

Professional-Data-Engineer Trainingsmaterialien: Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam & Professional-Data-Engineer Lernmittel & Google Professional-Data-Engineer Quiz



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Mit langjähriger Forschung im Gebiet der IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung spielen wir PrüfungFrage eine führende Rolle in diesem Gewerbe. Die Softwares, die wir entwickeln, sind umfassend und enthalten große Menge Prüfungsaufgaben. Google Professional-Data-Engineer Prüfungssoftware ist eine der Bestseller. Sie hilft gut die Prüfungsteilnehmer, die Google Professional-Data-Engineer zu bestehen. Und es ist allgemein bekannt, dass mit die Google Professional-Data-Engineer Zertifizierung wird Ihre Karriere im IT-Gewerbe leichter sein!

Die Prüfung besteht aus Multiple-Choice- und Szenario-basierten Fragen, die das Verständnis der Kandidaten für GCP-Daten-Engineering-Services und Best Practices für Daten-Engineering testen. Die Kandidaten haben zweieinhalb Stunden Zeit, um die Prüfung abzuschließen. Die Prüfung ist auf Englisch, Japanisch, Spanisch und Portugiesisch verfügbar.

Um sich auf die Google Professional-Data-Engineer-Zertifizierungsprüfung vorzubereiten, müssen die Kandidaten ein solides Verständnis der Konzepte und Techniken für Daten technische Konzepte und Techniken haben. Sie müssen auch Erfahrung in der Arbeit mit der Google Cloud -Plattform haben und mit den von Google angebotenen Tools und Diensten vertraut sein. Es stehen viele Ressourcen zur Verfügung, mit denen die Kandidaten die Prüfung vorbereiten können, einschließlich Online-Kursen, Studienleitfäden, Übungsprüfungen und praktischen Schulungen.

>> Professional-Data-Engineer Buch <<

Die anspruchsvolle Professional-Data-Engineer echte Prüfungsfragen von uns garantiert Ihre bessere Berufsaussichten!

Wollen Sie die Fragenkataloge zur Google Professional-Data-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung haben, die Ihre Zeit und Energie

sparen können? Dann wählen Sie PrüfungFrage. Unsere Fragenkataloge für Google Professional-Data-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung werden Ihnen einjähriger Aktualisierung kostenlos bieten, damit Sie die neulich aktualisierten Informationen über Google Professional-Data-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung erhalten können. Wir versprechen Ihnen, dass wir Ihnen alle Ihre bezahlten Summe zurückgeben werden, wenn Sie die Zertifizierungsprüfung nicht bestehen, nachdem Sie unsere Produkte gekauft haben.

Die Google Professional-Data-Engineer-Zertifizierung hat einen hohen Stellenwert in der Branche. Sie zeigt, dass der Inhaber die Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse besitzt, um Datenlösungen auf der Google Cloud Platform zu entwerfen und umzusetzen. Die Zertifizierung ist besonders relevant für diejenigen, die mit Big Data arbeiten möchten, da die Google Cloud Platform einer der führenden Anbieter von Big-Data-Lösungen ist.

Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Professional-Data-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q346-Q351):

346. Frage

The CUSTOM tier for Cloud Machine Learning Engine allows you to specify the number of which types of cluster nodes?

- A. Workers
- B. Parameter servers
- C. Masters, workers, and parameter servers
- **D. Workers and parameter servers**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Explanation

The CUSTOM tier is not a set tier, but rather enables you to use your own cluster specification. When you use this tier, set values to configure your processing cluster according to these guidelines:

You must set TrainingInput.masterType to specify the type of machine to use for your master node.

You may set TrainingInput.workerCount to specify the number of workers to use.

You may set TrainingInput.parameterServerCount to specify the number of parameter servers to use.

You can specify the type of machine for the master node, but you can't specify more than one master node.

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/ml-engine/docs/training-overview#job_configuration_parameters

347. Frage

Which is the preferred method to use to avoid hotspotting in time series data in Bigtable?

- A. Salting
- B. Randomization
- C. Hashing
- **D. Field promotion**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Explanation

By default, prefer field promotion. Field promotion avoids hotspotting in almost all cases, and it tends to make it easier to design a row key that facilitates queries.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/schema-design-time-series#ensure_that_your_row_key_avoids_hotspotti

348. Frage

You are migrating a large number of files from a public HTTPS endpoint to Cloud Storage. The files are protected from unauthorized access using signed URLs. You created a TSV file that contains the list of object URLs and started a transfer job by using Storage Transfer Service. You notice that the job has run for a long time and eventually failed. Checking the logs of the transfer job reveals that the job was running fine until one point, and then it failed due to HTTP 403 errors on the remaining files. You verified that there were no changes to the source system. You need to fix the problem to resume the migration process. What should you do?

- A. Set up Cloud Storage FUSE, and mount the Cloud Storage bucket on a Compute Engine Instance. Remove the completed

files from the TSV file Use a shell script to iterate through the TSV file and download the remaining URLs to the FUSE mount point.

