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Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q336-Q341):

NEW QUESTION # 336

Which of the following statements about Legacy SQL and Standard SQL is not true?

- A. You need to set a query language for each dataset and the default is Standard SQL.
- B. Standard SQL is the preferred query language for BigQuery.
- C. If you write a query in Legacy SQL, it might generate an error if you try to run it with Standard SQL.
- D. One difference between the two query languages is how you specify fully-qualified table names (i.e. table names that include their associated project name).

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

You do not set a query language for each dataset. It is set each time you run a query and the default query language is Legacy SQL. Standard SQL has been the preferred query language since BigQuery 2.0 was released.

In legacy SQL, to query a table with a project-qualified name, you use a colon, :, as a separator. In standard SQL, you use a period, ., instead.

Due to the differences in syntax between the two query languages (such as with project-qualified table names), if you write a query in Legacy SQL, it might generate an error if you try to run it with Standard SQL.

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/reference/standard-sql/migrating-from-legacy-sql>

NEW QUESTION # 337

Your company's on-premises Apache Hadoop servers are approaching end-of-life, and IT has decided to migrate the cluster to Google Cloud Dataproc. A like-for-like migration of the cluster would require 50 TB of Google Persistent Disk per node. The CIO is concerned about the cost of using that much block storage.

You want to minimize the storage cost of the migration. What should you do?

- A. Use preemptible virtual machines (VMs) for the Cloud Dataproc cluster.
- B. Tune the Cloud Dataproc cluster so that there is just enough disk for all data.
- C. Migrate some of the cold data into Google Cloud Storage, and keep only the hot data in Persistent Disk.
- D. **Put the data into Google Cloud Storage.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

First rule of dataproc is to keep data in GCS.

NEW QUESTION # 338

Which of the following are feature engineering techniques? (Select 2 answers)

- A. Feature prioritization
- B. **Crossed feature columns**
- C. **Bucketization of a continuous feature**
- D. Hidden feature layers

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Selecting and crafting the right set of feature columns is key to learning an effective model.

Bucketization is a process of dividing the entire range of a continuous feature into a set of consecutive bins/buckets, and then converting the original numerical feature into a bucket ID (as a categorical feature) depending on which bucket that value falls into.

Using each base feature column separately may not be enough to explain the data. To learn the differences between different feature combinations, we can add crossed feature columns to the model.

Reference:

https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/wide/#selecting_and_engineering_features_for_the_model

NEW QUESTION # 339

Your company's customer_order table in BigQuery stores the order history for 10 million customers, with a table size of 10 PB. You need to create a dashboard for the support team to view the order history. The dashboard has two filters, countryname and username. Both are string data types in the BigQuery table. When a filter is applied, the dashboard fetches the order history from the table and displays the query results.

However, the dashboard is slow to show the results when applying the filters to the following query:

□ How should you redesign the BigQuery table to support faster access?

- A. Partition the table by _PARTITIONTIME.
- B. Partition the table by country and username fields.
- C. **Cluster the table by country and username fields**

- D. Cluster the table by country field, and partition by username field.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To improve the performance of querying a large BigQuery table with filters on countryname and username, clustering the table by these fields is the most effective approach. Here's why option C is the best choice:

* Clustering in BigQuery:

* Clustering organizes data based on the values in specified columns. This can significantly improve query performance by reducing the amount of data scanned during query execution.

* Clustering by countryname and username means that data is physically sorted and stored together based on these fields, allowing BigQuery to quickly locate and read only the relevant data for queries using these filters.

* Filter Efficiency:

* With the table clustered by countryname and username, queries that filter on these columns can benefit from efficient data retrieval, reducing the amount of data processed and speeding up query execution.

* This directly addresses the performance issue of the dashboard queries that apply filters on these fields.

Steps to Implement:

* Redesign the Table:

* Create a new table with clustering on countryname and username:

```
CREATE TABLE project.dataset.new_table
```

```
CLUSTER BY countryname, username AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM project.dataset.customer_order;
```

* Migrate Data:

* Transfer the existing data from the original table to the new clustered table.

* Update Queries:

* Modify the dashboard queries to reference the new clustered table.

Reference Links:

* BigQuery Clustering Documentation

* Optimizing Query Performance

NEW QUESTION # 340

A TensorFlow machine learning model on Compute Engine virtual machines (n2-standard-32) takes two days to complete framing. The model has custom TensorFlow operations that must run partially on a CPU. You want to reduce the training time in a cost-effective manner. What should you do?

- A. Change the VM type to n2-highmem-32
- B. Change the VM type to e2 standard-32
- C. Train the model using a VM with a TPU hardware accelerator
- D. Train the model using a VM with a GPU hardware accelerator

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 341

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