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Data Engineering on Google Cloud course

It is a 4-day course that gives hands-on experience to the candidates and allows them to build data processing systems on Google Cloud. It will also show you how to design data processing systems, analyze data and build end-to-end data pipelines and machine learning. In order to get a better understanding of the course, you need to complete the big data machine learning course or get equivalent experience. This course also aids you in developing applications using a programming language such as Python and covers the following objective:

- Enable insights from streaming data
- Predicting machine models using TensorFlow and Cloud ML
- Influencing unstructured data using ML APIs on Cloud Dataproc
- Designing and building data processing systems on the Google Cloud Platform
- Processing batch and streaming data by using autoscaling data pipelines on Cloud Dataflow

The benefit of obtaining the Google Professional Data Engineer Exam Certification

A Professional Data Engineer enables data-driven decision making by collecting, transforming, and publishing data. A data engineer should be able to design, build, operationalize, secure, and monitor data processing systems with a particular emphasis on security and compliance; scalability and efficiency; reliability and fidelity; and flexibility and portability. A data engineer should also be able to leverage, deploy, and continuously train pre-existing machine learning models.

Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

Your organization has two Google Cloud projects, project A and project B. In project A, you have a Pub/Sub topic that receives data from confidential sources. Only the resources in project A should be able to access the data in that topic. You want to ensure that project B and any future project cannot access data in the project A topic. What should you do?

- A. Configure VPC Service Controls in the organization with a perimeter around the VPC of project A.
- B. Add firewall rules in project A so only traffic from the VPC in project A is permitted.
- **C. Configure VPC Service Controls in the organization with a perimeter around project A.**
- D. Use Identity and Access Management conditions to ensure that only users and service accounts in project A can access resources in project.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identity and Access Management (IAM) is the recommended way to control access to Pub/Sub resources, such as topics and subscriptions. IAM allows you to grant roles and permissions to users and service accounts at the project level or the individual resource level. You can also use IAM conditions to specify additional attributes for granting or denying access, such as time, date, or origin. By using IAM conditions, you can ensure that only the resources in project A can access the data in the project A topic, regardless of the network configuration or the VPC Service Controls. You can also prevent project B and any future project from accessing the data in the project A topic by not granting them any roles or permissions on the topic.

Option A is not a good solution, as VPC Service Controls are designed to prevent data exfiltration from Google Cloud resources to the public internet, not to control access between Google Cloud projects. VPC Service Controls create a perimeter around the resources of one or more projects, and restrict the communication with resources outside the perimeter. However, VPC Service Controls do not apply to Pub

/Sub, as Pub/Sub is not associated with any specific IP address or VPC network. Therefore, configuring VPC Service Controls with a perimeter around the VPC of project A would not prevent project B or any future project from accessing the data in the project A topic, if they have the necessary IAM roles and permissions.

Option B is not a good solution, as firewall rules are used to control the ingress and egress traffic to and from the VPC network of a

project. Firewall rules do not apply to Pub/Sub, as Pub/Sub is not associated with any specific IP address or VPC network. Therefore, adding firewall rules in project A to only permit traffic from the VPC in project A would not prevent project B or any future project from accessing the data in the project A topic, if they have the necessary IAM roles and permissions. Option C is not a good solution, as VPC Service Controls are designed to prevent data exfiltration from Google Cloud resources to the public internet, not to control access between Google Cloud projects. VPC Service Controls create a perimeter around the resources of one or more projects, and restrict the communication with resources outside the perimeter. However, VPC Service Controls do not apply to Pub/Sub, as Pub/Sub is not associated with any specific IP address or VPC network. Therefore, configuring VPC Service Controls with a perimeter around project A would not prevent project B or any future project from accessing the data in the project A topic, if they have the necessary IAM roles and permissions. References: Access control with IAM | Cloud Pub/Sub Documentation | Google Cloud, [Using IAM Conditions | Cloud IAM Documentation | Google Cloud], [VPC Service Controls overview | Google Cloud], [Using VPC Service Controls | Google Cloud], [Pub/Sub tier capabilities | Memorystore for Redis | Google Cloud].

NEW QUESTION # 73

If a dataset contains rows with individual people and columns for year of birth, country, and income, how many of the columns are continuous and how many are categorical?

- A. 3 continuous
- B. 2 continuous and 1 categorical
- C. 1 continuous and 2 categorical
- D. 3 categorical

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The columns can be grouped into two types-categorical and continuous columns:

A column is called categorical if its value can only be one of the categories in a finite set. For example, the native country of a person (U.S., India, Japan, etc.) or the education level (high school, college, etc.) are categorical columns.

A column is called continuous if its value can be any numerical value in a continuous range. For example, the capital gain of a person (e.g. \$14,084) is a continuous column.

Year of birth and income are continuous columns. Country is a categorical column.

