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https://www.krdump.com/Google.Professional-Data-Engineer.v2026-09-29.q333.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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D. □□□□□ DML MERGE□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ DML INSERT, UPDATE □ DELETE □□□ □□□ □□ □□□.

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Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/database-replication-to-bigquery-using-change-data-capture>

NEW QUESTION: 2

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Google Cloud Dataflow SDK 使用 `PCollection` 对象来操作数据。在 `PCollection` 对象中，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行转换。例如，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行平方操作。

NEW QUESTION: 4

Google Dataflow SDK 使用 `PCollection` 对象来操作数据。在 `PCollection` 对象中，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行转换。例如，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行平方操作。

- A. `PCollection`
- B. `map`
- C. `flatMap`
- D. `map` API

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Google Cloud Dataflow SDK 使用 `PCollection` 对象来操作数据。在 `PCollection` 对象中，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行转换。例如，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行平方操作。

NEW QUESTION: 5

Bigtable 使用 IAM 角色来授予权限。以下哪个角色可以用于 Bigtable 编辑？

- A. IAM 角色 `roles/bigtable.admin` 用于 Bigtable 编辑。
- B. `roles/bigtable.admin` 用于 Bigtable 编辑。
- C. `roles/bigtable.admin` 用于 Bigtable 编辑。
- D. `roles/bigtable.admin` 用于 Bigtable 编辑。

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Bigtable 使用 IAM 角色来授予权限。以下哪个角色可以用于 Bigtable 编辑？

NEW QUESTION: 6

Dataflow 使用 `PCollection` 对象来操作数据。在 `PCollection` 对象中，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行转换。例如，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行平方操作。

- A. 100MB `PCollection` 对象。
- B. `map`, `flatMap`
- C. 100MB `PCollection` 对象。
- D. 100MB `PCollection` 对象。

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Dataflow 使用 `PCollection` 对象来操作数据。在 `PCollection` 对象中，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行转换。例如，你可以使用 `map` 方法来对数据进行平方操作。

NEW QUESTION: 7

1. 1,000개의 파일을 10MB씩 저장하려고 합니다. 이 파일을 CSV 형식으로 저장할 때, 1,000개의 파일을 저장하는 데 필요한 저장 공간을 계산하십시오. (1MB = 1,048,576바이트)

A. 1,000MB
 B. 10,000MB
 C. 1,000,000MB
 D. 10,000,000MB
 E. 1,000,000,000MB

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

Google Cloud의 Cloud Pub/Sub를 사용하여 데이터를 전송할 때, 데이터의 순서를 보장하기 위해 어떤 설정을 사용해야 할까요?

A. Cloud Pub/Sub의 'order' 필드를 true로 설정합니다.
 B. Cloud Pub/Sub의 'acknowledgeDeadlineSeconds'를 설정합니다.
 C. Cloud Pub/Sub의 'retainDuration'을 설정합니다.
 D. Cloud Pub/Sub의 'messageOrderingKey'를 설정합니다.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

1.

NEW QUESTION: 9

MJTelco는 고객 데이터를 분석하기 위해 Google Cloud의 BigQuery를 사용합니다. BigQuery를 사용하여 고객 데이터를 분석할 때, 데이터의 분할을 어떻게 해야 할까요?

A. BigQuery의 'partition'을 사용하여 데이터를 분할합니다.
 B. BigQuery의 'cluster'를 사용하여 데이터를 분할합니다.
 C. BigQuery의 'sort'를 사용하여 데이터를 분할합니다.
 D. BigQuery의 'group by'를 사용하여 데이터를 분할합니다.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

C. `SELECT * FROM [dataset].[table] WHERE [condition]`.

D. `SELECT * FROM [dataset].[table] WHERE [condition]` dataViewer ID `dataViewerId` (IAM) `dataViewerId`.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

`dataViewerId`: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

NEW QUESTION: 15

You need to create a new transaction table in Cloud Spanner that stores product sales data. You are deciding what to use as a primary key. From a performance perspective, which strategy should you choose?

A. The current epoch time

B. A concatenation of the product name and the current epoch time

C. A random universally unique identifier number (version 4 UUID)

D. The original order identification number from the sales system, which is a monotonically increasing integer

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

References:

NEW QUESTION: 16

You architect a system to analyze seismic data. Your extract, transform, and load (ETL) process runs as a series of MapReduce jobs on an Apache Hadoop cluster. The ETL process takes days to process a data set because some steps are computationally expensive. Then you discover that a sensor calibration step has been omitted. How should you change your ETL process to carry out sensor calibration systematically in the future?

A. Develop an algorithm through simulation to predict variance of data output from the last MapReduce job based on calibration factors, and apply the correction to all data.

B. Add sensor calibration data to the output of the ETL process, and document that all users need to apply sensor calibration themselves.

C. Modify the transformMapReduce jobs to apply sensor calibration before they do anything else.

D. Introduce a new MapReduce job to apply sensor calibration to raw data, and ensure all other MapReduce jobs are chained after this.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

`location_id` `device_version` `location_id` `device_version` `location_id` `device_version` BigQuery `location_id` `device_version`. `location_id` `device_version` `location_id` `device_version` `location_id` `device_version`, `location_id` `device_version` `location_id` `device_version`.

```
SELECT
    MAX(temperature)
FROM
    acme_iot_data.sensors
WHERE
    create_date > DATE_SUB(CURRENT_DATE(), INTERVAL 7 day)
    AND location_id = "SW1W9TQ"
    AND device_version = "202007r3"
```

[illegible]

- A.** 0000, 00 ID 0 00 0000 0000 0000 000000.
- B.** 0000 0000 0000000 000 000, 00 0 00 000 0000 0000 000000.
- C.** 0000, 00 ID 0 00 0000 0000 0000 0000000000.
- D.** create_date 0 0000 000 0000 0000, tocation_id 0 device_version 0 0000 000 0000 000 000000.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

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- B.** □□, □□□ □□□
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- D.** 10□□□ □□□ □□□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/model/pcollection>

NEW QUESTION: 19

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```

indexes:
  -kind: Movie
    Properties:
      -name: actors
      -name: tags
-name: date published

```

B. `exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'`

C. `exclude_from_indexes = ['actors', 'tags', 'date_published']`

