

Associate-Data-Practitioner資訊 - Associate-Data-Practitioner題庫更新資訊



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為了配合當前真正的考驗，從PDFExamDumps Google的Associate-Data-Practitioner考試認證考試考古題的技術團隊的任何變化及時更新的問題和答案，我們也總是接受用戶回饋的問題，充分的利用了一些建議，從而達到完美的PDFExamDumps Google的Associate-Data-Practitioner考試認證測試資料，使我們PDFExamDumps始終擁有最高的品質。

Google Associate-Data-Practitioner 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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	• 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
主題 3	• 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.

>> Associate-Data-Practitioner資訊 <<

Associate-Data-Practitioner認證考試資訊 - 通過Associate-Data-Practitioner

認證考試最新的考古題

PDFExamDumps 考題網覆蓋了真實的 Associate-Data-Practitioner 考試指南，並根據其編定適合全球考生都能通用的 Associate-Data-Practitioner 題庫，讓每一位考生都能順利通過 Google Associate-Data-Practitioner 考試。我們承諾使用 Associate-Data-Practitioner 考題的考生可以一次通過相關認證考試，對於一次不過的全額退款，避免您的後顧之憂。你現在就可以去網上可以免費下載我們提供的部分關於 Google Associate-Data-Practitioner 題庫的模擬測試題和答案作為嘗試。

最新的 Google Cloud Platform Associate-Data-Practitioner 免費考試真題 (Q101-Q106):

問題 #101

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 to create a reusable framework in case you need to share this data with other teams in the future. What should you do?

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

答案: B

解題說明:

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."

問題 #102

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. ELT
- C. EL
- D. ETLT

答案: A

解題說明:

The ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) methodology is the best approach for this scenario because it allows you to extract data from the files, transform it by applying the necessary data cleansing (including removing malicious SQL injections), and then load the sanitized data into BigQuery. By transforming the data before loading it into BigQuery, you ensure that only clean and safe data is stored, which is critical for security and data quality.

問題 #103

You are working with a small dataset in Cloud Storage that needs to be transformed and loaded into BigQuery for analysis. The transformation involves simple filtering and aggregation operations. You want to use the most efficient and cost-effective data manipulation approach. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Data Fusion instance and visually design an ETL pipeline that reads data from Cloud Storage, transforms it

using built-in transformations, and loads the results into BigQuery.

- B. Use Dataproc to create an Apache Hadoop cluster, perform the ETL process using Apache Spark, and load the results into BigQuery.
- C. Use Dataflow to perform the ETL process that reads the data from Cloud Storage, transforms it using Apache Beam, and writes the results to BigQuery.
- D. Use BigQuery's SQL capabilities to load the data from Cloud Storage, transform it, and store the results in a new BigQuery table.

答案： D

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

For a small dataset with simple transformations (filtering, aggregation), Google recommends leveraging BigQuery's native SQL capabilities to minimize cost and complexity.

* Option A: Dataproc with Spark is overkill for a small dataset, incurring cluster management costs and setup time.

* Option B: BigQuery can load data directly from Cloud Storage (e.g., CSV, JSON) and perform transformations using SQL in a serverless manner, avoiding additional service costs. This is the most efficient and cost-effective approach.

* Option C: Cloud Data Fusion is suited for complex ETL but adds overhead (instance setup, UI design) unnecessary for simple tasks.

問題 #104

You are a database administrator managing sales transaction data by region stored in a BigQuery table. You need to ensure that each sales representative can only see the transactions in their region. What should you do?

- A. Add a policy tag in BigQuery.
- B. Create a row-level access policy.
- C. Create a data masking rule.
- D. Grant the appropriate IAM permissions on the dataset.

答案： B

解題說明：

Creating a row-level access policy in BigQuery ensures that each sales representative can see only the transactions relevant to their region. Row-level access policies allow you to define fine-grained access control by filtering rows based on specific conditions, such as matching the sales representative's region. This approach enforces security while providing tailored data access, aligning with the principle of least privilege.

問題 #105

Your company's ecommerce website collects product reviews from customers. The reviews are loaded as CSV files daily to a Cloud Storage bucket. The reviews are in multiple languages and need to be translated to Spanish. You need to configure a pipeline that is serverless, efficient, and requires minimal maintenance. What should you do?

- A. Load the data into BigQuery using a Cloud Run function. Create a BigQuery remote function that invokes the Cloud Translation API. Use a scheduled query to translate new reviews.
- B. Use a Dataflow templates pipeline to translate the reviews using the Cloud Translation API. Set BigQuery as the sink.
- C. Load the data into BigQuery using Dataproc. Use Apache Spark to translate the reviews by invoking the Cloud Translation API. Set BigQuery as the sink.
- D. Load the data into BigQuery using a Cloud Run function. Use the BigQuery ML create model statement to train a translation model. Use the model to translate the product reviews within BigQuery.

答案： A

解題說明：

Loading the data into BigQuery using a Cloud Run function and creating a BigQuery remote function that invokes the Cloud Translation API is a serverless and efficient approach. With this setup, you can use a scheduled query in BigQuery to invoke the remote function and translate new product reviews on a regular basis. This solution requires minimal maintenance, as BigQuery handles storage and querying, and the Cloud Translation API provides accurate translations without the need for custom ML model development.

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