Questions for the Google Professional-Data-Engineer Exam 2026 - Ensure Your Success

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The Google Professional-Data-Engineer exam covers a wide range of topics, including data processing, storage, analysis, transformation, and visualization on Google Cloud Platform. Candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of Google Cloud Platform services and tools, as well as the ability to design and implement scalable, reliable, and efficient data processing systems that meet business requirements. Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification exam is rigorous and challenging, requiring candidates to demonstrate their ability to apply their knowledge and skills to real-world scenarios. Successful candidates will be able to demonstrate their proficiency in designing and building data processing systems on Google Cloud Platform and will be recognized as experts in this field.

Google Certified Professional Data Engineer exam is a certification that validates the skills and knowledge of data engineers in designing and managing data processing systems on the Google Cloud Platform. Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification is designed for individuals with experience in data processing, analysis, and transformation, who are seeking to demonstrate their proficiency in Google Cloud technologies and data engineering best practices.

Google Professional-Data-Engineer Certification is highly valued in the industry. It demonstrates that the holder has the skills and knowledge to design and implement data solutions on Google Cloud Platform. Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification is especially relevant for those looking to work with Big Data, as Google Cloud Platform is one of the leading providers of Big Data solutions.

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Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q365-Q370):

NEW QUESTION # 365
Which is not a valid reason for poor Cloud Bigtable performance?

- A. The Cloud Bigtable cluster has too many nodes.
- B. There are issues with the network connection.
- C. The table's schema is not designed correctly.
- D. The workload isn't appropriate for Cloud Bigtable.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Cloud Bigtable cluster doesn't have enough nodes. If your Cloud Bigtable cluster is overloaded, adding more nodes can improve performance. Use the monitoring tools to check whether the cluster is overloaded.
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/performance

NEW QUESTION # 366
You work for a farming company. You have one BigQuery table named sensors, which is about 500 MB and contains the list of your 5000 sensors, with columns for id, name, and location. This table is updated every hour. Each sensor generates one metric every 30 seconds along with a timestamp. which you want to store in BigQuery. You want to run an analytical query on the data once a week for monitoring purposes. You also want to minimize costs. What data model should you use?

- A. 1. Create a metrics table partitioned by timestamp.
  2. Create a sensorId column in the metrics table, that points to the id column in the sensors table.
  3. Use an IHSEW statement every 30 seconds to append new metrics to the metrics table.
  4. Join the two tables, if needed, when running the analytical query.
- B. 1. Create a retries column in the sensor? table.
  2. Set record type and repeated mode for the metrics column.
  3. Use an UPDATE statement every 30 seconds to add new metrics.
- C. 1. Create a metrics table partitioned by timestamp.
  2. Create a sensor Id column in the metrics table, that points to the _d column in the sensors table.
  3. Use an UPDATE statement every 30 seconds to append new metrics to the metrics table.
  4. Join the two tables, if needed, when running the analytical query.
- D. 1. Create a metrics column in the sensors table.
  2. Set RECORD type and REPEATED mode for the metrics column.
  3. Use an INSERT statement every 30 seconds to add new metrics.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For a farming company with a sensor data table updated every 30 seconds, the goal is to minimize costs while facilitating weekly analytical queries. The best data model will effectively manage data storage, update frequency, and query performance.
Partitioned Metrics Table:
Creating a metrics table partitioned by timestamp optimizes query performance and storage costs.
Partitioning by timestamp allows for efficient querying, especially for time-based analyses.
Sensor ID Reference:
Including a sensor_id column in the metrics table that points to the id column in the sensors table ensures data normalization.
This structure avoids redundancy and maintains a clear relationship between sensors and their metrics.
Using INSERT Statements:
Using INSERT statements to append new metrics every 30 seconds is efficient and cost-effective.
INSERT operations are more suitable than UPDATE operations for adding new data entries, especially at high frequencies.
Joining Tables for Analysis:
When running analytical queries, joining the partitioned metrics table with the sensors table as needed provides a comprehensive view of the data.
This approach leverages BigQuery's powerful JOIN capabilities while keeping the data model normalized and efficient.
Google Data Engineer Reference:
BigQuery Partitioned Tables
BigQuery Best Practices

