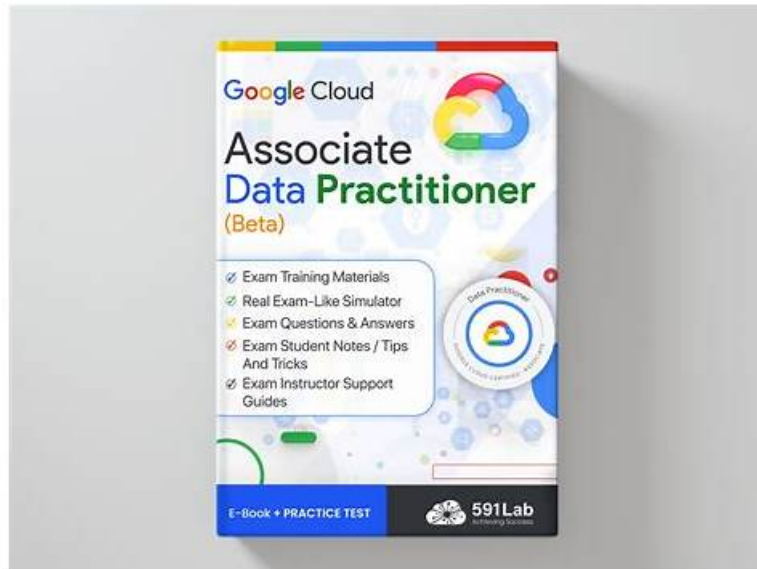


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Fast2test是一個專門提供IT認證考試資料的網站，它的考試資料通過率達到100%，這也是大多數考生願意相信Fast2test網站的原因之一，Fast2test網站一直很關注廣大考生的需求，以最大的能力在滿足考生們的需要，Fast2test Google的Associate-Data-Practitioner考試培訓資料是一個空前絕後的IT認證培訓資料，有了它，你將來的職業生涯將風雨無阻。

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>> Associate-Data-Practitioner考試大綱 <<

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最新的 Google Cloud Platform Associate-Data-Practitioner 免費考試真題 (Q45-Q50):

問題 #45

You manage data at an ecommerce company. You have a Dataflow pipeline that processes order data from Pub/Sub, enriches the data with product information from Bigtable, and writes the processed data to BigQuery for analysis. The pipeline runs continuously and processes thousands of orders every minute. You need to monitor the pipeline's performance and be alerted if errors occur. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Logging to view the pipeline logs and check for errors. Set up alerts based on specific keywords in the logs.
- B. Use the Dataflow job monitoring interface to visually inspect the pipeline graph, check for errors, and configure notifications when critical errors occur.
- C. Use Cloud Monitoring to track key metrics. Create alerting policies in Cloud Monitoring to trigger notifications when

metrics exceed thresholds or when errors occur.

- D. Use BigQuery to analyze the processed data in Cloud Storage and identify anomalies or inconsistencies. Set up scheduled alerts based when anomalies or inconsistencies occur.

答案: C

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Why A is correct: Cloud Monitoring is the recommended service for monitoring Google Cloud services, including Dataflow.

It allows you to track key metrics like system lag, element throughput, and error rates.

Alerting policies in Cloud Monitoring can trigger notifications based on metric thresholds.

Why other options are incorrect: B: The Dataflow job monitoring interface is useful for visualization, but Cloud Monitoring provides more comprehensive alerting.

C: BigQuery is for analyzing the processed data, not monitoring the pipeline itself. Also Cloud Storage is not where the data resides during processing.

D: Cloud Logging is useful for viewing logs, but Cloud Monitoring is better for metric-based alerting.

問題 #46

You are migrating data from a legacy on-premises MySQL database to Google Cloud. The database contains various tables with different data types and sizes, including large tables with millions of rows and transactional data. You need to migrate this data while maintaining data integrity, and minimizing downtime and cost. What should you do?

- A. Use Database Migration Service to replicate the MySQL database to a Cloud SQL for MySQL instance.
- B. Set up a Cloud Composer environment to orchestrate a custom data pipeline. Use a Python script to extract data from the MySQL database and load it to MySQL on Compute Engine.
- C. Use Cloud Data Fusion to migrate the MySQL database to MySQL on Compute Engine.
- D. Export the MySQL database to CSV files, transfer the files to Cloud Storage by using Storage Transfer Service, and load the files into a Cloud SQL for MySQL instance.

答案: A

解題說明:

Using Database Migration Service (DMS) to replicate the MySQL database to a Cloud SQL for MySQL instance is the best approach. DMS is a fully managed service designed for migrating databases to Google Cloud with minimal downtime and cost. It supports continuous data replication, ensuring data integrity during the migration process, and handles schema and data transfer efficiently. This solution is particularly suited for large tables and transactional data, as it maintains real-time synchronization between the source and target databases, minimizing downtime for the migration.

問題 #47

Your organization is conducting analysis on regional sales metrics. Data from each regional sales team is stored as separate tables in BigQuery and updated monthly. You need to create a solution that identifies the top three regions with the highest monthly sales for the next three months. You want the solution to automatically provide up-to-date results. What should you do?

