the deadline. You need to modify your pipeline to handle these activity spikes and continue to process the messages. What should you do?

- A. Retry messages until they are acknowledged.
- B. Seek back to the last acknowledged message.
- **C. Implement flow control on the subscribers**
- D. Forward unacknowledged messages to a dead-letter topic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Implementing flow control on the subscribers allows the subscriber applications to manage message processing during activity spikes by controlling the rate at which messages are pulled and processed. This prevents overwhelming the subscribers and ensures that messages are acknowledged within the deadline. Flow control helps maintain the stability of your pipeline during high-traffic periods without dropping or delaying messages unnecessarily.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Your organization plans to move their on-premises environment to Google Cloud. Your organization's network bandwidth is less than 1 Gbps. You need to move over 500 TB of data to Cloud Storage securely, and only have a few days to move the data. What should you do?

- A. Connect to Google Cloud using VPN. Use the `gcloud storage` command to move the data to Cloud Storage.
- B. Connect to Google Cloud using Dedicated Interconnect. Use the `gcloud storage` command to move the data to Cloud Storage.
- **C. Request multiple Transfer Appliances, copy the data to the appliances, and ship the appliances back to Google Cloud to upload the data to Cloud Storage.**
- D. Connect to Google Cloud using VPN. Use Storage Transfer Service to move the data to Cloud Storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using Transfer Appliances is the best solution for securely and efficiently moving over 500 TB of data to Cloud Storage within a limited timeframe, especially with network bandwidth below 1 Gbps. Transfer Appliances are physical devices provided by Google Cloud to securely transfer large amounts of data. After copying the data to the appliances, they are shipped back to Google, where the data is uploaded to Cloud Storage. This approach bypasses bandwidth limitations and ensures the data is migrated quickly and securely.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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