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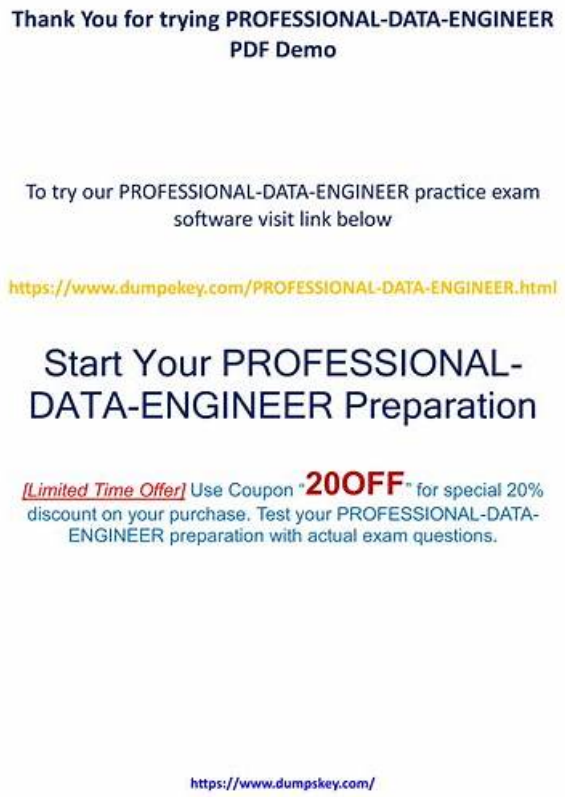

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Who is the Professional Data Engineer Exam Intended for?

This exam is designed for individuals who are experts in designing, building, securing, and monitoring data processing systems with a particular emphasis on compliance and security. The candidate who wants to take the Professional Data Engineer exam should have the ability to deploy, leverage, and training pre-existing machine learning models. Moreover, every applicant should have experience of more than 3 years including 1-year experience in designing and handling solutions utilizing GCP.

Google Professional-Data-Engineer certification is a valuable credential for data professionals who work with Google Cloud Platform. It demonstrates their expertise in designing and building data processing systems, as well as their ability to leverage the power of Google Cloud Platform to solve complex business problems. With the right preparation and dedication, candidates can achieve this certification and enhance their careers in the rapidly growing field of big data.

Google Professional-Data-Engineer Certification Exam is a highly prestigious certification program offered by Google for individuals who want to establish themselves as professional data engineers. Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification

validates the skills and knowledge required to design, build, operationalize, secure, and monitor data processing systems. It is designed for individuals who have experience working with data processing systems, data warehousing, and data analysis technologies.

>> Professional-Data-Engineer Test Questions Answers <<

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Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

NEW QUESTION # 127
You have data located in BigQuery that is used to generate reports for your company. You have noticed some weekly executive report fields do not correspond to format according to company standards for example, report errors include different telephone formats and different country code identifiers. This is a frequent issue, so you need to create a recurring job to normalize the data. You want a quick solution that requires no coding What should you do?

- A. Create a Spark job and submit it to Dataproc Serverless.
- B. Use Dataflow SQL to create a job that normalizes the data, and that after the first run of the job, schedule the pipeline to execute recurrently.
- C. Use BigQuery and GoogleSQL to normalize the data, and schedule recurring quenes in BigQuery.
- D. Use Cloud Data Fusion and Wrangler to normalize the data, and set up a recurring job.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud Data Fusion is a fully managed, cloud-native data integration service that allows you to build and manage data pipelines with a graphical interface. Wrangler is a feature of Cloud Data Fusion that enables you to interactively explore, clean, and transform data using a spreadsheet-like UI. You can use Wrangler to normalize the data in BigQuery by applying various directives, such as parsing, formatting, replacing, and validating data. You can also preview the results and export the wrangled data to BigQuery or other destinations. You can then set up a recurring job in Cloud Data Fusion to run the Wrangler pipeline on a schedule, such as weekly or daily. This way, you can create a quick and code-free solution to normalize the data for your reports. References:
* Cloud Data Fusion overview
* Wrangler overview
* Wrangle data from BigQuery
* [Scheduling pipelines]

NEW QUESTION # 128
You have a table that contains millions of rows of sales data, partitioned by date Various applications and users query this data many times a minute. The query requires aggregating values by using avg. max. and sum, and does not require joining to other tables. The required aggregations are only computed over the past year of data, though you need to retain full historical data in the base tables You want to ensure that the query results always include the latest data from the tables, while also reducing computation cost, maintenance overhead, and duration. What should you do?

- A. Create a new table that aggregates the base table data include a filter clause to specify the last year of partitions. Set up a scheduled query to recreate the new table every hour.
- B. Create a view to aggregate the base table data Include a filter clause to specify the last year of partitions.
- C. Create a materialized view to aggregate the base table data Configure a partition expiration on the base table to retain only the last one year of partitions.
- D. Create a materialized view to aggregate the base table data include a filter clause to specify the last one year of partitions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A materialized view is a database object that contains the results of a query, which can be updated periodically. It can improve the performance and efficiency of queries that involve aggregations, joins, or filters. By creating a materialized view to aggregate the base table data and include a filter clause to specify the last one year of partitions, you can ensure that the query results always include the latest data from the tables, while also reducing computation cost, maintenance overhead, and duration. The materialized view will automatically refresh when the base table data changes, and will only use the partitions that match the filter clause. Option A is incorrect because it will delete the historical data from the base table, which is not desired.
Option C is incorrect because it will create a redundant table that needs to be updated manually by a scheduled query, which is more complex and costly than using a materialized view. Option D is incorrect because a view does not store any data, but only references the base table data, which means it will not reduce the computation cost or duration of the query. References:
* Materialized views, ML models in data warehouse - Google Cloud
* Data Engineering with Google Cloud Platform - Packt Subscription

NEW QUESTION # 129
You are deploying 10,000 new Internet of Things devices to collect temperature data in your warehouses globally. You need to process, store and analyze these very large datasets in real time.
What should you do?