```

Indexes:
-kind: Movie
  Properties:
    -name: actors
    name: date_released
-kind: Movie
  Properties:
    -name: tags
    name: date_released

```

D. `exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'`

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which of the following is a valid SQL query to retrieve the date of the most recent release of a movie?

A. `SELECT MAX(date_released) FROM movies`

B. `SELECT MAX(date_released) FROM movies ORDER BY date_released`

C. `SELECT MAX(date_released) FROM movies ORDER BY date_released DESC`

D. `ORDER BY date_released FROM movies`

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Which of the following is a valid SQL query to retrieve the date of the most recent release of a movie?

`SELECT MAX(date_released) FROM movies`

`SELECT MAX(date_released) FROM movies ORDER BY date_released`

`SELECT MAX(date_released) FROM movies ORDER BY date_released DESC`

`ORDER BY date_released FROM movies`

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following is a valid SQL query to retrieve the date of the most recent release of a movie?

A. `BigQuery SQL`

- B. SQL queries are not supported in BigQuery.
- C. SQL queries are not supported in BigQuery.
- D. SQL queries are not supported in BigQuery.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

BigQuery 2.0 is a new version of BigQuery that supports SQL queries. It is a major update to the BigQuery platform, and it includes many new features and improvements. One of the most significant changes is the addition of SQL support. This means that you can now write SQL queries to interact with your data in BigQuery. This is a huge improvement over the previous version, which only supported a limited set of queries. The new SQL support is designed to be compatible with standard SQL, so you can use the same queries you would use in other databases. This makes it much easier to migrate existing queries to BigQuery. Additionally, the new SQL support includes many other improvements, such as better performance, more features, and better integration with other Google Cloud services. Overall, BigQuery 2.0 is a major improvement over the previous version, and it is a great choice for anyone who needs a powerful, scalable, and easy-to-use data warehouse.

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

Your company's data platform ingests CSV file dumps of booking and user profile data from upstream sources into Cloud Storage. The data analyst team wants to join these datasets on the email field available in both the datasets to perform analysis. However, personally identifiable information (PII) should not be accessible to the analysts. You need to de-identify the email field in both the datasets before loading them into BigQuery for analysts. What should you do?

- A. 1. Load the CSV files from Cloud Storage into a BigQuery table, and enable dynamic data masking. 2. Create a policy tag with the email mask as the data masking rule. 3. Apply the policy tag to the BigQuery table. 4. Create a BigQuery table with the email field masked using the bigquerydatapolicy.maskedReader function.
- B. 1. Cloud DLP recordTransformations function to mask the email field in the CSV files, then load the masked CSV files into BigQuery. 2. Create a policy tag with the email mask as the data masking rule. 3. Apply the policy tag to the BigQuery table. 4. Create a BigQuery table with the email field masked using the bigquerydatapolicy.maskedReader function.
- C. 1. Load the CSV files from Cloud Storage into a BigQuery table, and enable dynamic data masking. 2. Create a policy tag with the email mask as the data masking rule. 3. Apply the policy tag to the BigQuery table. 4. Create a BigQuery table with the email field masked using the bigquerydatapolicy.maskedReader function.
- D. 1. Cloud DLP recordTransformations function to mask the email field in the CSV files, then load the masked CSV files into BigQuery. 2. Create a policy tag with the email mask as the data masking rule. 3. Apply the policy tag to the BigQuery table. 4. Create a BigQuery table with the email field masked using the bigquerydatapolicy.maskedReader function.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Google Cloud Pub/Sub is a fully managed, scalable, and reliable messaging service. It is designed to be used as a central hub for data distribution in a cloud-native architecture. Pub/Sub allows you to publish and subscribe to messages, and it handles all the underlying infrastructure for you. This makes it easy to build and maintain a messaging system that can scale to handle large volumes of data. Pub/Sub is also highly reliable, with a 99.999% uptime SLA. This means that you can rely on Pub/Sub to deliver your messages to the right subscribers, every time. Overall, Google Cloud Pub/Sub is a powerful and easy-to-use messaging service that is well-suited for a wide range of use cases.

Which of the following is a valid SLA for a task in Airflow?

 1. 7 days

 2. 7 days

 3. 7 days

 4. 7 days

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following is a valid SLA for a task in Airflow?

 1. 7 days

 2. 7 days

 3. 7 days

 4. 7 days

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which of the following is a valid SLA for a task in Airflow?

 1. 7 days

 2. 7 days

 3. 7 days

 4. 7 days

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which of the following is a valid SLA for a task in Airflow?

 1. 7 days

 2. 7 days

 3. 7 days

 4. 7 days

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 □□: <https://elitedatascience.com/machine-learning-algorithms>

NEW QUESTION: 29

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

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 C. cron□ □□□□ Compute Engine□ □□□□□.
 D. Apache Oozie□ □□□□ Dataproc□ □□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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* 我们使用VPN服务。SEO方面：我们使用各种SEO工具，包括Google Analytics、Google Search Console、Ahrefs、SEMrush等。我们使用这些工具来跟踪网站的流量、排名和转化率。我们使用这些工具来优化网站的内容和结构，以提高网站的搜索引擎排名。我们使用这些工具来跟踪网站的流量、排名和转化率。我们使用这些工具来优化网站的内容和结构，以提高网站的搜索引擎排名。

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- A.** □□□□ Pub/Sub, □□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Pub/Sub Dataflow .

<https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/cpb104-pubsub/#0>

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which role must be assigned to a service account used by the virtual machines in a Dataproc cluster so they can execute jobs?

- A.** Dataproc Worker
B. Dataproc Viewer
C. Dataproc Runner
D. Dataproc Editor

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Service accounts used with Cloud Dataproc must have Dataproc/Dataproc Worker role (or have all the permissions granted by Dataproc Worker role).

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/service-accounts#important_notes

NEW QUESTION: 34

Google Cloud                                 

- A.** Use Cloud Bigtable for storage. Link as permanent tables in BigQuery for query.
- B.** Use Cloud Storage for storage. Link as temporary tables in BigQuery for query.
- C.** Use Cloud Storage for storage. Link as permanent tables in BigQuery for query.
- D.** Use Cloud Bigtable for storage. Install the HBase shell on a Compute Engine instance to query the Cloud Bigtable data.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

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- C.** □□□ □□ BigQuery □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 36

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D. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□(Cloud Data Loss Prevention)□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□

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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 37

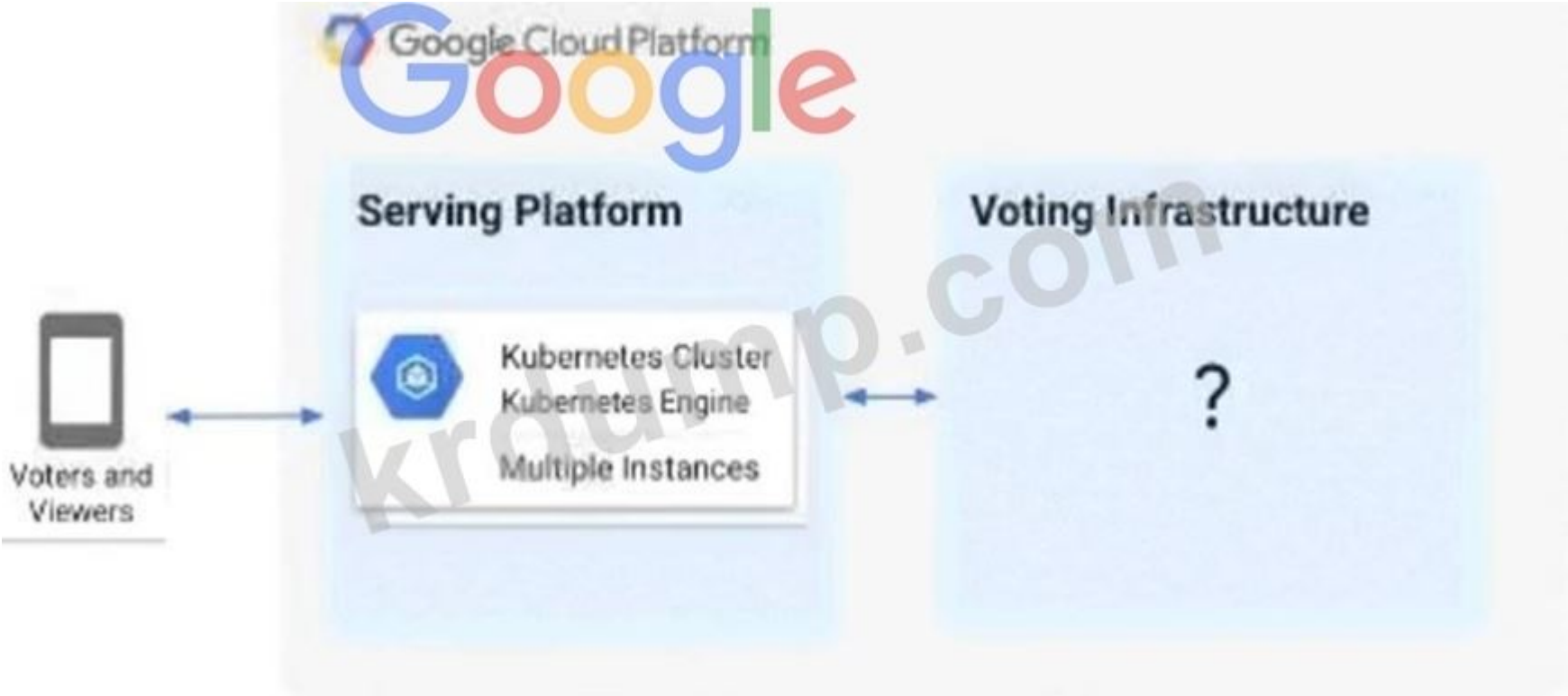
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- B. Dataflow □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□, □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □.
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- D. Dataflow □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□, □□□ □□□□ Memorystore□ □□□□□.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

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- A. Pub/Sub □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Dataflow □□□□□□ □□ Bigtable□ BigQuery□ □□ □□□□□. Bigtable □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□, BigQuery□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ Bigtable □□□□□ □□□□ □.
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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Cloud Storage 桶中存储的数据。 您希望使用 CSEK 加密桶中的对象。 您希望使用 "Trust No One, TNO" 策略来加密对象。

a. 如何操作?

A. .boto 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 gsutil cp 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 CSEK 加密桶使用 CSEK 加密桶。

B. `gcloud kms keys create` 创建密钥。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

C. `gcloud kms keys create` 创建密钥。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

D. .boto 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 gsutil cp 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 CSEK 加密桶使用 CSEK 加密桶。

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Cloud Storage 桶中存储的数据。

如何操作?

Flowlogistic 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

如何操作?

Cloud Storage 桶中存储的数据。 您希望使用 CSEK 加密桶中的对象。 您希望使用 "Trust No One, TNO" 策略来加密对象。 使用 `gcloud kms keys create` 创建密钥。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

如何操作?

Flowlogistic 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

* 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

* 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

如何操作?

Flowlogistic 使用 CSEK 加密桶。 使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

* 使用 CSEK 加密桶。

* 2 个桶 8 个桶 16 个桶

* SQL Server - 使用 CSEK 加密桶，使用 `gcloud kms encrypt` 加密对象。 使用 `gsutil cp` 加密对象。 AAD 使用 Google 加密桶。

* 3 个桶 16 个桶

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Flowlogistic 是 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式。它使用 Avro 格式来序列化消息。Flowlogistic 是 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式。它使用 Avro 格式来序列化消息。

Flowlogistic 是 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式。它使用 Avro 格式来序列化消息。Flowlogistic 是 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式。它使用 Avro 格式来序列化消息。

Flowlogistic 是 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式。它使用 Avro 格式来序列化消息。

- A. Flowlogistic 是 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式。它使用 Avro 格式来序列化消息。
- B. BigQuery 的 NOW() 函数返回当前时间戳。
- C. 在 BigQuery 中，使用 ROWID 来标识表中的每一行。
- D. Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式是 Avro。

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

Google Cloud Storage 是 Google Cloud 的分布式文件系统。它使用 Google Cloud Storage 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。Google Cloud Storage 是 Google Cloud 的分布式文件系统。它使用 Google Cloud Storage 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。

- A. Google Cloud Storage 是 Google Cloud 的分布式文件系统。它使用 Google Cloud Storage 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。
- B. BigQuery 的 NOW() 函数返回当前时间戳。
- C. Google Cloud Storage 是 Google Cloud 的分布式文件系统。它使用 Google Cloud Storage 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。
- D. Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式是 Avro。

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Pub/Sub 是 Google Cloud 的分布式消息队列。它使用 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。Pub/Sub 是 Google Cloud 的分布式消息队列。它使用 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。

- A. Pub/Sub 是 Google Cloud 的分布式消息队列。它使用 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。
- B. Pub/Sub 是 Google Cloud 的分布式消息队列。它使用 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。
- C. Pub/Sub 是 Google Cloud 的分布式消息队列。它使用 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。
- D. Pub/Sub 是 Google Cloud 的分布式消息队列。它使用 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 的默认消息格式来序列化消息。

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/replay-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 43

You have a job that you want to cancel. It is a streaming pipeline, and you want to ensure that any data that is in-flight is processed and written to the output. Which of the following commands can you use on the Dataflow monitoring console to stop the pipeline job?

- A. Cancel
- B. Drain
- C. Stop
- D. Finish

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Using the Drain option to stop your job tells the Dataflow service to finish your job in its current state. Your job will immediately stop ingesting new data from input sources, but the Dataflow service will preserve any existing resources (such as worker instances) to finish processing and writing any buffered data in your pipeline.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/pipelines/stopping-a-pipeline>

NEW QUESTION: 44

Apache Kafka□ □□□□ □□□ IoT □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□, □ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ 5,000□□ □□□ □□□□□. Google Cloud Platform□ □□□□ 1□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ 4,000□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?

A. Kafka IO□ □□□□ Cloud Dataflow□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. 1□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ 5□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□ 4000□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

B. Use Kafka Connect to link your Kafka message queue to Cloud Pub/Sub. Use a Cloud Dataflow template to write your messages from Cloud Pub/Sub to Cloud Bigtable. Use Cloud Scheduler to run a script every hour that counts the number of rows created in Cloud Bigtable in the last hour. If that number falls below 4000, send an alert.