- B. Create a new TSV file for the remaining files by generating signed URLs with a longer validity period. Split the TSV file into multiple smaller files and submit them as separate Storage Transfer Service jobs in parallel.
- C. Update the file checksums in the TSV file from using MD5 to SHA256. Remove the completed files from the TSV file and rerun the Storage Transfer Service job.
- D. Renew the TLS certificate of the HTTPS endpoint Remove the completed files from the TSV file and rerun the Storage Transfer Service job.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

A signed URL is a URL that provides limited permission and time to access a resource on a web server. It is often used to grant temporary access to protected files without requiring authentication. Storage Transfer Service is a service that allows you to transfer data from external sources, such as HTTPS endpoints, to Cloud Storage buckets. You can use a TSV file to specify the list of URLs to transfer. In this scenario, the most likely cause of the HTTP 403 errors is that the signed URLs have expired before the transfer job could complete. This could happen if the signed URLs have a short validity period or the transfer job takes a long time due to the large number of files or network latency. To fix the problem, you need to create a new TSV file for the remaining files by generating new signed URLs with a longer validity period. This will ensure that the URLs do not expire before the transfer job finishes. You can use the Cloud Storage tools or your own program to generate signed URLs. Additionally, you can split the TSV file into multiple smaller files and submit them as separate Storage Transfer Service jobs in parallel. This will speed up the transfer process and reduce the risk of errors. Reference:

Signed URLs | Cloud Storage Documentation

V4 signing process with Cloud Storage tools

V4 signing process with your own program

Using a URL list file

What Is a 403 Forbidden Error (and How Can I Fix It)?

349. Frage

You decided to use Cloud Datastore to ingest vehicle telemetry data in real time. You want to build a storage system that will account for the long-term data growth, while keeping the costs low. You also want to create snapshots of the data periodically, so that you can make a point-in-time (PIT) recovery, or clone a copy of the data for Cloud Datastore in a different environment. You want to archive these snapshots for a long time.

Which two methods can accomplish this? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Write an application that uses Cloud Datastore client libraries to read all the entities. Treat each entity as a BigQuery table row via BigQuery streaming insert. Assign an export timestamp for each export, and attach it as an extra column for each row. Make sure that the BigQuery table is partitioned using the export timestamp column.
- B. Use managed export, and store the data in a Cloud Storage bucket using Nearline or Coldline class.
- C. Write an application that uses Cloud Datastore client libraries to read all the entities. Format the exported data into a JSON file. Apply compression before storing the data in Cloud Source Repositories.
- D. Use managed export, and then import to Cloud Datastore in a separate project under a unique namespace reserved for that export.
- E. Use managed export, and then import the data into a BigQuery table created just for that export, and delete temporary export files.

Antwort: C,E

350. Frage

You maintain ETL pipelines. You notice that a streaming pipeline running on Dataflow is taking a long time to process incoming data, which causes output delays. You also noticed that the pipeline graph was automatically optimized by Dataflow and merged into one step. You want to identify where the potential bottleneck is occurring. What should you do?

- A. Insert output sinks after each key processing step, and observe the writing throughput of each block.
- B. Insert a Reshuffle operation after each processing step, and monitor the execution details in the Dataflow console.
- C. Verify that the Dataflow service accounts have appropriate permissions to write the processed data to the output sinks
- D. Log debug information in each ParDo function, and analyze the logs at execution time.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

When Dataflow fuses multiple transformations into a single stage (step), it can make it harder to pinpoint which specific part of that fused stage is causing a bottleneck because internal metrics for individual ParDops within the fused stage might not be as distinct.

* Reshuffle Operation (Option D): Inserting a Reshuffle (or GroupByKey followed by ungrouping, which forces a shuffle) operation between logical processing steps in your Beam pipeline prevents Dataflow from fusing those steps. A shuffle operation acts as a barrier to fusion. This materializes the intermediate PCollection and forces data to be redistributed across workers.

* Benefit for Debugging: By breaking the fusion, the Dataflow monitoring UI will display distinct steps for the operations before and after the Reshuffle. This allows you to observe metrics like processing time, throughput, and watermarks for each now-separated step, making it much easier to identify which part of your original fused logic is the bottleneck.

Let's analyze why other options are less effective for this specific problem of a fused step:

* A (Verify service account permissions): While important for overall pipeline health, permission issues usually result in outright failures or errors in logs, not typically a slowdown within a successfully running (albeit slow) fused step.

* B (Insert output sinks): Adding actual output sinks (like writing to Pub/Sub or GCS) after each key step would also break fusion and allow you to measure throughput. However, it's a more heavyweight approach than Reshuffle. It introduces I/O overhead and requires setting up and managing these temporary sinks. Reshuffle is a lighter-weight way to achieve the same goal of breaking fusion for diagnostic purposes within the pipeline itself.

* C (Log debug information): Logging can be helpful, but if the entire fused step is slow, logs might not easily distinguish which internal operation is the culprit without very careful and verbose logging.

Analyzing potentially massive volumes of logs for performance bottlenecks can be less direct than observing stage metrics in the Dataflow UI once fusion is broken.

Using Reshuffle is a standard technique recommended by Google Cloud for debugging performance issues in fused Dataflow stages.

Reference:

Google Cloud Documentation: Dataflow > Troubleshooting Dataflow pipelines > Common Dataflow errors and troubleshooting steps > Pipeline is slow or stuck. "Break transform fusion: Certain transforms in your pipeline might be fused together into a single stage for optimization. If a particular fused stage is causing a bottleneck, you can temporarily add Reshuffle transforms between the fused transforms to break them into smaller, separate stages. This allows you to get more visibility into the performance of each individual transform and isolate the bottleneck." Apache Beam Documentation: Programming Guide > Pipeline I/O >

Reshuffle. "Reshuffle can be used to prevent fusion, and ensure that data is materialized and redistributed." (While the primary purpose of Reshuffle is often related to data distribution and freshness, a side effect and common use case is to break fusion for monitoring and debugging).

351. Frage

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