- A. Send the data to Google Cloud Pub/Sub, stream Cloud Pub/Sub to Google Cloud Dataflow, and store the data in Google BigQuery.
- B. Export logs in batch to Google Cloud Storage and then spin up a Google Cloud SQL instance, import the data from Cloud Storage, and run an analysis as needed.
- C. Send the data to Google Cloud Datastore and then export to BigQuery.
- D. Send the data to Cloud Storage and then spin up an Apache Hadoop cluster as needed in Google Cloud Dataproc whenever analysis is required.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Pubsub for realtime, Dataflow for pipeline, Bigquery for analytics.

NEW QUESTION # 130
Case Study 1 - Flowlogistic
Company Overview
Flowlogistic is a leading logistics and supply chain provider. They help businesses throughout the world manage their resources and transport them to their final destination. The company has grown rapidly, expanding their offerings to include rail, truck, aircraft, and oceanic shipping.
Company Background
The company started as a regional trucking company, and then expanded into other logistics market.
Because they have not updated their infrastructure, managing and tracking orders and shipments has become a bottleneck. To improve operations, Flowlogistic developed proprietary technology for tracking shipments in real time at the parcel level. However, they are unable to deploy it because their technology stack, based on Apache Kafka, cannot support the processing volume. In addition, Flowlogistic wants to further analyze their orders and shipments to determine how best to deploy their resources.
Solution Concept
Flowlogistic wants to implement two concepts using the cloud:
* Use their proprietary technology in a real-time inventory-tracking system that indicates the location of their loads
* Perform analytics on all their orders and shipment logs, which contain both structured and unstructured data, to determine how best to deploy resources, which markets to expand info. They also want to use predictive analytics to learn earlier when a shipment will be delayed.
Existing Technical Environment
Flowlogistic architecture resides in a single data center:
* Databases
8 physical servers in 2 clusters
- SQL Server - user data, inventory, static data
3 physical servers
- Cassandra - metadata, tracking messages

10 Kafka servers - tracking message aggregation and batch insert
* Application servers - customer front end, middleware for order/customs
60 virtual machines across 20 physical servers
- Tomcat - Java services
- Nginx - static content
- Batch servers
* Storage appliances
- iSCSI for virtual machine (VM) hosts
- Fibre Channel storage area network (FC SAN) - SQL server storage
- Network-attached storage (NAS) image storage, logs, backups
* 10 Apache Hadoop /Spark servers
- Core Data Lake
- Data analysis workloads
* 20 miscellaneous servers
- Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts,
Business Requirements
* Build a reliable and reproducible environment with scaled panty of production.
* Aggregate data in a centralized Data Lake for analysis
* Use historical data to perform predictive analytics on future shipments
* Accurately track every shipment worldwide using proprietary technology
* Improve business agility and speed of innovation through rapid provisioning of new resources
* Analyze and optimize architecture for performance in the cloud
* Migrate fully to the cloud if all other requirements are met
Technical Requirements
* Handle both streaming and batch data
* Migrate existing Hadoop workloads
* Ensure architecture is scalable and elastic to meet the changing demands of the company.
* Use managed services whenever possible
* Encrypt data flight and at rest
* Connect a VPN between the production data center and cloud environment SEO Statement We have grown so quickly that our inability to upgrade our infrastructure is really hampering further growth and efficiency. We are efficient at moving shipments around the world, but we are inefficient at moving data around.
We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.
CTO Statement
IT has never been a priority for us, so as our data has grown, we have not invested enough in our technology. I have a good staff to manage IT, but they are so busy managing our infrastructure that I cannot get them to do the things that really matter, such as organizing our data, building the analytics, and figuring out how to implement the CFO' s tracking technology.
CFO Statement
Part of our competitive advantage is that we penalize ourselves for late shipments and deliveries. Knowing where out shipments are at all times has a direct correlation to our bottom line and profitability. Additionally, I don't want to commit capital to building out a server environment.
Flowlogistic is rolling out their real-time inventory tracking system. The tracking devices will all send package-tracking messages, which will now go to a single Google Cloud Pub/Sub topic instead of the Apache Kafka cluster. A subscriber application will then process the messages for real-time reporting and store them in Google BigQuery for historical analysis. You want to ensure the package data can be analyzed over time.
Which approach should you take?

- A. Use the NOW () function in BigQuery to record the event's time.
- B. Use the automatically generated timestamp from Cloud Pub/Sub to order the data.
- C. Attach the timestamp and Package ID on the outbound message from each publisher device as they are sent to Clod Pub/Sub.
- D. Attach the timestamp on each message in the Cloud Pub/Sub subscriber application as they are received.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 131
You need to choose a database to store time series CPU and memory usage for millions of computers. You need to store this data in one-second interval samples. Analysts will be performing real-time, ad hoc analytics against the database. You want to avoid being charged for every query executed and ensure that the schema design will allow for future growth of the dataset. Which database and data model should you choose?

- A. Create a wide table in BigQuery, create a column for the sample value at each second, and update the row with the interval for each second
- B. Create a wide table in Cloud Bigtable with a row key that combines the computer identifier with the sample time at each minute, and combine the values for each second as column data.
- C. Create a table in BigQuery, and append the new samples for CPU and memory to the table
- D. Create a narrow table in Cloud Bigtable with a row key that combines the Computer Engine computer identifier with the sample time at each second

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 132

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