C. Consume the stream of data in Cloud Dataflow using Kafka IO. Set a fixed time window of 1 hour.

Compute the average when the window closes, and send an alert if the average is less than 4000 messages.

D. Use Kafka Connect to link your Kafka message queue to Cloud Pub/Sub. Use a Cloud Dataflow template to write your messages from Cloud Pub/Sub to BigQuery. Use Cloud Scheduler to run a script every five minutes that counts the number of rows created in BigQuery in the last hour. If that number falls below 4000, send an alert.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

BigQuery □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

A. WHERE □□□ DAY □□ □□□□□

B. EXTRACT(DAY) □□ □□□□□

LIMIT, BETWEEN □ WHERE □□ BigQuery□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 48

Google Cloud□ □□ 10TB □□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□, □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□?

- A. □□□□□ Cloud SQL□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□□ Cloud SQL□ □□□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ Cloud Dataflow□ □□□□□ □.
- C. □□□□□ Cloud Spanner□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□□ Cloud Spanner□ □□□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ Cloud Dataflow□ □□□□□ □.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□/□□ □□: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/data-lifecycle-cloud-platform>

NEW QUESTION: 49

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- A. □□ □□□□ Google Cloud SQL□ □□□□□, □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ 2□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Google Cloud Bigtable □□□□□ SSD□ HDD □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□?

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- C. □□□ HDD, □□ □□□ SSD□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cloud Bigtable □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ SSD □□ HDD □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. Google Cloud Platform □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□ HDD □□□□□ SSD□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□, □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 51

Firestore Analytics is a Google BigQuery table that stores analytics data. Which of the following is a valid SQL query to retrieve data from the table?

- A. `TABLE_DATE_RANGE` is a valid function.
- B. `WHERE_PARTITIONTIME` is a valid function.
- C. `YYYY-MM-DD` is a valid date format.
- D. `SELECT IF(YYYY-MM-DD >= YYYY-MM-DD AND YYYY-MM-DD <= YYYY-MM-DD)` is a valid query.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Answer:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/using-bigquery-and-firebase-analytics-to-understandyour-mobile-app>

NEW QUESTION: 52

Google Data Studio 360 is a cloud-based analytics tool. Which of the following is a valid Google BigQuery table name?

- A. `table_name` is a valid table name.
- B. `table_name` is a valid table name.
- C. `table_name` is a valid table name.
- D. `table_name` is a valid table name.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Answer: <https://support.google.com/datastudio/answer/7020039?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION: 53

Cloud Bigtable is a NoSQL database. Which of the following is a valid Cloud Bigtable table name?

- A. `table_name` is a valid table name.
- B. `table_name` is a valid table name.
- C. `table_name` is a valid table name.
- D. `table_name` is a valid table name.
- E. `table_name` is a valid table name.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which of the following is a valid Google BigQuery table name?

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- A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ dataViewer ID □ □□□ □□(IAM) □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/share-access-views>

NEW QUESTION: 55

You are developing an application that uses a recommendation engine on Google Cloud. Your solution should display new videos to customers based on past views. Your solution needs to generate labels for the entities in videos that the customer has viewed. Your design must be able to provide very fast filtering suggestions based on data from other customer preferences on several TB of data. What should you do?

- A. Build and train a complex classification model with Spark MLlib to generate labels and filter the results. Deploy the models using Cloud Dataproc. Call the model from your application.
- B. Build and train a classification model with Spark MLlib to generate labels. Build and train a second classification model with Spark MLlib to filter results to match customer preferences.

Deploy the models using Cloud Dataproc. Call the models from your application.

- C. Build an application that calls the Cloud Video Intelligence API to generate labels. Store data in Cloud Bigtable, and filter the predicted labels to match the user's viewing history to generate preferences.
- D. Build an application that calls the Cloud Video Intelligence API to generate labels. Store data in Cloud SQL, and join and filter the predicted labels to match the user's viewing history to generate preferences.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The recommendation requires filtering based on several TB of data, therefore BigTable is the recommended option vs Cloud SQL which is limited to 10TB.

NEW QUESTION: 56

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- A. 1. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□□. 2. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □. 3. □□□ □□ □□□□ BigQuery□□ API□ □□ □□□□□.
- B. 1. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ Cloud SQL□ □□□□□. 2. □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □. 3. Cloud SQL□□ API□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
- C. 1. □ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. 2. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. 3. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ Firestore□□ API□ □□ □□□□□.
- D. 1. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□□. 2. □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□. 3. Cloud SQL□□ API□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

You are configuring a Cloud Dataproc cluster to run a MapReduce job. Which of the following is a required configuration for the cluster?

- A. The cluster must be created in a VPC network.
- B. SSH access to the master node must be enabled.
- C. The cluster must be created in a VPC network.
- D. The cluster must be created in a VPC network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/configuring-clusters/init-actions>

NEW QUESTION: 58

You work for an advertising company, and you've developed a Spark ML model to predict click-through rates at advertisement blocks. You've been developing everything at your on-premises data center, and now your company is migrating to Google Cloud. Your data center will be closing soon, so a rapid lift-and-shift migration is necessary. However, the data you've been using will be migrated to BigQuery. You periodically retrain your Spark ML models, so you need to migrate existing training pipelines to Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Rewrite your models on TensorFlow, and start using Cloud ML Engine
- B. Use Cloud ML Engine for training existing Spark ML models
- C. Spin up a Spark cluster on Compute Engine, and train Spark ML models on the data exported from BigQuery
- D. Use Cloud Dataproc for training existing Spark ML models, but start reading data directly from BigQuery

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

You are configuring a Cloud Dataproc cluster to run a MapReduce job. Which of the following is a required configuration for the cluster?

- A. The cluster must be created in a VPC network.
- B. SSH access to the master node must be enabled.
- C. The cluster must be created in a VPC network.
- D. The cluster must be created in a VPC network.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

You are configuring a Cloud Dataproc cluster to run a MapReduce job. Which of the following is a required configuration for the cluster?

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Apache Beam SDK

Google Cloud Dataflow □ Apache Beam □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□, □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□.

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Apache Beam Pipeline □□:

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Apache Beam ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ BigQuery ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.

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□ □ □ □ :

Apache Beam ☐☐

Google Cloud Dataflow ☐☐

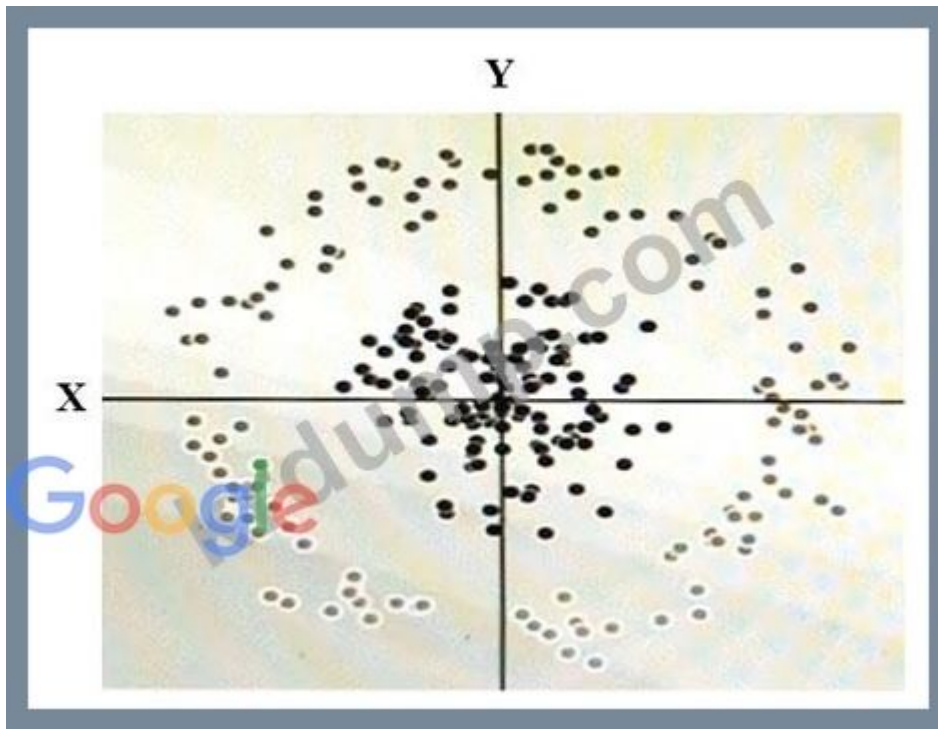
Google Cloud DLP ☐☐

BigQuery ☐☐

NEW QUESTION: 60

1. 在 GCP 上部署 Apache Spark 集群，并连接到 Google Cloud Storage 存储桶。

A. ☐☐☐☐☐ Google Cloud Dataflow ☐☐☐☐☐☐



- A. X^2
- B. $\cos(X)$
- C. Y^2
- D. $X^2 + Y^2$

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

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- B. □□□□ □□□□
- C. □□□
- D. □□□□ SQL

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

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- A. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ 0□, □□ □□ □□□ 500□□ BigQuery Standard □□□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ 500□ □□□ □□ BigQuery □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□ BigQuery □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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<https://cloudacademy.com/google/introduction-to-google-cloud-machine-learning-engine-course/a-wide-and-deep-model.html>

NEW QUESTION: 69

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A. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐-☐☐☐ ☐☐ API

B. □□□□ □□□ API

C. Dialogflow Enterprise Edition

D. ☐☐☐☐ AutoML ☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dialogflow ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐

NEW QUESTION: 70

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A. ☐☐☐☐ Dataproc ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐

B. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. (DAG)

D. `SDKMAN` `SDKMAN` `SDKMAN` `SDKMAN`, `SDKMAN` `SDKMAN`, `SDKMAN` `SDKMAN` Bash `SDKMAN` `SDKMAN`.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/tutorials/workflow-composer>

1) Spark PI □□□ □□□□ Dataproc □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

2) Cloud Composer ☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ Apache Airflow DAG ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

NEW QUESTION: 71

□□ Google Cloud Bigtable □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ Cloud Bigtable □□□ □□□□□.

A. ☐ ☐

B. ☐ ☐

C. $\square\square \sim \square\square$

D. ☐ ☐

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

11

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which of the following is a Hive format, and which is an ORC(Optimized Row Columnar) format. Which ORC format is not supported by Hive? (Select all that apply.)

- A. gsutil is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive. ORC is a Dataproc format and is not supported by Hive. Hadoop is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive. HDFS is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive.
- B. gsutil is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive. ORC is a HDFS format and is not supported by Hive. HDFS is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive.
- C. gsutil is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive. ORC is a Dataproc format and is not supported by Hive. HDFS is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive.
- D. Hadoop is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive. ORC is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive. HDFS is a Hive format and is not supported by Hive.
- E. ORC is a BigQuery format and is not supported by Hive. Hadoop is a BigQuery format and is not supported by Hive. HDFS is a BigQuery format and is not supported by Hive.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following is a Bigtable format, and which is a Bigtable format? (Select all that apply.)

- A. >#<ID>#<ID> is a Bigtable format and is not supported by Bigtable.
- B. <ID>#<ID> is a Bigtable format and is not supported by Bigtable.
- C. <ID> is a Bigtable format and is not supported by Bigtable.
- D. <sensorid> is a Bigtable format and is not supported by Bigtable.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which of the following is a Google Cloud BigQuery format, and which is a Google Cloud BigQuery format? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Cloud Shell is a Google Cloud BigQuery format and is not supported by Google Cloud BigQuery.
- B. Azure is a Google Cloud BigQuery format and is not supported by Google Cloud BigQuery.
- C. BigQuery Omni is a Google Cloud BigQuery format and is not supported by Google Cloud BigQuery.
- D. BigQuery is a Google Cloud BigQuery format and is not supported by Google Cloud BigQuery.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

BigQuery Omni is a Google Cloud BigQuery format and is not supported by Google Cloud BigQuery. BigQuery is a Google Cloud BigQuery format and is not supported by Google Cloud BigQuery. BigQuery Omni is a Google Cloud BigQuery format and is not supported by Google Cloud BigQuery.

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which of the following is a valid JSON schema? Which of the following Google Cloud Pub/Sub or Google Cloud Dataflow jobs can be used to process a stream of JSON data? Which of the following is a valid JSON schema? Which of the following Google Cloud Pub/Sub or Google Cloud Dataflow jobs can be used to process a stream of JSON data?