You could use bucketization to turn year of birth and/or income into categorical features, but the raw columns are continuous.

Reference: https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/wide#reading_the_census_data

NEW QUESTION # 74

Your infrastructure team has set up an interconnect link between Google Cloud and the on-premises network.

You are designing a high-throughput streaming pipeline to ingest data in streaming from an Apache Kafka cluster hosted on-premises. You want to store the data in BigQuery, with as minimal latency as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Use Dataflow, write a pipeline that reads the data from Kafka, and writes the data to BigQuery.
- B. Setup a Kafka Connect bridge between Kafka and Pub/Sub. Use a Google-provided Dataflow template to read the data from Pub/Sub, and write the data to BigQuery.
- C. Use a proxy host in the VPC in Google Cloud connecting to Kafka. Write a Dataflow pipeline, read data from the proxy host, and write the data to BigQuery.
- D. Setup a Kafka Connect bridge between Kafka and Pub/Sub. Write a Dataflow pipeline, read the data from Pub/Sub, and write the data to BigQuery.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Here's a detailed breakdown of why this solution is optimal and why others fall short:

Why Option C is the Best Solution:

* Kafka Connect Bridge: This bridge acts as a reliable and scalable conduit between your on-premises Kafka cluster and Google Cloud's Pub/Sub messaging service. It handles the complexities of securely transferring data over the interconnect link.

* Pub/Sub as a Buffer: Pub/Sub serves as a highly scalable buffer, decoupling the Kafka producer from the Dataflow consumer. This is crucial for handling fluctuations in message volume and ensuring smooth data flow even during spikes.

* Custom Dataflow Pipeline: Writing a custom Dataflow pipeline gives you the flexibility to implement any necessary transformations

or enrichments to the data before it's written to BigQuery. This is often required in real-world streaming scenarios.

* Minimal Latency: By using Pub/Sub as a buffer and Dataflow for efficient processing, you minimize the latency between the data being produced in Kafka and being available for querying in BigQuery.

Why Other Options Are Not Ideal:

* Option A: Using a proxy host introduces an additional point of failure and can create a bottleneck, especially with high-throughput streaming.

* Option B: While Google-provided Dataflow templates can be helpful, they might lack the customization needed for specific transformations or handling complex data structures.

* Option D: Dataflow doesn't natively connect to on-premises Kafka clusters. Directly reading from Kafka would require complex networking configurations and could lead to performance issues.

Additional Considerations:

* Schema Management: Ensure that the schema of the data being produced in Kafka is compatible with the schema expected in BigQuery. Consider using tools like Schema Registry for schema evolution management.

* Monitoring: Set up robust monitoring and alerting to detect any issues in the pipeline, such as message backlogs or processing errors.

By following Option C, you leverage the strengths of Kafka Connect, Pub/Sub, and Dataflow to create a high-throughput, low-latency streaming pipeline that seamlessly integrates your on-premises Kafka data with BigQuery.

NEW QUESTION # 75

An external customer provides you with a daily dump of data from their database. The data flows into Google Cloud Storage GCS as comma-separated values (CSV) files. You want to analyze this data in Google BigQuery, but the data could have rows that are formatted incorrectly or corrupted. How should you build this pipeline?

- A. Use federated data sources, and check data in the SQL query.
- B. Run a Google Cloud Dataflow batch pipeline to import the data into BigQuery, and push errors to another dead-letter table for analysis.
- C. Enable BigQuery monitoring in Google Stackdriver and create an alert.
- D. Import the data into BigQuery using the gcloud CLI and set max_bad_records to 0.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 76

You operate an IoT pipeline built around Apache Kafka that normally receives around 5000 messages per second. You want to use Google Cloud Platform to create an alert as soon as the moving average over 1 hour drops below 4000 messages per second. What should you do?

- A. Consume the stream of data in Cloud Dataflow using Kafka IO. Set a fixed time window of 1 hour. Compute the average when the window closes, and send an alert if the average is less than 4000 messages.
- B. Consume the stream of data in Cloud Dataflow using Kafka IO. Set a sliding time window of 1 hour every 5 minutes. Compute the average when the window closes, and send an alert if the average is less than 4000 messages.
- C. Use Kafka Connect to link your Kafka message queue to Cloud Pub/Sub. Use a Cloud Dataflow template to write your messages from Cloud Pub/Sub to Cloud Bigtable. Use Cloud Scheduler to run a script every hour that counts the number of rows created in Cloud Bigtable in the last hour. If that number falls below 4000, send an alert.
- D. Use Kafka Connect to link your Kafka message queue to Cloud Pub/Sub. Use a Cloud Dataflow template to write your messages from Cloud Pub/Sub to BigQuery. Use Cloud Scheduler to run a script every five minutes that counts the number of rows created in BigQuery in the last hour. If that number falls below 4000, send an alert.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 77

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