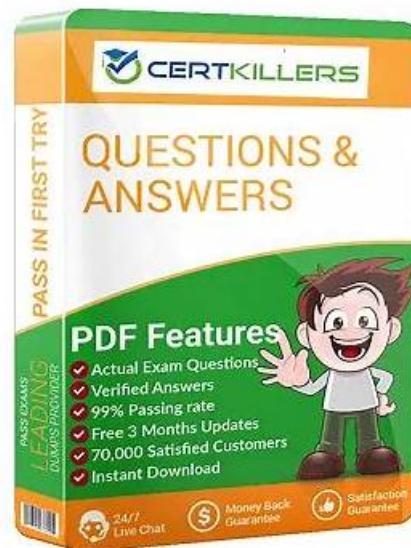


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Google Associate-Data-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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

Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.

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Google Cloud Associate Data Practitioner Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

You are developing a data ingestion pipeline to load small CSV files into BigQuery from Cloud Storage. You want to load these files upon arrival to minimize data latency. You want to accomplish this with minimal cost and maintenance. What should you do?

- **A. Create a Cloud Run function to load the data into BigQuery that is triggered when data arrives in Cloud Storage.**
- B. Use the bq command-line tool within a Cloud Shell instance to load the data into BigQuery.
- C. Create a Cloud Composer pipeline to load new files from Cloud Storage to BigQuery and schedule it to run every 10 minutes.
- D. Create a Dataproc cluster to pull CSV files from Cloud Storage, process them using Spark, and write the results to BigQuery.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using a Cloud Run function triggered by Cloud Storage to load the data into BigQuery is the best solution because it minimizes both cost and maintenance while providing low-latency data ingestion. Cloud Run is a serverless platform that automatically scales based on the workload, ensuring efficient use of resources without requiring a dedicated instance or cluster. It integrates seamlessly with Cloud Storage event notifications, enabling real-time processing of incoming files and loading them into BigQuery. This approach is cost-effective, scalable, and easy to manage.

The goal is to load small CSV files into BigQuery upon arrival (event-driven) with minimal latency, cost, and maintenance. Google Cloud provides serverless, event-driven options that align with this requirement. Let's evaluate each option in detail:

Option A: Cloud Composer (managed Apache Airflow) can schedule a pipeline to check Cloud Storage every 10 minutes, but this polling approach introduces latency (up to 10 minutes) and incurs costs for running Composer even when no files arrive. Maintenance includes managing DAGs and the Composer environment, which adds overhead. This is better suited for scheduled batch jobs, not event-driven ingestion.

Option B: A Cloud Run function triggered by a Cloud Storage event (via Eventarc or Pub/Sub) loads files into BigQuery as soon as they arrive, minimizing latency. Cloud Run is serverless, scales to zero when idle (low cost), and requires minimal maintenance (deploy and forget). Using the BigQuery API in the function (e.g., Python client library) handles small CSV loads efficiently. This aligns with Google's serverless, event-driven best practices.

Option C: Dataproc with Spark is designed for large-scale, distributed processing, not small CSV ingestion. It requires cluster

management, incurs higher costs (even with ephemeral clusters), and adds unnecessary complexity for a simple load task.

Option D: The bq command-line tool in Cloud Shell is manual and not automated, failing the "upon arrival" requirement. It's a one-off tool, not a pipeline solution, and Cloud Shell isn't designed for persistent automation.

Why B is Best: Cloud Run leverages Cloud Storage's object creation events, ensuring near-zero latency between file arrival and BigQuery ingestion. It's serverless, meaning no infrastructure to manage, and costs scale with usage (free when idle). For small CSVs, the BigQuery load job is lightweight, avoiding processing overhead.

Extract from Google Documentation: From "Triggering Cloud Run with Cloud Storage Events" (<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/triggering/using-events>): "You can trigger Cloud Run services in response to Cloud Storage events, such as object creation, using Eventarc. This serverless approach minimizes latency and maintenance, making it ideal for real-time data pipelines." Additionally, from "Loading Data into BigQuery" (<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data-cloud-storage-csv>): "Programmatically load CSV files from Cloud Storage using the BigQuery API, enabling automated ingestion with minimal overhead."