- A. Cloud Pub/Sub or Google Stackdriver can be used to process a stream of JSON data.
- B. Cloud Pub/Sub or Google Cloud Dataflow can be used to process a stream of JSON data.
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub or Google Cloud Dataflow can be used to process a stream of JSON data.
- D. Cloud Dataflow or Cloud Pub/Sub can be used to process a stream of JSON data, Cloud Pub/Sub or Cloud Dataflow can be used to process a stream of JSON data.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 82

BigQuery is a data warehouse. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?

- A. BigQuery is a data warehouse. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?
- B. BigQuery is a data warehouse. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?
- C. BigQuery is a data warehouse. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?
- D. BigQuery is a data warehouse. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?

- A. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?
- B. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?
- C. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?
- D. Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query? Which of the following is a valid BigQuery query?

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

- □□□□□□ BigQuery□ CSV □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□(INT64) □ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□, □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□?
- A. BigQuery□ □□□□ □□ Data Fusion□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
 - B. CSV □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, SQL□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□, □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
 - C. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, CSV □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□, SQL□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□.
 - D. Data Fusion□ □□□□ CSV □□□ AVRO□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ BigQuery□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 89

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BigQuery□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□?

A. Oracle□□ BigQuery□ Datastream □□□□ □□□□, □□□ VPC □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□, BigQuery□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. BigQuery ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Pub/Sub ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Oracle ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Pub/Sub ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Debezium Oracle ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ VPC ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Apache Kafka ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐, Kafka Connect ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Oracle ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ (CDC) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐, Dataflow ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Kafka ☐ ☐ ☐ BigQuery ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

D. Apache Kafka ☐ ☐ ☐ VPC ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐, Kafka Connect Oracle ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ (CDC) ☐ Kafka Connect Google BigQuery ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

[illegible]

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DataStream □□□ □□

BigQuery□□ Datastream □□□□

NEW QUESTION: 90

You are deploying a batch pipeline in Dataflow. This pipeline reads data from Cloud Storage, transforms the data, and then writes the data into BigQuery. The security team has enabled an organizational constraint in Google Cloud, requiring all Compute Engine instances to use only internal IP addresses and no external IP addresses. What should you do?

A. Ensure that the firewall rules allow access to Cloud Storage and BigQuery. Use Dataflow with only internal IPs.

B. Ensure that your workers have network tags to access Cloud Storage and BigQuery. Use Dataflow with only internal IP addresses.

C. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter that contains the VPC network and add Dataflow, Cloud Storage, and BigQuery as allowed services in the perimeter. Use Dataflow with only internal IP addresses.

D. Ensure that Private Google Access is enabled in the subnetwork. Use Dataflow with only internal IP addresses.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To deploy a batch pipeline in Dataflow that adheres to the organizational constraint of using only internal IP addresses, ensuring Private Google Access is the most effective solution. Here's why option D is the best choice:

Private Google Access:

Private Google Access allows resources in a VPC network that do not have external IP addresses to access Google APIs and services through internal IP addresses.

This ensures compliance with the organizational constraint of using only internal IPs while allowing Dataflow to access Cloud Storage and BigQuery.

How IP address ranges work:

Dataflow can connect to BigQuery via internal IP addresses.

For Dataflow, BigQuery and BigQuery can connect to each other via internal IP addresses.

How to enable Private Google Access:

Google Cloud Platform can connect to Google Cloud Platform via internal IP addresses.

How to:

Google Cloud Platform can connect to:

Google Cloud Platform can connect to Google Cloud Platform via internal IP addresses.

``gcloud compute networks subnets update [SUBNET_NAME]``

`--[REGION] \`

`--enable-private-ip-google-access`

How to:

Google Cloud Platform can connect to internal IP addresses.

`gcloud compute networks subnets [SUBNET_NAME]`

`--[REGION] \`

`--[VPC_NETWORK] \`

`--[SUBNETWORK] \`

`--IP [IP] \`

How to:

Google Cloud Platform can connect to Dataflow via internal IP addresses.

How to:

Google Cloud Platform can connect to:

Google Cloud Platform can connect to internal IP addresses.

VPC can connect to:

NEW QUESTION: 91

Google Cloud Platform can connect to internal IP addresses.

- Google Cloud Platform can connect to CSV, Avro, PDF files,

Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, Compute Engine can connect to internal IP addresses.

- Google Cloud Platform can connect to internal IP addresses.

- Google Cloud Platform can connect to internal IP addresses.

- Google Cloud Platform can connect to internal IP addresses.

Google Cloud Platform can connect to internal IP addresses?

- A.** BigQuery Cloud Dataproc Compute Engine BigQuery .
- B.** Dataproc HDFS .
- C.** Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery Compute Engine .
- D.** Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery Compute Engine .

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Professional-Data-Engineer                       <

NEW QUESTION: 92

Dataproc □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□(□ □□ □□□□□□)?

- A.** □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B.** □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C.** □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
- D.** Dataproc □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 93

MJTelco Google Cloud Dataflow ██████████ □□ 50,000 □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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[illegible]

□□: Google Cloud Analytics Hub □□ □□

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NEW QUESTION: 99

[illegible][illegible]

B. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ Google □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

C. ☐☐☐☐ JSON ☐☐ Avro ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ GZIP□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□□□ CSV, JSON □□ Avro □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ CSV □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 100

□□ HTTPS □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ URL□ □
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Transfer Service)□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□.

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A. `0000 0000 FUSE 0000, Compute Engine 0000 0000 0000 000 000000. TSV 0000 000 000 000000. 0 00000 0000 TSV 000 0000 000 URL 0 FUSE 000 0000 00000000.`

B. TSV □□□ □□ □□□□ MD5□□ SHA256□□ □□□□□□□. TSV □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

C. HTTPS 使用 TLS 协议传输, TSV 使用 TSV 协议传输。使用 TSV 协议传输。

[illegible]

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A.

B.

C.

D.

NEW QUESTION: 103

[illegible]

- A.** ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐, PubSubIO, BigQueryIO, ☐☐☐ ☐☐
- B.** ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐, PubSubIO, BigQueryIO, ☐☐☐ ☐☐
- C.** ☐☐ ☐☐, PubSubIO, ☐☐☐ ☐☐
- D.** ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐, PubSubIO, JdbcIO, ☐☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104

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CTO □□□

1. 2020 年 1 月 1 日起，所有在中国大陆境内注册的企业，其财务报表必须按照中国会计准则编制。

2. 2020 年 1 月 1 日起，所有在中国大陆境内注册的企业，其财务报表必须按照中国会计准则编制。

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12. 2020 年 1 月 1 日起，所有在中国大陆境内注册的企业，其财务报表必须按照中国会计准则编制。

NEW QUESTION: 105

1. 2020 年 1 月 1 日起，所有在中国大陆境内注册的企业，其财务报表必须按照中国会计准则编制。

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We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.
 CTO Statement
 IT has never been a priority for us, so as our data has grown, we have not invested enough in our technology.
 I have a good staff to manage IT, but they are so busy managing our infrastructure that I cannot get them to do the things that really matter, such as organizing our data, building the analytics, and figuring out how to implement the CFO's tracking technology.
 CFO Statement
 Part of our competitive advantage is that we penalize ourselves for late shipments and deliveries. Knowing where our shipments are at all times has a direct correlation to our bottom line and profitability. Additionally, I don't want to commit capital to building out a server environment.

SEO

We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.

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CTO Statement

IT has never been a priority for us, so as our data has grown, we have not invested enough in our technology.
 I have a good staff to manage IT, but they are so busy managing our infrastructure that I cannot get them to do the things that really matter, such as organizing our data, building the analytics, and figuring out how to implement the CFO's tracking technology.

CFO Statement

Part of our competitive advantage is that we penalize ourselves for late shipments and deliveries. Knowing where our shipments are at all times has a direct correlation to our bottom line and profitability. Additionally, I don't want to commit capital to building out a server environment.

NEW QUESTION: 106

We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.

- A. We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.
- B. We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.
- C. We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.
- D. We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.

We need to organize our information so we can more easily understand where our customers are and what they are shipping.

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* `org.apache.beam.sdk` Dataflow SDK 2.32.0 2023-09-11, 11 00 00
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NEW QUESTION: 109

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A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

D. □□□□□ □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110

Your company uses separate Google Cloud projects for development, staging, and production. Developers need edit access in the development project, read-only access in the staging project, and no access in the production project. You need an effective and manageable solution to assign and enforce these permissions according to Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Configure firewall rules within each project's VPC to block traffic from unauthorized developer machines.

B. Create Google Groups for access levels, assign developers to groups, and grant the groups the appropriate IAM roles on each project.

C. Grant individual developers specific IAM roles directly on each project.

D. Create separate VPC Service Controls perimeters for each project and use access levels.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Google Cloud's core recommendation for Identity and Access Management (IAM) scalability is to manage access using Google Groups rather than individual users.

* Manageability: Instead of updating IAM policies in three different projects every time a developer joins or leaves the company, you simply add/remove them from a single Google Group (e.g., `developers@company.com`).

* Enforcement: You apply the Editor role to the group in the Dev Project, the Viewer role in the Staging Project, and no roles in the Production Project. This centrally manages the "Joiner-Mover- Leaver" process.

* Correcting other options:

- * A: Firewalls control network traffic, not identity-based access to GCP resources like BigQuery or Dataflow.
- * C: Granting roles to individuals is prone to error, difficult to audit, and does not scale.
- * D: VPC Service Controls are for mitigating data exfiltration, not for basic user-level role management across environments.

Reference: Google Cloud IAM Best Practices:

"Grant roles to groups instead of individual users. It is easier to update the members of a group than to update the principals in your allow policies... Using groups helps you manage permissions at scale and simplifies auditing." (Source: Best practices for using Google Groups)

