

Google Associate-Data-Practitioner日本語解説集 & Associate-Data-Practitioner トレーニング



ちなみに、MogiExam Associate-Data-Practitionerの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UpS9HrKo4AvkCyJ49c7-53Ijlnx0grsZ>

当面の実際のテストを一致させるために、MogiExamのGoogleのAssociate-Data-Practitioner問題集の技術者はすべての変化によって常に問題と解答をアップデートしています。それに我々はいつもユーザーからのフィードバックを受け付け、アドバイスの一部をフルに活用していますから、完璧なMogiExamのGoogleのAssociate-Data-Practitioner問題集を取得しました。MogiExamはそれを通じていつまでも最高の品質を持っています。

Google Associate-Data-Practitioner 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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
トピック 3	• 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.

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レーニング資料

MogiExamは Googleの Associate-Data-Practitioner認定試験について開発された問題集がとても歓迎されるのはここで知識を得るだけでなく多くの先輩の経験も得ます。試験に良いの準備と自信がとても必要だと思います。使用して私たちMogiExamが提供した対応性練習問題が君にとってはなかなかよいサイトだと思います。

Google Cloud Associate Data Practitioner 認定 Associate-Data-Practitioner 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

質問 # 48

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 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.admin
- C. roles/bigquery.connectionUser and roles/bigquery.dataViewer
- **D. roles/bigquery.jobUser and roles/bigquery.dataOwner**

正解: D

解説:

* 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>

質問 # 50

You are working with a small dataset in Cloud Storage that needs to be transformed and loaded into BigQuery for analysis. The transformation involves simple filtering and aggregation operations. You want to use the most efficient and cost-effective data manipulation approach. What should you do?

- A. Use Dataflow to perform the ETL process that reads the data from Cloud Storage, transforms it using Apache Beam, and writes the results to BigQuery.
- B. Use Dataproc to create an Apache Hadoop cluster, perform the ETL process using Apache Spark, and load the results into BigQuery.
- **C. Use BigQuery's SQL capabilities to load the data from Cloud Storage, transform it, and store the results in a new BigQuery table.**
- D. Create a Cloud Data Fusion instance and visually design an ETL pipeline that reads data from Cloud Storage, transforms it using built-in transformations, and loads the results into BigQuery.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

For a small dataset with simple transformations (filtering, aggregation), Google recommends leveraging BigQuery's native SQL capabilities to minimize cost and complexity.

* Option A: Dataproc with Spark is overkill for a small dataset, incurring cluster management costs and setup time.

* Option B: BigQuery can load data directly from Cloud Storage (e.g., CSV, JSON) and perform transformations using SQL in a serverless manner, avoiding additional service costs. This is the most efficient and cost-effective approach.

* Option C: Cloud Data Fusion is suited for complex ETL but adds overhead (instance setup, UI design) unnecessary for simple tasks.

質問 # 51

Your organization uses scheduled queries to perform transformations on data stored in BigQuery. You discover that one of your scheduled queries has failed. You need to troubleshoot the issue as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Set up a log sink using the gcloud CLI to export BigQuery audit logs to BigQuery. Query those logs to identify the error associated with the failed job ID.
- B. Navigate to the Logs Explorer page in Cloud Logging. Use filters to find the failed job, and analyze the error details.
- C. Request access from your admin to the BigQuery information_schema. Query the jobs view with the failed job ID, and analyze error details.
- **D. Navigate to the Scheduled queries page in the Google Cloud console. Select the failed job, and analyze the error details.**

正解: D

質問 # 52

You have a BigQuery dataset containing sales data

a. This data is actively queried for the first 6 months. After that, the data is not queried but needs to be retained for 3 years for compliance reasons. You need to implement a data management strategy that meets access and compliance requirements, while keeping cost and administrative overhead to a minimum. What should you do?

- A. Store all data in a single BigQuery table without partitioning or lifecycle policies.
- B. Use BigQuery long-term storage for the entire dataset. Set up a Cloud Run function to delete the data from BigQuery after 3 years.
- C. Set up a scheduled query to export the data to Cloud Storage after 6 months. Write a stored procedure to delete the data from BigQuery after 3 years.
- **D. Partition a BigQuery table by month. After 6 months, export the data to Coldline storage. Implement a lifecycle policy to delete the data from Cloud Storage after 3 years.**

正解: D

解説:

Partitioning the BigQuery table by month allows efficient querying of recent data for the first 6 months, reducing query costs. After 6 months, exporting the data to Coldline storage minimizes storage costs for data that is rarely accessed but needs to be retained for compliance. Implementing a lifecycle policy in Cloud Storage automates the deletion of the data after 3 years, ensuring compliance while reducing administrative overhead. This approach balances cost efficiency and compliance requirements effectively.

質問 # 53

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Associate-Data-Practitioner試験に合格するために、どうすればいいですか？ たくさんの人はそのような疑問があるかもしれません。最もよい方法はAssociate-Data-Practitioner問題集を買うことです。Associate-Data-Practitioner問題集の合格率は高いです。また、弊社はいいサービスを提供します。Associate-Data-Practitioner問題集の更新版があったら、すぐお客様のメールボックスに送付します。どんな質問があっても、すぐ返事できます。だから、Associate-Data-Practitioner試験に合格するには、Associate-Data-Practitioner問題集を買うことは最善の選択です。

Associate-Data-Practitioner トレーニング : <https://www.mogixam.com/Associate-Data-Practitioner-exam.html>

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