

Google Associate-Data-Practitioner Reliable Exam Vce - Associate-Data-Practitioner Reliable Test Notes



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Google Associate-Data-Practitioner Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <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. |
| 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 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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Google Cloud Associate Data Practitioner Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Your organization stores highly personal data in BigQuery and needs to comply with strict data privacy regulations. You need to ensure that sensitive data values are rendered unreadable whenever an employee leaves the organization. What should you do?

- A. Use dynamic data masking and revoke viewer permissions when employees leave the organization.
- B. Use AEAD functions and delete keys when employees leave the organization.
- C. Use column-level access controls with policy tags and revoke viewer permissions when employees leave the organization.
- **D. Use customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) and delete keys when employees leave the organization.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK) allows you to encrypt highly sensitive data in BigQuery with encryption keys managed by your organization. When an employee leaves the organization, you can render the data unreadable by deleting or revoking access to the encryption keys associated with the data. This approach ensures compliance with strict data privacy regulations by making the data inaccessible without the encryption keys, providing strong control over data access and security.

NEW QUESTION # 16

You used BigQuery ML to build a customer purchase propensity model six months ago. You want to compare the current serving data with the historical serving data to determine whether you need to retrain the model. What should you do?

- A. Compare the two different models.
- **B. Evaluate data drift.**
- C. Compare the confusion matrix.
- D. Evaluate the data skewness.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Evaluating data drift involves analyzing changes in the distribution of the current serving data compared to the historical data used to train the model. If significant drift is detected, it indicates that the data patterns have changed over time, which can impact the model's performance. This analysis helps determine whether retraining the model is necessary to ensure its predictions remain accurate and relevant. Data drift evaluation is a standard approach for monitoring machine learning models over time.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Your retail company wants to predict customer churn using historical purchase data stored in BigQuery. The dataset includes customer demographics, purchase history, and a label indicating whether the customer churned or not. You want to build a machine learning model to identify customers at risk of churning. You need to create and train a logistic regression model for predicting customer churn, using the customer_data table with the churned column as the target label. Which BigQuery ML query should you use?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model OPTIONS(model_type='logistic_reg') AS SELECT * from customer_data;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model OPTIONS (model_type='logistic_reg') AS select churned as

label FROM customer_data;

- **C. CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model OPTIONS (rr.odel_type=' logisric_reg *) AS select * except(churned), churned AS label FROM customer_data;**
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL churn_prediction_model options(model_type='logistic_reg*) as select ' except(churned) FROM customer data;

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Why B is correct:BigQuery ML requires the target label to be explicitly named label.

EXCEPT(churned) selects all columns except the churned column, which becomes the features.

churned AS label renames the churned column to label, which is required for BigQuery ML.

logistic_reg is the correct model_type option.

Why other options are incorrect:A: Does not rename the target column to label. Also has a typo in the model type.

C: Only selects the target label, not the features.

D: Has a syntax error with the single quote before except.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Your organization has a BigQuery dataset that contains sensitive employee information such as salaries and performance reviews.

The payroll specialist in the HR department needs to have continuous access to aggregated performance data, but they do not need continuous access to other sensitive data. You need to grant the payroll specialist access to the performance data without granting them access to the entire dataset using the simplest and most secure approach. What should you do?

- **A. Use authorized views to share query results with the payroll specialist.**
- B. Create a table with the aggregated performance data. Use table-level permissions to grant access to the payroll specialist.
- C. Create row-level and column-level permissions and policies on the table that contains performance data in the dataset. Provide the payroll specialist with the appropriate permission set.
- D. Create a SQL query with the aggregated performance data. Export the results to an Avro file in a Cloud Storage bucket. Share the bucket with the payroll specialist.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using authorized views is the simplest and most secure way to grant the payroll specialist access to aggregated performance data without exposing the entire dataset. Authorized views allow you to create a view in BigQuery that contains only the query results for the aggregated performance data. The payroll specialist can query the view without being granted access to the underlying sensitive data. This approach ensures security, adheres to the principle of least privilege, and eliminates the need to manage complex row-level or column-level permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Defining a new measure in LookML to calculate the profit margin using the existing revenue and cost fields is the most efficient and straightforward solution. This approach allows you to dynamically compute the profit margin directly within your Looker Explores and dashboards without needing to pre-calculate or create additional tables. The measure can be defined using LookML syntax, such as:

```
measure: profit_margin {  
  type: number
```

This method is quick to implement and integrates seamlessly into your existing Looker model, enabling accurate visualization of profit margins across your products.

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