"For a consistent security posture, use groups to represent job functions and assign roles to those groups at the appropriate level in the resource hierarchy." (Source: IAM guide - Manage access to projects, folders, and organizations)

NEW QUESTION: 111

A company is migrating its infrastructure to Google Cloud. The company has a VPC network with a single subnet. The company wants to ensure that all traffic to and from the VPC network is encrypted. Which of the following actions should the company take?

A. Enable VPC Flow Logs to monitor traffic to and from the VPC network.

B. Enable VPC Service Controls to restrict traffic to and from the VPC network.

C. Enable VPC Encryption to encrypt traffic to and from the VPC network.

D. Enable VPC Firewall Rules to restrict traffic to and from the VPC network.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

VPC Encryption is a feature that allows you to encrypt traffic to and from your VPC network. It is enabled by default for all VPC networks. IAM roles are used to manage access to VPC resources. VPC Firewall Rules are used to restrict traffic to and from the VPC network. VPC Service Controls are used to restrict traffic to and from the VPC network. VPC Flow Logs are used to monitor traffic to and from the VPC network.

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You can create a VPC in a project and then create a subnetwork in the VPC. The subnetwork can be used to create instances in the VPC. You can also create a VPC in a project and then create a subnetwork in the VPC. The subnetwork can be used to create instances in the VPC.

Pub/Sub is a messaging service that allows you to send and receive messages. You can create a topic and then create subscribers. The subscribers can receive messages from the topic. You can also create a VPC in a project and then create a subnetwork in the VPC. The subnetwork can be used to create instances in the VPC.

NEW QUESTION: 112

You are using Google Cloud Dataflow to process data. You want to configure the Dataflow job to use a specific SDK. Which of the following is the correct configuration?

A. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 B. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 C. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 D. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113

You are using Google BigQuery to analyze data. You want to configure the BigQuery job to use a specific SDK. Which of the following is the correct configuration?

A. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 B. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 C. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 D. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114

You are using Google Cloud Dataflow to process data. You want to configure the Dataflow job to use a specific SDK. Which of the following is the correct configuration?

A. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 B. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 C. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.
 D. Set the `javaOptions` property to `-Dsdk=spark`.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Which of the following is a limitation of Bigtable? 30 days of data is retained by default. 1 TB of data is required to store data. Data is stored in a single column. 30 days of data is retained by default. Data is stored in a single column.

- A. Data is stored in a single column.
- B. Data is stored in a single column.
- C. Data is stored in a single column.
- D. Data is stored in a single column.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116

Which of the following is a limitation of Bigtable? 30 days of data is retained by default. 1 TB of data is required to store data. Data is stored in a single column. 30 days of data is retained by default. Data is stored in a single column.

- A. Data is stored in a single column.
- B. Data is stored in a single column.
- C. Data is stored in a single column.
- D. Data is stored in a single column.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which of the following is a limitation of Bigtable? 30 days of data is retained by default. 1 TB of data is required to store data. Data is stored in a single column. 30 days of data is retained by default. Data is stored in a single column.

URL: <https://elitedatascience.com/machine-learning-algorithms>

NEW QUESTION: 117

Which of the following is a limitation of Bigtable? 30 days of data is retained by default. 1 TB of data is required to store data. Data is stored in a single column. 30 days of data is retained by default. Data is stored in a single column.

- A. Data is stored in a single column.
- B. Data is stored in a single column.
- C. Data is stored in a single column.

A. Cloud Pub/Sub is a managed messaging service, JSON is a data format, Avro is a data format, Cloud Storage is a managed storage service, BigQuery is a managed data warehouse, Cloud Dataflow is a managed data processing service.

B. Cloud Pub/Sub is a managed messaging service, Cloud Dataproc is a managed data processing service, Spark is a data processing framework, JSON is a data format, Avro is a data format, HDFS is a distributed file system.

C. Cloud Pub/Sub is a managed messaging service, SQL is a query language, BigQuery is a managed data warehouse, Cloud Dataflow is a managed data processing service.

D. API is a data format, API is a data format, API is a data format, JSON is a data format, API is a data format, API is a data format.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 121

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- B.** □□□□ □□□
- C.** □□□□ □□□ □□
- D.** □□□□ □□□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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Professional-Data-Engineer                      

NEW QUESTION: 122

Cloud Dataproc ☐ ☐ ☐ Apache Hadoop ☐ Apache ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

- A. ☐☐☐☐☐
B. ☐☐☐
C. ☐
D. ☐☐

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cloud Dataproc □ Apache Spark □ Apache Hadoop □□□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □
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NEW QUESTION: 123

Which of the following is a valid Google Cloud Platform IAM role?
A. roles/cloudscheduler.admin
B. roles/cloudscheduler.viewer
C. roles/cloudscheduler.editor
D. roles/cloudscheduler.owner

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124

Which of the following is a valid Google Cloud Platform IAM role?
A. roles/cloudscheduler.admin
B. roles/cloudscheduler.viewer
C. roles/cloudscheduler.editor
D. roles/cloudscheduler.owner

- A. roles/cloudscheduler.admin
- B. roles/cloudscheduler.viewer
- C. roles/cloudscheduler.editor
- D. roles/cloudscheduler.owner

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a valid Google Cloud Platform IAM role?
A. roles/cloudscheduler.admin
B. roles/cloudscheduler.viewer
C. roles/cloudscheduler.editor
D. roles/cloudscheduler.owner

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125

Which of the following is a valid Google Cloud Platform IAM role?
A. roles/cloudscheduler.admin
B. roles/cloudscheduler.viewer
C. roles/cloudscheduler.editor
D. roles/cloudscheduler.owner

- A. roles/cloudscheduler.admin
- B. roles/cloudscheduler.viewer
- C. roles/cloudscheduler.editor
- D. roles/cloudscheduler.owner

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which of the following is a valid Google Cloud Platform IAM role?
A. roles/cloudscheduler.admin
B. roles/cloudscheduler.viewer
C. roles/cloudscheduler.editor
D. roles/cloudscheduler.owner

NEW QUESTION: 126

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 127

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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 128

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- B. CIDR 0.0.0.0/0 □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□□ ID □ □□□ □□(IAM)□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ SQL □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
- D. CIDR 0.0.0.0/0 □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□□□□□□ CloudSQL □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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- * 在 Amazon EC2 实例上安装 IPsec 客户端软件，并配置为使用预共享密钥和 IKEv1 协议。
 - * 在 Amazon EC2 实例上安装 SQL Server 数据库引擎，并配置为使用本地身份验证。
 - * 在 Amazon EC2 实例上安装 IAM 角色，并配置为使用 IAM 角色。
- Google Cloud IAM 角色：
- * 在 Google Cloud IAM 角色中配置 SQL 数据库引擎。
 - * 在 Google Cloud IAM 角色中配置 SQL 数据库引擎。
- 在 Google Cloud IAM 角色中配置 SQL 数据库引擎，并配置为使用本地身份验证。

NEW QUESTION: 129

Flowlogistic 是一个开源的日志处理引擎。它使用 Apache Kafka 作为消息队列，并支持 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 和 Google BigQuery 作为数据源。它支持多种数据格式，包括 JSON、CSV 和 Parquet。它支持多种数据源，包括 Amazon S3、Google Cloud Storage 和 Azure Blob Storage。它支持多种数据格式，包括 JSON、CSV 和 Parquet。它支持多种数据源，包括 Amazon S3、Google Cloud Storage 和 Azure Blob Storage。

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

2, MJTelco 是一个开源的日志处理引擎。它使用 Apache Kafka 作为消息队列，并支持 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 和 Google BigQuery 作为数据源。它支持多种数据格式，包括 JSON、CSV 和 Parquet。它支持多种数据源，包括 Amazon S3、Google Cloud Storage 和 Azure Blob Storage。

MJTelco 是一个开源的日志处理引擎。它使用 Apache Kafka 作为消息队列，并支持 Google Cloud Pub/Sub 和 Google BigQuery 作为数据源。它支持多种数据格式，包括 JSON、CSV 和 Parquet。它支持多种数据源，包括 Amazon S3、Google Cloud Storage 和 Azure Blob Storage。

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Google Cloud 是 Google 公司开发的一个云计算平台，它提供了一系列的云服务和工具，可以帮助企业和个人在云端部署和运行应用程序。Google Cloud 平台包括 Google Cloud Platform (GCP) 和 Google Cloud Storage (GCS) 等服务。Google Cloud 平台提供了一系列的云服务和工具，可以帮助企业和个人在云端部署和运行应用程序。Google Cloud 平台提供了一系列的云服务和工具，可以帮助企业和个人在云端部署和运行应用程序。

NEW QUESTION: 130

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A. `Dataproc` `SSD` `50%` `gs://` `hdfs://`

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NEW QUESTION: 133

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- B. □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ null □□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ null □□ 0□□ □□□□□.
- C. Cloud Dataflow□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ null □□ □□□□. Cloud Dataprep □□□ □□□□ □□ null □□ 'none'□□ □□□□□.
- D. Cloud Dataprep□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ null □□ □□□□. Cloud Dataproc □□□ □□□□ □□ null □□ 'none'□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 134

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- B. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. BigQuery API □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- F. Google Stackdriver □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 135

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* 30 days before the exam.

* 100% pass guarantee

Google Cloud Dataflow is a managed service that allows you to run Apache Spark and Apache Flink applications on Google Cloud. It is a fully managed, serverless, distributed processing framework that can run on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) or on-premises.

- A. 60 days before the exam.
- B. 60 days before the exam.
- C. 60 days before the exam.
- D. 60 days before the exam.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 136

Which of the following is a valid statement about the Google Cloud Dataflow API? The Google Cloud Dataflow API is a REST API that allows you to manage your Dataflow jobs. It is a fully managed, serverless, distributed processing framework that can run on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) or on-premises.

- A. The Google Cloud Dataflow API is a REST API that allows you to manage your Dataflow jobs.
- B. The Google Cloud Dataflow API is a REST API that allows you to manage your Dataflow jobs.
- C. The Google Cloud Dataflow API is a REST API that allows you to manage your Dataflow jobs.
- D. The Google Cloud Dataflow API is a REST API that allows you to manage your Dataflow jobs.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Professional-Data-Engineer 100% Pass Guarantee 100% DumpTop 100% Professional-Data-Engineer 100%! DumpTop 100% **Professional-Data-Engineer** 100% 100% 100% 100%, DumpTop Professional-Data-Engineer 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%. 100% 100% 100% 100% DumpTop Professional-Data-Engineer 100% 100% 100%. <https://www.dumptop.com/Google/Professional-Data-Engineer-dump.html> (433 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 137

Which of the following is a valid statement about the Google Cloud Dataflow API? The Google Cloud Dataflow API is a REST API that allows you to manage your Dataflow jobs. It is a fully managed, serverless, distributed processing framework that can run on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) or on-premises.

- A. 100% pass guarantee
- B. 100%
- C. 100% pass guarantee
- D. PostgreSQL is a SQL

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 138

[illegible]

- A.** transformMapReduce □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- B.** □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ MapReduce □□□ □□□□, □□ □□ MapReduce □□□ □ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
- C.** ETL □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
- D.** □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ MapReduce □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 139

□□ □ Dataproc □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□?

- A.** □□□ □□ □□
- B.** □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C.** □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D.** □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

[illegible]

NEW QUESTION: 140

[illegible]

- A.** Bigtable stores data in rows, each identified by a unique row key. BigQuery stores data in tables, each identified by a unique table ID.
- B.** BigQuery stores data in rows, each identified by a unique row key. Bigtable stores data in tables, each identified by a unique table ID.

