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Google Professional-Data-Engineer certification exam covers a broad range of topics, including data processing systems, data modeling, data analysis, data visualization, and machine learning. It requires a strong understanding of Google Cloud Platform products and services, such as BigQuery, Dataflow, Dataproc, and Pub/Sub. Professional-Data-Engineer Exam also tests the ability to design and implement solutions that are scalable, efficient, and secure.

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Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q282-Q287):

NEW QUESTION # 282

You are a retailer that wants to integrate your online sales capabilities with different in-home assistants, such as Google Home. You need to interpret customer voice commands and issue an order to the backend systems. Which solutions should you choose?

- A. Cloud AutoML Natural Language
- **B. Dialogflow Enterprise Edition**
- C. Cloud Speech-to-Text API
- D. Cloud Natural Language API

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 283

You are planning to load some of your existing on-premises data into BigQuery on Google Cloud. You want to either stream or batch-load data, depending on your use case. Additionally, you want to mask some sensitive data before loading into BigQuery. You need to do this in a programmatic way while keeping costs to a minimum. What should you do?

- **A. Create your pipeline with Dataflow through the Apache Beam SDK for Python, customizing separate options within your code for streaming, batch processing, and Cloud DLP Select BigQuery as your data sink.**
- B. Set up Datastream to replicate your on-premise data on BigQuery.
- C. Use the BigQuery Data Transfer Service to schedule your migration. After the data is populated in BigQuery, use the connection to the Cloud Data Loss Prevention {Cloud DLP} API to de-identify the necessary data.
- D. Use Cloud Data Fusion to design your pipeline, use the Cloud DLP plug-in to de-identify data within your pipeline, and then move the data into BigQuery.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To load on-premises data into BigQuery while masking sensitive data, we need a solution that offers flexibility for both streaming and batch processing, as well as data masking capabilities. Here's a detailed explanation of why option B is the best choice:

Apache Beam and Dataflow:

Apache Beam SDK provides a unified programming model for both batch and stream data processing.

Google Cloud Dataflow is a fully managed service for executing Apache Beam pipelines, offering scalability and ease of use.

Customization for Different Use Cases:

By using the Apache Beam SDK, you can write custom pipelines that can handle both streaming and batch processing within the same framework.

This allows you to switch between streaming and batch modes based on your use case without changing the core logic of your data pipeline.

Data Masking with Cloud DLP:

Google Cloud Data Loss Prevention (DLP) API can be integrated into your Apache Beam pipeline to de-identify and mask sensitive data programmatically before loading it into BigQuery.

This ensures that sensitive data is handled securely and complies with privacy requirements.

Cost Efficiency:

Using Dataflow can be cost-effective because it is a fully managed service, reducing the operational overhead associated with managing your own infrastructure.

The pay-as-you-go model ensures you only pay for the resources you consume, which can help keep costs under control.

Implementation Steps:

Set up Apache Beam Pipeline:

Write a pipeline using the Apache Beam SDK for Python that reads data from your on-premises storage.

Add transformations for data processing, including the integration with Cloud DLP for data masking.

Configure Dataflow:

Deploy the Apache Beam pipeline on Google Cloud Dataflow.

Customize the pipeline options for both streaming and batch use cases.

Load Data into BigQuery:

Set BigQuery as the sink for your data in the Apache Beam pipeline.

Ensure the processed and masked data is loaded into the appropriate BigQuery tables.

Reference Links:

[Apache Beam Documentation](#)

[Google Cloud Dataflow Documentation](#)

[Google Cloud DLP Documentation](#)

[BigQuery Documentation](#)

NEW QUESTION # 284

You create an important report for your large team in Google Data Studio 360. The report uses Google BigQuery as its data source. You notice that visualizations are not showing data that is less than 1 hour old. What should you do?

- A. Refresh your browser tab showing the visualizations.
- **B. Disable caching by editing the report settings.**
- C. Clear your browser history for the past hour then reload the tab showing the virtualizations.
- D. Disable caching in BigQuery by editing table details.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://support.google.com/datastudio/answer/7020039?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION # 285

Your company's data platform ingests CSV file dumps of booking and user profile data from upstream sources into Cloud Storage. The data analyst team wants to join these datasets on the email field available in both the datasets to perform analysis. However, personally identifiable information (PII) should not be accessible to the analysts. You need to de-identify the email field in both the datasets before loading them into BigQuery for analysts. What should you do?

- **A. 1. Create a pipeline to de-identify the email field by using recordTransformations in Cloud DLP with format-preserving encryption with FFX as the de-identification transformation type.2. Load the booking and user profile data into a BigQuery table.**
- B. 1. Load the CSV files from Cloud Storage into a BigQuery table, and enable dynamic data masking.2. Create a policy tag with the email mask as the data masking rule.3. Assign the policy to the email field in both tables. A4. Assign the Identity and Access Management bigquerydatapolicy.maskedReader role for the BigQuery tables to the analysts.
- C. 1. Create a pipeline to de-identify the email field by using recordTransformations in Cloud Data Loss Prevention (Cloud DLP) with masking as the de-identification transformations type.2. Load the booking and user profile data into a BigQuery table.
- D. 1. Load the CSV files from Cloud Storage into a BigQuery table, and enable dynamic data masking.2. Create a policy tag with the default masking value as the data masking rule.3. Assign the policy to the email field in both tables.4. Assign the Identity and Access Management bigquerydatapolicy.maskedReader role for the BigQuery tables to the analysts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud DLP is a service that helps you discover, classify, and protect your sensitive data. It supports various de-identification techniques, such as masking, redaction, tokenization, and encryption. Format-preserving encryption (FPE) with FFX is a technique that encrypts sensitive data while preserving its original format and length. This allows you to join the encrypted data on the same field without revealing the actual values. FPE with FFX also supports partial encryption, which means you can encrypt only a portion of the data, such as the domain name of an email address. By using Cloud DLP to de-identify the email field with FPE with FFX, you can ensure that the analysts can join the booking and user profile data on the email field without accessing the PII. You can create a pipeline to de-identify the email field by using recordTransformations in Cloud DLP, which allows you to specify the fields and the de-identification transformations to apply to them.

You can then load the de-identified data into a BigQuery table for analysis. References:

De-identify sensitive data | Cloud Data Loss Prevention Documentation

Format-preserving encryption with FFX | Cloud Data Loss Prevention Documentation De-identify and re-identify data with the Cloud DLP API De-identify data in a pipeline

NEW QUESTION # 286

You have data pipelines running on BigQuery, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Dataproc. You need to perform health checks and monitor their behavior, and then notify the team managing the pipelines if they fail. You also need to be able to work across multiple projects. Your preference is to use managed products of features of the platform. What should you do?

- A. Develop an App Engine application to consume logs using GCP API calls, and send emails if you find a failure in the logs
- **B. Export the information to Cloud Stackdriver, and set up an Alerting policy**

- C. Run a Virtual Machine in Compute Engine with Airflow, and export the information to Stackdriver
- D. Export the logs to BigQuery, and set up App Engine to read that information and send emails if you find a failure in the logs

NEW QUESTION # 287

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