NEW QUESTION # 12

You manage a large amount of data in Cloud Storage, including raw data, processed data, and backups. Your organization is subject to strict compliance regulations that mandate data immutability for specific data types. You want to use an efficient process to reduce storage costs while ensuring that your storage strategy meets retention requirements. What should you do?

- A. Move objects to different storage classes based on their age and access patterns. Use Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) to encrypt specific objects with customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) to meet immutability requirements.
- **B. Use object holds to enforce immutability for specific objects, and configure lifecycle management rules to transition objects to appropriate storage classes based on age and access patterns.**
- C. Configure lifecycle management rules to transition objects to appropriate storage classes based on access patterns. Set up Object Versioning for all objects to meet immutability requirements.
- D. Create a Cloud Run function to periodically check object metadata, and move objects to the appropriate storage class based on age and access patterns. Use object holds to enforce immutability for specific objects.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using object holds and lifecycle management rules is the most efficient and compliant strategy for this scenario because:

- * **Immutability:** Object holds (temporary or event-based) ensure that objects cannot be deleted or overwritten, meeting strict compliance regulations for data immutability.
- * **Cost efficiency:** Lifecycle management rules automatically transition objects to more cost-effective storage classes based on their age and access patterns.
- * **Compliance and automation:** This approach ensures compliance with retention requirements while reducing manual effort, leveraging built-in Cloud Storage features.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Your company uses Looker as its primary business intelligence platform. You want to use LookML to visualize the profit margin for each of your company's products in your Looker Explores and dashboards. You need to implement a solution quickly and efficiently. What should you do?

- A. Create a derived table that pre-calculates the profit margin for each product, and include it in the Looker model.
- B. Apply a filter to only show products with a positive profit margin.
- **C. Define a new measure that calculates the profit margin by using the existing revenue and cost fields.**
- D. Create a new dimension that categorizes products based on their profit margin ranges (e.g., high, medium, low).

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Why B is correct: Defining a new measure in LookML is the most efficient and direct way to calculate and visualize aggregated metrics like profit margin.

Measures are designed for calculations based on existing fields.

Why other options are incorrect: A: Filtering doesn't calculate or visualize the profit margin itself.

C: Dimensions are for categorizing data, not calculating aggregated metrics.

D: Derived tables are more complex and unnecessary for a simple calculation like profit margin, which can be done using a measure.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

BigQuery uses IAM for access control, adhering to least privilege by granting only necessary permissions.

* Option A: IAM roles (e.g., roles/bigquery.dataViewer for read-only) restrict query access to authorized users, aligning with Google's security best practices.

* Option B: BigQuery doesn't support SQL GRANT for dataset privileges; access is managed via IAM or authorized views.

* Option C: Exporting to Cloud Storage with signed URLs bypasses BigQuery's native controls and adds complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Your company has an on-premises file server with 5 TB of data that needs to be migrated to Google Cloud.

The network operations team has mandated that you can only use up to 250 Mbps of the total available bandwidth for the migration.

You need to perform an online migration to Cloud Storage. What should you do?

- A. Use the gcloud storage cp command to copy all files from on-premises to Cloud Storage using the --daisy-chain option.
- **B. Use Storage Transfer Service to configure an agent-based transfer. Set the appropriate bandwidth limit for the agent pool.**
- C. Use the gcloud storage cp command to copy all files from on-premises to Cloud Storage using the --no-clobber option.
- D. Request a Transfer Appliance, copy the data to the appliance, and ship it back to Google Cloud.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Why A is correct: Storage Transfer Service with agent-based transfer allows for online migrations and provides the ability to set bandwidth limits.

Agents are installed on-premises and can be configured to respect network constraints.

Why other options are incorrect: B: The --daisy-chain option is not related to bandwidth control.

C: Transfer Appliance is for offline migrations and is not suitable for online transfers with bandwidth constraints.

D: The --no-clobber option prevents overwriting existing files but does not control bandwidth.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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