- A. Create a BigQuery materialized view that performs a cross join across all of the regional sales tables. Use the row_number() window function to query the new materialized view.
- B. Create a BigQuery table that performs a union across all of the regional sales tables. Use the row_number() window function to query the new table.
- C. Create a BigQuery materialized view that performs a union across all of the regional sales tables. Use the rank() window function to query the new materialized view.
- D. Create a BigQuery table that performs a cross join across all of the regional sales tables. Use the rank() window function to query the new table.

答案: C

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Why C is correct: Materialized views in BigQuery are precomputed views that periodically cache the results of a query. This ensures up-to-date results automatically.

A UNION is the correct operation to combine the data from multiple regional sales tables.

RANK() function is correct to rank the sales regions. ROW_NUMBER() would create a unique number for each row, even if sales amount is the same, this is not the desired function.

Why other options are incorrect: A and B: Standard tables do not provide automatic updates.

D: A CROSS JOIN would produce a Cartesian product, which is not appropriate for combining regional sales data.

Cross join is used when you want every combination of rows from tables, not a aggregation of data.

問題 #48

You are designing a BigQuery data warehouse with a team of experienced SQL developers. You need to recommend a cost-effective, fully-managed, serverless solution to build ELT processes with SQL pipelines.

Your solution must include source code control, environment parameterization, and data quality checks. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Composer to orchestrate and run data workflows.
- **B. Use Dataform to build, orchestrate, and monitor the pipelines.**
- C. Use Cloud Data Fusion to visually design and manage the pipelines.
- D. Use Dataproc to run MapReduce jobs for distributed data processing.

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The solution must support SQL-based ELT, be serverless and cost-effective, and include advanced features like version control and quality checks. Let's dive in:

* Option A: Cloud Data Fusion is a visual ETL tool, not SQL-centric (uses plugins), and isn't fully serverless (requires instance management). It lacks native source code control and parameterization.

* Option B: Dataform is a serverless, SQL-based ELT platform for BigQuery. It uses SQLX scripts, integrates with Git for version control, supports environment variables (parameterization), and offers assertions for data quality-all meeting the requirements cost-effectively.

* Option C: Dataproc is for Spark/MapReduce, not SQL ELT, and requires cluster management, contradicting serverless and cost goals.

問題 #49

You are designing an application that will interact with several BigQuery datasets. You need to grant the application's service account permissions that allow it to query and update tables within the datasets, and list all datasets in a project within your application. You want to follow the principle of least privilege. Which pre- defined IAM role(s) should you apply to the service account?

- A. roles/bigquery.user and roles/bigquery.filteredDataViewer
- B. roles/bigquery.connectionUser and roles/bigquery.dataViewer
- C. roles/bigquery.admin
- **D. roles/bigquery.jobUser and roles/bigquery.dataOwner**

答案: D

解題說明:

* roles/bigquery.jobUser:

* This role allows a user or service account to run BigQuery jobs, including queries. This is necessary for the application to interact with and query the tables.

* From Google Cloud documentation: "BigQuery Job User can run BigQuery jobs, including queries, load jobs, export jobs, and copy jobs."

* roles/bigquery.dataOwner:

* This role grants full control over BigQuery datasets and tables. It allows the service account to update tables, which is a requirement of the application.

* From Google Cloud documentation: "BigQuery Data Owner can create, delete, and modify BigQuery datasets and tables. BigQuery Data Owner can also view data and run queries."

* Why other options are incorrect:

* B. roles/bigquery.connectionUser and roles/bigquery.dataViewer:

* roles/bigquery.connectionUser is used for external connections, which is not required for this task. roles/bigquery.dataViewer only allows viewing data, not updating it.

* C. roles/bigquery.admin:

- * roles/bigquery.admin grants excessive permissions. Following the principle of least privilege, this role is too broad.
- * D. roles/bigquery.user and roles/bigquery.filteredDataViewer:
- * roles/bigquery.user grants the ability to run queries, but not the ability to modify data. roles /bigquery.filteredDataViewer only provides permission to view filtered data, which is not sufficient for updating tables.
- * Principle of Least Privilege:
- * The principle of least privilege is a security concept that states that a user or service account should be granted only the permissions necessary to perform its intended tasks.
- * By assigning roles/bigquery.jobUser and roles/bigquery.dataOwner, we provide the application with the exact permissions it needs without granting unnecessary access.
- * Google Cloud Documentation References:
- * BigQuery IAM roles:<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control-basic-roles>
- * IAM best practices:<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-iam>

問題 #50

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據調查，現在IT行業認證考試中大家最想參加的是Google的Associate-Data-Practitioner考試。確實，這是一個非常重要的考試，這個考試已經被公開認證了。此外，這個考試資格可以證明你擁有了高技能。然而，和考試的重要性一樣，這個考試也是非常難的。要想通過考試是很困難的，但是請不要擔心。因為Fast2test可以幫助你通過困難的Associate-Data-Practitioner認證考試。

Associate-Data-Practitioner更新: <https://tw.fast2test.com/Associate-Data-Practitioner-premium-file.html>

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