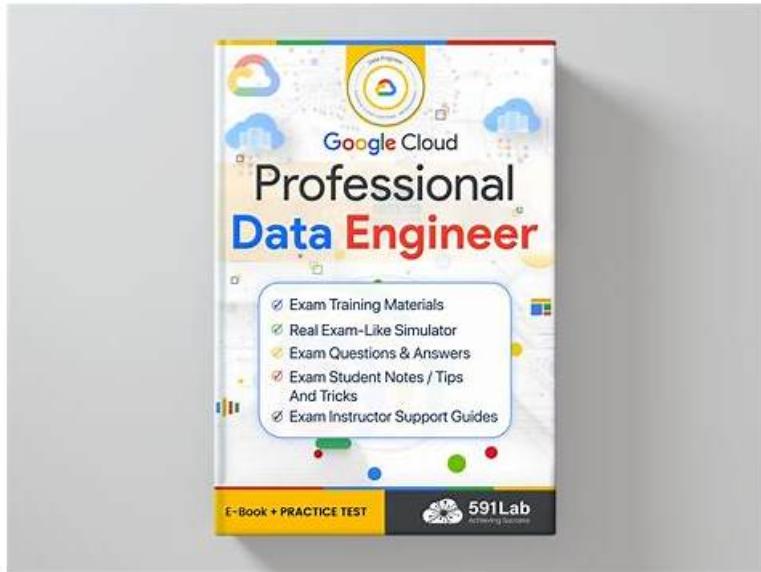


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and analysis. Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification is highly valued in the industry and can lead to new career opportunities and higher salaries.

Google Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q191-Q196):

NEW QUESTION # 191

You are designing a Dataflow pipeline for a batch processing job. You want to mitigate multiple zonal failures at job submission time. What should you do?

- A. Submit duplicate pipelines in two different zones by using the -zone flag.
- B. Create an Eventarc trigger to resubmit the job in case of zonal failure when submitting the job.
- **C. Set the pipeline staging location as a regional Cloud Storage bucket.**
- D. Specify a worker region by using the -region flag.

Answer: C

Explanation:

By specifying a worker region, you can run your Dataflow pipeline in a multi-zone or multi-region configuration, which provides higher availability and resilience in case of zonal failures¹. The -region flag allows you to specify the regional endpoint for your pipeline, which determines the location of the Dataflow service and the default location of the Compute Engine resources¹. If you do not specify a zone by using the -zone flag, Dataflow automatically selects a zone within the region for your job workers¹. This option is recommended over submitting duplicate pipelines in two different zones, which would incur additional costs and complexity.

Setting the pipeline staging location as a regional Cloud Storage bucket does not affect the availability of your pipeline, as the staging location only stores the pipeline code and dependencies². Creating an Eventarc trigger to resubmit the job in case of zonal failure is not a reliable solution, as it depends on the availability of the Eventarc service and the zonal resources at the time of resubmission.

Reference:

1: Pipeline troubleshooting and debugging | Cloud Dataflow | Google Cloud

3: Regional endpoints | Cloud Dataflow | Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 192

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. 1 continuous and 2 categorical
- **B. 2 continuous and 1 categorical**
- C. 3 continuous
- 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 # 193

Scaling a Cloud Dataproc cluster typically involves ____.

- **A. increasing or decreasing the number of worker nodes**
- B. deleting applications from unused nodes periodically
- C. increasing or decreasing the number of master nodes

- D. moving memory to run more applications on a single node

Answer: A

Explanation:

After creating a Cloud Dataproc cluster, you can scale the cluster by increasing or decreasing the number of worker nodes in the cluster at any time, even when jobs are running on the cluster. Cloud Dataproc clusters are typically scaled to:

1) increase the number of workers to make a job run faster

2) decrease the number of workers to save money

3) increase the number of nodes to expand available Hadoop Distributed Filesystem (HDFS) storage Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/scaling-clusters>

NEW QUESTION # 194

Suppose you have a table that includes a nested column called "city" inside a column called "person", but when you try to submit the following query in BigQuery, it gives you an error.

SELECT person FROM `project1.example.table1` WHERE city = "London"

How would you correct the error?

- A. Add ", UNNEST(person)" before the WHERE clause.
- B. Add ", UNNEST(city)" before the WHERE clause.
- C. Change "person" to "city.person".
- D. Change "person" to "person.city".

Answer: A

Explanation:

To access the person.city column, you need to "UNNEST(person)" and JOIN it to table1 using a comma.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/reference/standard-sql/migrating-from-legacy-sql#nested_repeated_resu

NEW QUESTION # 195

Business owners at your company have given you a database of bank transactions. Each row contains the user ID, transaction type, transaction location, and transaction amount. They ask you to investigate what type of machine learning can be applied to the data. Which three machine learning applications can you use? (Choose three.)

- A. Unsupervised learning to determine which transactions are most likely to be fraudulent.
- B. Unsupervised learning to predict the location of a transaction.
- C. Supervised learning to determine which transactions are most likely to be fraudulent.
- D. Clustering to divide the transactions into N categories based on feature similarity.
- E. Supervised learning to predict the location of a transaction.
- F. Reinforcement learning to predict the location of a transaction.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Fraud is not a feature, so unsupervised, location is given so supervised, Clustering can be done looking at the done with same features.

NEW QUESTION # 196

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