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Google Associate-Data-Practitioner 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

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最新的 Google Cloud Platform Associate-Data-Practitioner 免費考試真題 (Q74-Q79):

問題 #74

You are designing a BigQuery data warehouse with a team of experienced SQL developers. You need to recommend a cost-effective, fully-managed, serverless solution to build ELT processes with SQL pipelines.

Your solution must include source code control, environment parameterization, and data quality checks. What should you do?

- A. Use Dataproc to run MapReduce jobs for distributed data processing.
- **B. Use Dataform to build, orchestrate, and monitor the pipelines.**
- C. Use Cloud Data Fusion to visually design and manage the pipelines.
- D. Use Cloud Composer to orchestrate and run data workflows.

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The solution must support SQL-based ELT, be serverless and cost-effective, and include advanced features like version control and quality checks. Let's dive in:

* Option A: Cloud Data Fusion is a visual ETL tool, not SQL-centric (uses plugins), and isn't fully serverless (requires instance management). It lacks native source code control and parameterization.

* Option B: Dataform is a serverless, SQL-based ELT platform for BigQuery. It uses SQLX scripts, integrates with Git for version control, supports environment variables (parameterization), and offers assertions for data quality—all meeting the requirements cost-effectively.

* Option C: Dataproc is for Spark/MapReduce, not SQL ELT, and requires cluster management, contradicting serverless and cost goals.

問題 #75

Your retail organization stores sensitive application usage data in Cloud Storage. You need to encrypt the data without the operational overhead of managing encryption keys. What should you do?

- A. Use customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK).
- B. Use customer-supplied encryption keys (CSEK) for the sensitive data and customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) for the less sensitive data.
- **C. Use Google-managed encryption keys (GMEK).**
- D. Use customer-supplied encryption keys (CSEK).

答案: C

解題說明:

Using Google-managed encryption keys (GMEK) is the best choice when you want to encrypt sensitive data in Cloud Storage without the operational overhead of managing encryption keys. GMEK is the default encryption mechanism in Google Cloud, and it ensures that data is automatically encrypted at rest with no additional setup or maintenance required. It provides strong security while eliminating the need for manual key management.

Google Cloud encrypts all data at rest by default, and the simplest way to avoid key management overhead is to use Google-managed encryption keys (GMEK).

* Option A: GMEK is fully managed by Google, requiring no user intervention, and meets the requirement of no operational overhead while ensuring encryption.

* Option B: CMEK requires managing keys in Cloud KMS, adding operational overhead.

* Option C: CSEK requires users to supply and manage keys externally, increasing complexity significantly.

問題 #76

Your organization needs to store historical customer order dat

a. The data will only be accessed once a month for analysis and must be readily available within a few seconds when it is accessed. You need to choose a storage class that minimizes storage costs while ensuring that the data can be retrieved quickly. What should you do?

- A. Store the data in Cloud Storage using Nearline storage.
- B. Store the data in Cloud Storage using Standard storage.
- C. Store the data in Cloud Storage using Archive storage.
- D. Store the data in Cloud Storage using Coldline storage.

答案： A

解題說明：

Using Nearline storage in Cloud Storage is the best option for data that is accessed infrequently (such as once a month) but must be readily available within seconds when needed. Nearline offers a balance between low storage costs and quick retrieval times, making it ideal for scenarios like monthly analysis of historical data. It is specifically designed for infrequent access patterns while avoiding the higher retrieval costs and longer access times of Coldline or Archive storage.

問題 #77

You manage an ecommerce website that has a diverse range of products. You need to forecast future product demand accurately to ensure that your company has sufficient inventory to meet customer needs and avoid stockouts. Your company's historical sales data is stored in a BigQuery table. You need to create a scalable solution that takes into account the seasonality and historical data to predict product demand. What should you do?

- A. Use the historical sales data to train and create a BigQuery ML linear regression model. Use the ML.PREDICT function call to output the predictions into a new BigQuery table.
- B. Use the historical sales data to train and create a BigQuery ML time series model. Use the ML.FORECAST function call to output the predictions into a new BigQuery table.
- C. Use the historical sales data to train and create a BigQuery ML logistic regression model. Use the ML.PREDICT function call to output the predictions into a new BigQuery table.
- D. Use Colab Enterprise to create a Jupyter notebook. Use the historical sales data to train a custom prediction model in Python.

答案： B

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Forecasting product demand with seasonality requires a time series model, and BigQuery ML offers a scalable, serverless solution. Let's analyze:

* Option A: BigQuery ML's time series models (e.g., ARIMA_PLUS) are designed for forecasting with seasonality and trends. The ML.FORECAST function generates predictions based on historical data, storing them in a table. This is scalable (no infrastructure) and integrates natively with BigQuery, ideal for ecommerce demand prediction.

* Option B: Colab Enterprise with a custom Python model (e.g., Prophet) is flexible but requires coding, maintenance, and potentially exporting data, reducing scalability compared to BigQuery ML's in-place processing.

* Option C: Linear regression predicts continuous values but doesn't handle seasonality or time series patterns effectively, making it unsuitable for demand forecasting.

問題 #78

You are a data analyst working with sensitive customer data in BigQuery. You need to ensure that only authorized personnel within your organization can query this data, while following the principle of least privilege. What should you do?

- A. Enable access control by using IAM roles.
- B. Encrypt the data by using customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK).
- C. Export the data to Cloud Storage, and use signed URLs to authorize access.
- D. Update dataset privileges by using the SQL GRANT statement.

答案： C

解題說明：

Using IAM roles to enable access control in BigQuery is the best approach to ensure that only authorized personnel can query the