C. Bigtable is a NoSQL database, and BigQuery is a data warehouse.

D. □□□□ BigQuery □ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

[illegible][illegible]

* B. BigQueryは、Google Cloudのデータウェアハウスサービスです。BigQueryは、Google Cloudの他のサービスと連携して、大規模なデータセットを分析するためのプラットフォームを提供します。BigQueryは、Google Cloudの他のサービスと連携して、大規模なデータセットを分析するためのプラットフォームを提供します。

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* C. BigTable□ □□□□ □□□□ □ ID□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□. □□ BigQuery□ □□□□ □□□□  
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BigTable□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□ BigQuery□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.
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* D. □□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 141

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A. □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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C. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□□ □□□ Google API□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□
 □ □□□ Google □□□□□.

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts>

NEW QUESTION: 142

□□ Google Cloud Bigtable □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ Cloud Bigtable □□□ □□□□□.

- A. 100
- B. 100
- C. 100 ~ 100
- D. 100

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cloud Storage is a scalable, secure, and reliable storage service. It is used to store and manage data in the cloud. Cloud Storage is a managed service that allows you to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere. It is a simple and flexible way to store and manage data in the cloud.

Cloud Storage is a managed service that allows you to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere. It is a simple and flexible way to store and manage data in the cloud. Cloud Storage is a managed service that allows you to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere. It is a simple and flexible way to store and manage data in the cloud.

<https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION: 143

Government regulations in your industry mandate that you have to maintain an auditable record of access to certain types of data. Assuming that all expiring logs will be archived correctly, where should you store data that is subject to that mandate?

- A. Encrypted on Cloud Storage with user-supplied encryption keys. A separate decryption key will be given to each authorized user.
- B. In a BigQuery dataset that is viewable only by authorized personnel, with the Data Access log used to provide the auditability.
- C. In Cloud SQL, with separate database user names to each user. The Cloud SQL Admin activity logs will be used to provide the auditability.
- D. In a bucket on Cloud Storage that is accessible only by an AppEngine service that collects user information and logs the access before providing a link to the bucket.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Bigquery is used to analyse access logs, data access logs capture the details of the user that accessed the data.

NEW QUESTION: 144

Cloud Dataproc is a managed service that allows you to create and manage clusters of Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark. Cloud Dataproc is a managed service that allows you to create and manage clusters of Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark. Cloud Dataproc is a managed service that allows you to create and manage clusters of Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark.

- A. HTTPS
- B. VPN
- C. 100
- D. HTTP

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Cloud Dataproc is a managed service that allows you to create and manage clusters of Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark. Cloud Dataproc is a managed service that allows you to create and manage clusters of Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark. Cloud Dataproc is a managed service that allows you to create and manage clusters of Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark.

<https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/cluster-web-interfaces#interfaces>

NEW QUESTION: 145

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- A. □□□□□ □□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□□ Datastream□ □□□□□.
- B. BigQuery □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□(Cloud DLP) API□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
- C. Python□ Apache Beam SDK□ □□ Dataflow□ □□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□□, □□ □□ □ □□□□ DLP□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□ DLP □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□, □□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 146

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CEO

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CTO

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CFO

100

Google Cloud

MJTelco

- A. data_point device_id, date
- B. #_id :
- C. dateColumn : device_id, data_point
- D. # ID
- E. device_id : ,

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147

10,000
 Google BigQuery

100

- A. 100
- B. 100, 100
- C. 2
- D. Google Cloud SQL, BigQuery

[illegible]

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

MySQL BigQuery
Datastream.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

* Datastream□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ VPC □□□□ □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

[illegible]

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* Datastream □□

[illegible]

* Datastream □□ □□ □□ □□□□

NEW QUESTION: 153

□□□ □□□ □□□ □(CSV) □□□ Google BigQuery□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□, □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

[illegible][illegible]

B. CSV □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□.

- C. BigQuery does not support CSV as a source for BigQuery data.
- D. CSV is not supported by BigQuery as an ETL tool.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

BigQuery does not support UTF-8 as a source for BigQuery data.

NEW QUESTION: 154

- BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data. It is built on Google Cloud Platform and is designed to be easy to use and integrate with other Google Cloud services.
- A. BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data.
 - B. BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data.
 - C. BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data.
 - D. BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data. It is built on Google Cloud Platform and is designed to be easy to use and integrate with other Google Cloud services.

NEW QUESTION: 155

- Firestore Analytics is a new feature that allows you to analyze your Firestore data using BigQuery. It is built on Google Cloud Platform and is designed to be easy to use and integrate with other Google Cloud services.
- A. TABLE_DATE_RANGE is a function that returns a table of dates.
 - B. WHERE_PARTITIONTIME is a function that returns a table of times.
 - C. SELECT YYYY-MM-DD is a function that returns a table of dates.
 - D. SELECT IF.(date >= YYYY-MM-DD AND date <= YYYY-MM-DD) is a function that returns a table of dates.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Firestore Analytics is a new feature that allows you to analyze your Firestore data using BigQuery. It is built on Google Cloud Platform and is designed to be easy to use and integrate with other Google Cloud services.

NEW QUESTION: 156

- BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data. It is built on Google Cloud Platform and is designed to be easy to use and integrate with other Google Cloud services.
- A. BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data.
 - B. BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that enables fast analysis of petabytes of data.

YARN ResourceManager □ HDFS NameNode □□□□□□ Cloud Dataproc □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Cloud Dataproc □□□□ □□ □□ -m □□□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ "my-cluster"□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ "my-cluster-m"□ □□□. □□: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/cluster-web-interfaces#interfaces>

NEW QUESTION: 160

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- A. □□ □□□
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- C. □□□ □□
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 161

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://cloud.google.com/dialogflow/es/docs/how/detect-intent-tts>

NEW QUESTION: 162

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SQL

SELECT id, SUM(line_items.quantity * line_items.price) AS total_amount

FROM sales_transaction

□□□ ID;

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NEW QUESTION: 166

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A. Compute Engine □□□□□ Redis □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. Redis □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ Redis □□□□□ □□ □ Memorystore□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □□□ □□□ Redis □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ Redis □□□□□ Memorystore□ □□□□□ Dataflow □□□ □□□□□.

D. Redis □□□□□□□□ RDB □□□□ □□□□, gsutil □□□□□ □□□□□ RDB □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□, □□ RDB □□□□ Redis □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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<https://cloud.google.com/memorystore/docs/redis/import-export-overview>

Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ Professional-Data-Engineer □□! DumpTop □ □□ **Professional-Data-Engineer** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop Professional-Data-Engineer □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Google/Professional-Data-Engineer-dump.html> (433 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 167

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- A. □□□□ Pub/Sub, □□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□
- B. □□□□ Pub/Sub, □□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□ SSD
- C. □□□□ Pub/Sub, □□□□ SQL, □□□□ □□□□
- D. □□□□ □□ □□□, □□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 168

Your company uses Looker Studio connected to BigQuery for reporting. Users are experiencing slow dashboard load times due to complex queries on a large table. The queries involve aggregations and filtering on several columns. You need to optimize query performance to decrease the dashboard load times. What should you do?

A. Configure Looker Studio to use a shorter data refresh interval to ensure fresh data is always displayed.

B. Create a materialized view in BigQuery that pre-calculates the aggregations and filters used in the Looker Studio dashboards.

C. Implement row-level security in BigQuery to restrict data access and reduce the amount of data processed by the queries.

D. Use BigQuery BI Engine to accelerate query performance by caching frequently accessed data.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

BigQuery

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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* D (BigQuery BI □□): BI □□□ BigQuery□ □□□□ □□ □□□□, □□ SQL □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ BI□ □□
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Figure 7-6. The architecture diagram shows how Google Cloud Data Lake can connect to other services.

[illegible]

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A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B. ☐ ☐ ☐

C. HBase

D. MySQL

E. Hive ☐ ☐ ☐ HDFS

F. MongoDB

NEW QUESTION: 171

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C. -zone □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 172

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Which of the following is the correct way to create a tracking table in a Dataflow job?

 A. tracking_table_YYYYMMDD is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 B. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 C. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 D. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 173

ETL jobs are often used to process data from various sources and store it in a data warehouse. Dataflow jobs are often used to process data from various sources and store it in a data warehouse. Which of the following is the correct way to create a tracking table in a Dataflow job?

 A. tracking_table_YYYYMMDD is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 B. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 C. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 D. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dataflow jobs are often used to process data from various sources and store it in a data warehouse. Dataflow jobs are often used to process data from various sources and store it in a data warehouse. Which of the following is the correct way to create a tracking table in a Dataflow job?

 A. tracking_table_YYYYMMDD is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 B. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 C. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

 D. tracking_table is the correct way to create a tracking table.

[illegible]

NEW QUESTION: 174

Dataflow ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ Java SDK ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐?

- A.** □□□□
- B.** DirectPipelineRunner
- C.** □□□□
- D.** □□□□□□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

DirectPipelineRunner □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

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☐☐: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/java-sdk/JavaDoc/com/google/cloud/dataflow/sdk/runners>

