

Professional-Data-Engineer考古題更新, Professional-Data-Engineer最新考題

Professional Data
Engineerの
難易度や過去問、
勉強方法や合格率を
解説！【GCP資格】



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你已經報名參加Google的Professional-Data-Engineer認證考試了嗎? “馬上就要到考試的時間了, 但是我還是沒有信心通過考試, 應該怎麼辦呢? 有捷徑可以讓我順利通過考試嗎? 看參考書的時間也不夠了。”你現在有這樣的心情嗎? 不用著急, 即使考試時間快到了, 也還是有機會可以好好準備考試的。你肯定想問是什麼機會了吧。它就是Testpdf的Professional-Data-Engineer考古題。這是一個高效率的資料, 它可以在短時間內為考試做好準備。因為這個考古題的命中率非常高, 只要你認真記住考古題裏面出現的問題和答案, 那麼你就可以通過Professional-Data-Engineer考試。

Google Professional-Data-Engineer 考試是由 Google Cloud Platform 為數據專業人士提供的認證考試, 旨在展示他們在 Google Cloud Platform 上設計、構建和管理數據處理系統的專業知識。這是一個業內非常受重視的認證, 尤其適用於那些希望從事大數據工作的人。考試測試候選人對各種數據工程工具和技術的知識, 通過考試證明候選人具有在 Google Cloud Platform 上設計和實現數據解決方案的技能和知識。

>> Professional-Data-Engineer考古題更新 <<

Google Professional-Data-Engineer最新考題, Professional-Data-Engineer權威考題

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最新的 Google Cloud Certified Professional-Data-Engineer 免費考試真題 (Q248-Q253):

問題 #248

The CUSTOM tier for Cloud Machine Learning Engine allows you to specify the number of which types of cluster nodes?

- A. Masters, workers, and parameter servers
- B. Workers
- C. Workers and parameter servers
- D. Parameter servers

答案: C

解題說明:

The CUSTOM tier is not a set tier, but rather enables you to use your own cluster specification. When you use this tier, set values to configure your processing cluster according to these guidelines:

You must set `TrainingInput.masterType` to specify the type of machine to use for your master node.
You may set `TrainingInput.workerCount` to specify the number of workers to use.
You may set `TrainingInput.parameterServerCount` to specify the number of parameter servers to use.
You can specify the type of machine for the master node, but you can't specify more than one master node.

問題 #249

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

答案: D

解題說明:

Explanation/Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/>

問題 #250

You have spent a few days loading data from comma-separated values (CSV) files into the Google BigQuery table `CLICK_STREAM`. The column `DT` stores the epoch time of click events. For convenience, you chose a simple schema where every field is treated as the `STRING` type. Now, you want to compute web session durations of users who visit your site, and you want to change its data type to the `TIMESTAMP`. You want to minimize the migration effort without making future queries computationally expensive. What should you do?

- A. Delete the table `CLICK_STREAM`, and then re-create it such that the column `DT` is of the `TIMESTAMP` type. Reload the data.
- B. Create a view `CLICK_STREAM_V`, where strings from the column `DT` are cast into `TIMESTAMP` values. Reference the view `CLICK_STREAM_V` instead of the table `CLICK_STREAM` from now on.
- C. Add a column `TS` of the `TIMESTAMP` type to the table `CLICK_STREAM`, and populate the numeric values from the column `TS` for each row. Reference the column `TS` instead of the column `DT` from now on.
- **D. Add two columns to the table `CLICK_STREAM`: `TS` of the `TIMESTAMP` type and `IS_NEW` of the `BOOLEAN` type. Reload all data in append mode. For each appended row, set the value of `IS_NEW` to true. For future queries, reference the column `TS` instead of the column `DT`, with the `WHERE` clause ensuring that the value of `IS_NEW` must be true.**
- E. Construct a query to return every row of the table `CLICK_STREAM`, while using the built-in function to cast strings from the column `DT` into `TIMESTAMP` values. Run the query into a destination table `NEW_CLICK_STREAM`, in which the column `TS` is the `TIMESTAMP` type. Reference the table `NEW_CLICK_STREAM` instead of the table `CLICK_STREAM` from now on. In the future, new data is loaded into the table `NEW_CLICK_STREAM`.

答案: D

問題 #251

You've migrated a Hadoop job from an on-prem cluster to dataproc and GCS. Your Spark job is a complicated analytical workload that consists of many shuffling operations and initial data are parquet files (on average 200-400 MB size each). You see some degradation in performance after the migration to Dataproc, so you'd like to optimize for it. You need to keep in mind that your organization is very cost-sensitive, so you'd like to continue using Dataproc on preemptibles (with 2 non-preemptible workers only) for this workload.

What should you do?

- A. Switch to TFRecords formats (appr. 200MB per file) instead of parquet files.

- B. Switch from HDDs to SSDs, copy initial data from GCS to HDFS, run the Spark job and copy results back to GCS.
- C. Switch from HDDs to SSDs, override the preemptible VMs configuration to increase the boot disk size.
- D. Increase the size of your parquet files to ensure them to be 1 GB minimum.

答案： B

解題說明：

To optimize the performance of a complex Spark job on Dataproc that heavily relies on shuffling operations, and given the cost constraints of using preemptible VMs, switching from HDDs to SSDs and using HDFS as an intermediate storage layer can significantly improve performance. Here's why option C is the best choice:

Performance of SSDs:

SSDs provide much faster read and write speeds compared to HDDs, which is crucial for performance-intensive operations like shuffling in Spark jobs.

Using SSDs can reduce I/O bottlenecks during the shuffle phase of your Spark job, improving overall job performance.

Intermediate Storage with HDFS:

Copying data from Google Cloud Storage (GCS) to HDFS for intermediate storage can reduce latency compared to reading directly from GCS.

HDFS provides better locality and faster data access within the Dataproc cluster, which can significantly improve the efficiency of shuffling and other I/O operations.

Cost Considerations:

Although SSDs are more expensive than HDDs, the performance improvement for shuffle-heavy workloads can justify the cost, especially if the improved performance reduces the overall runtime and thereby the cost of using preemptible VMs.

Using preemptible VMs with SSDs for this workload balances the cost and performance trade-offs effectively.

問題 #252

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答案： D

解題說明：

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/>

問題 #253

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