Efficient Data Partitioning
BigQuery Data Modeling
Using this data model, the farming company can manage its sensor data effectively, minimize costs, and perform weekly analytical queries with high efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 367
You are selecting services to write and transform JSON messages from Cloud Pub/Sub to BigQuery for a data pipeline on Google Cloud. You want to minimize service costs. You also want to monitor and accommodate input data volume that will vary in size with minimal manual intervention. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Dataflow to run your transformations. Monitor the total execution time for a sampling of jobs. Configure the job to use non-default Compute Engine machine types when needed.
- B. Use Cloud Dataflow to run your transformations. Monitor the job system lag with Stackdriver. Use the default autoscaling setting for worker instances.
- C. Use Cloud Dataproc to run your transformations. Monitor CPU utilization for the cluster. Resize the number of worker nodes in your cluster via the command line.
- D. Use Cloud Dataproc to run your transformations. Use the diagnosecommand to generate an operational output archive. Locate the bottleneck and adjust cluster resources.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 368
Your company produces 20,000 files every hour. Each data file is formatted as a comma separated values (CSV) file that is less than 4 KB. All files must be ingested on Google Cloud Platform before they can be processed. Your company site has a 200 ms latency to Google Cloud, and your Internet connection bandwidth is limited as 50 Mbps. You currently deploy a secure FTP (SFTP) server on a virtual machine in Google Compute Engine as the data ingestion point. A local SFTP client runs on a dedicated machine to transmit the CSV files as is. The goal is to make reports with data from the previous day available to the executives by 10:00 a.m. each day. This design is barely able to keep up with the current volume, even though the bandwidth utilization is rather low. You are told that due to seasonality, your company expects the number of files to double for the next three months. Which two actions should you take? (choose two.)

- A. Contact your internet service provider (ISP) to increase your maximum bandwidth to at least 100 Mbps.
- B. Redesign the data ingestion process to use gsutil tool to send the CSV files to a storage bucket in parallel.
- C. Introduce data compression for each file to increase the rate file of file transfer.
- D. Create an S3-compatible storage endpoint in your network, and use Google Cloud Storage Transfer Service to transfer on-premices data to the designated storage bucket.
- E. Assemble 1,000 files into a tape archive (TAR) file. Transmit the TAR files instead, and disassemble the CSV files in the cloud upon receiving them.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 369
You are planning to use Cloud Storage as pad of your data lake solution. The Cloud Storage bucket will contain objects ingested from external systems. Each object will be ingested once, and the access patterns of individual objects will be random. You want to minimize the cost of storing and retrieving these objects. You want to ensure that any cost optimization efforts are transparent to the users and applications. What should you do?

- A. Create two Cloud Storage buckets. Use the Standard storage class for the first bucket, and use the Coldline storage class for the second bucket. Migrate objects from the first bucket to the second bucket after 30 days.
- B. Create a Cloud Storage bucket with an Object Lifecycle Management policy to transition objects from Standard to Coldline storage class if an object age reaches 30 days.
- C. Create a Cloud Storage bucket with an Object Lifecycle Management policy to transition objects from Standard to Coldline storage class if an object is not live.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage bucket with Autoclass enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To minimize the cost of storing and retrieving objects in a Cloud Storage bucket while ensuring that cost optimization efforts are transparent to the users and applications, enabling Autoclass is the best approach. Here's why:
Autoclass Feature:
Autoclass automatically transitions objects between different storage classes (Standard, Nearline, Coldline, and Archive) based on their access patterns.
It ensures that frequently accessed data is kept in lower-latency, higher-cost storage classes and infrequently accessed data is moved to higher-latency, lower-cost storage classes.
Cost Optimization:
Autoclass optimizes storage costs by automatically moving objects to the most cost-effective storage class based on actual usage patterns, without manual intervention.
This feature ensures that objects are stored in the most economical class appropriate for their access frequency, reducing storage costs over time.
Transparency to Users:
The transition of objects between storage classes is handled automatically by Cloud Storage, making the process transparent to users and applications.
Users and applications interact with the objects in the same way, regardless of the underlying storage class, ensuring seamless access.
Steps to Implement:
Create a Cloud Storage Bucket:
When creating a new Cloud Storage bucket, enable the Autoclass feature.
Configure Autoclass:
Autoclass configuration is typically a straightforward process in the Google Cloud Console, where you enable it during bucket creation.
Monitor and Adjust:
Monitor the storage and access patterns through the Google Cloud Console to ensure that Autoclass is optimizing costs as expected.
Reference:
Google Cloud Storage Autoclass
Optimizing Storage Costs with Autoclass

NEW QUESTION # 370
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