```
/DirectPipelineRunner
```

NEW QUESTION: 175

`SELECT * FROM BigQuery WHERE ...`.
BigQuery
`SELECT * FROM BigQuery WHERE ...`.

- A.** 100 GB BigQuery Standard, 100 GB Standard 100 GB Standard.
- B.** 100 GB 100 GB 0 GB, 100 GB 500 GB BigQuery Standard 100 GB Standard 100 GB Standard.
- C.** 100 GB 100 GB 500 GB 100 GB BigQuery Standard 100 GB Standard 100 GB Standard.
- D.** 100 GB 100 GB 250 GB, 100 GB 500 GB 100 GB BigQuery Enterprise 100 GB Standard 100 GB Standard.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 176

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- A.** 100MB □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B.** □□, □□□ □□□
- C.** 1□□□ □ □□
- D.** 10□□□ □□□ □□□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 180

Compute Engine □□ □□(n2-standard -32)□□ TensorFlow □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□
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- A. TPU □□□□ □□□□ □□□ VM□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. VM □□□ n2-highmem-32□ □□
- C. VM □□□ e2 standard-32□ □□
- D. GPU □□□□ □□□□ □□ VM□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 181

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□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Bigtable□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□?

- A. <□□□□□> □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□.
- B. <sensorid> □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.
- C. <□□□□□>#<□□ID> □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□.
- D. >#<□□ID>#<□□□□□> □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

BigTable□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□
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NEW QUESTION: 182

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* Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase.

* Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

* Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

* Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

A. Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase.

B. Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase.

C. Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase.

D. Which of the following is not a supported output format for Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 185

Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

A. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

B. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

C. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

D. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery, or Compute Engine?

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/model/pipelines>

NEW QUESTION: 186

Which of the following is not a supported input format for Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase. Which of the following is not a supported input format for Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, or Compute Engine? ☐ CSV ☐ Avro ☐ PDF ☐ Google Cloud Datastore, BigQuery, Compute Engine ☐ Parquet ☐ ORC ☐ HBase.

