# Associate-Data-Practitioner Valid Braindumps Sheet & Associate-Data-Practitioner Test Simulator Online

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## Google Associate-Data-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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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| Topic 2 | • 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. |
| Topic 3 | • 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. |



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## Google Cloud Associate Data Practitioner Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

**NEW QUESTION # 50**
Another team in your organization is requesting access to a BigQuery dataset. You need to share the dataset with the team while minimizing the risk of unauthorized copying of data. You also want tocreate a reusable framework in case you need to share this data with other teams in the future. What should you do?

- A. Create a private exchange using Analytics Hub with data egress restriction, and grant access to the team members.
- B. Export the dataset to a Cloud Storage bucket in the team's Google Cloud project that is only accessible by the team.
- C. Create authorized views in the team's Google Cloud project that is only accessible by the team.
- D. Enable domain restricted sharing on the project. Grant the team members the BigQuery Data Viewer IAM role on the dataset.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Using Analytics Hub to create a private exchange with data egress restrictions ensures controlled sharing of the dataset while minimizing the risk of unauthorized copying. This approach allows you to provide secure, managed access to the dataset without giving direct access to the raw data. The egress restriction ensures that data cannot be exported or copied outside the designated boundaries. Additionally, this solution provides a reusable framework that simplifies future data sharing with other teams or projects while maintaining strict data governance.
Extract from Google Documentation: From "Analytics Hub Overview" (https://cloud.google.com/analytics- hub/docs):"Analytics Hub enables secure, controlled data sharing with private exchanges. Combine with organization policies like restrictDataEgress to prevent data copying, providing a reusable framework for sharing BigQuery datasets across teams."

**NEW QUESTION # 51**
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 time series model. Use the ML.

FORECAST function call to output the predictions into a new BigQuery table.

- B. Use Colab Enterprise to create a Jupyter notebook. Use the historical sales data to train a custom prediction model in Python.
- 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 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.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
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.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**
You need to design a data pipeline that ingests data from CSV, Avro, and Parquet files into Cloud Storage. The data includes raw user input. You need to remove all malicious SQL injections before storing the data in BigQuery. Which data manipulation methodology should you choose?

- A. ETL
- B. EL
- C. ELT
- D. ETLT

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION # 53**
You are storing data in Cloud Storage for a machine learning project. The data is frequently accessed during the model training phase, minimally accessed after 30 days, and unlikely to be accessed after 90 days. You need to choose the appropriate storage class for the different stages of the project to minimize cost. What should you do?

- A. Store the data in Standard storage during the model training phase. Transition the data to Nearline storage 30 days after model deployment, and to Coldline storage 90 days after model deployment.
- B. Store the data in Nearline storage during the model training phase. Transition the data to Coldline storage 30 days after model deployment, and to Archive storage 90 days after model deployment.
- C. Store the data in Nearline storage during the model training phase. Transition the data to Archive storage 30 days after model deployment, and to Coldline storage 90 days after model deployment.
- D. Store the data in Standard storage during the model training phase. Transition the data to Durable Reduced Availability (DRA) storage 30 days after model deployment, and to Coldline storage 90 days after model deployment.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Cost minimization requires matching storage classes to access patterns using lifecycle rules. Let's assess:
* Option A: Nearline during training (frequent access) incurs high retrieval costs and latency, unsuitable for ML workloads. Coldline after 30 days and Archive after 90 days are reasonable but misaligned initially.
* Option B: Standard storage (no retrieval fees, low latency) is ideal for frequent access during training.
Transitioning to Nearline (30-day minimum, low access) after 30 days and Coldline (90-day minimum, rare access) after 90 days matches the pattern and minimizes costs effectively.
* Option C: Nearline during training is costly for frequent access, and Archive to Coldline is illogical (Archive is cheaper than

Coldline).

**NEW QUESTION # 54**
Your organization has a petabyte of application logs stored as Parquet files in Cloud Storage. You need to quickly perform a one-time SQL-based analysis of the files and join them to data that already resides in BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Launch a Cloud Data Fusion environment, use plugins to connect to BigQuery and Cloud Storage, and use the SQL join operation to analyze the data.
- B. Create a Dataproc cluster, and write a PySpark job to join the data from BigQuery to the files in Cloud Storage.
- C. Use the bq load command to load the Parquet files into BigQuery, and perform SQL joins to analyze the data.
- D. Create external tables over the files in Cloud Storage, and perform SQL joins to tables in BigQuery to analyze the data.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Creating external tables over the Parquet files in Cloud Storage allows you to perform SQL-based analysis and joins with data already in BigQuery without needing to load the files into BigQuery. This approach is efficient for a one-time analysis as it avoids the time and cost associated with loading large volumes of data into BigQuery. External tables provide seamless integration with Cloud Storage, enabling quick and cost-effective analysis of data stored in Parquet format.

**NEW QUESTION # 55**
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