```
Properties:
  -name: actors
  name: date_released
-kind: Movie
Properties:
  -name: tags
  name: date_released
```

```
Properties:
  -name: actors
  name: date_released
-kind: Movie
Properties:
  -name: tags
  name: date_released
```

```
Properties:
  -name: actors
  name: date_released
-kind: Movie
Properties:
  -name: tags
  name: date_released
```

```
Properties:
  -name: actors
  name: date_released
-kind: Movie
Properties:
  -name: tags
  name: date_released
```

```
Indexes:
  -kind: Movie
    Properties:
      -name: actors
      -name: tags
  -name: date_published
```

C. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'`

D. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'`

```
Indexes:
  -kind: Movie
    Properties:
      -name: actors
      -name: tags
  -name: date_published
```

C. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'`

D. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'`

```
Indexes:
  -kind: Movie
    Properties:
      -name: actors
      -name: tags
  -name: date_published
```

C. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'`

D. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'`

C. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'`

D. Set the following in your entity options: `exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'`

D. ☐ ☐ A

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法は何ですか？

A. BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法は何ですか？

B. BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法は何ですか？

C. BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法は何ですか？

D. ETL 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法は何ですか？

BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法はどれですか？

A. BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法はどれですか？

B. BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法はどれですか？

C. BigQuery 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法はどれですか？

D. ETL 24 時間 (RPO) 未満にデータをバックアップし、復元可能にする方法はどれですか？

A. □□ □□□□ BigQuery □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

D. ETL □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

`Python` `JSON` `API` `REST API` `GraphQL`

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<https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/dataflow-hbase>

NEW QUESTION: 189

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- A. □□□□□ □□ '□□□□ □□'□ □□□□, □□□ 1□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ ID □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ GROUP BY□ □□□□, □□□ □□□□ SUM□ □□□□□.
- C. Use the LAG window function with PARTITION by unique ID along with WHERE LAG IS NOT NULL.
- D. Use the ROW_NUMBER window function with PARTITION by unique ID along with WHERE row equals 1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/reference/standard-sql/analytic-function-concepts>

NEW QUESTION: 190

Bigtable□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□, □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

- A. Bigtable □□□ GCS□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□, □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□, □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□, □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 191

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- A. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ TPU□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ □□□ GPU □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ TPU□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□ □□□ GPU □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ GPU□ □□□□□□.
- D. CPU □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

□□□□ TPU□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. [...] C++□ □□□ □□□ □□ TensorFlow □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□, □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ TPU□ □□□□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 192

Which of the following BigQuery features is not supported by the BigQuery Data Transfer Service?
A. Partitioned tables
B. Tables with multiple columns
C. Tables with multiple rows
D. Tables with multiple columns and rows

- A. Partitioned tables
- B. Tables with multiple columns
- C. Tables with multiple rows
- D. Tables with multiple columns and rows

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 193

Which of the following Compute Engine instances can be used to create a Cloud Bigtable instance?

- A. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access
- B. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access and Cloud Storage access
- C. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access and Cloud IAM access
- D. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access and Cloud IAM access and Cloud Storage access

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following Compute Engine instances can be used to create a Cloud Bigtable instance?
A. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access
B. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access and Cloud Storage access
C. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access and Cloud IAM access
D. Compute Engine instance with Cloud Bigtable API access and Cloud IAM access and Cloud Storage access

Answer: C
https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/creating-compute-instance

NEW QUESTION: 194

Which of the following Pub/Sub features is not supported by the Pub/Sub Data Transfer Service?
A. Partitioned topics
B. Topics with multiple columns
C. Topics with multiple rows
D. Topics with multiple columns and rows

- A. Partitioned topics
- B. Topics with multiple columns
- C. Topics with multiple rows
- D. Topics with multiple columns and rows
- E. Topics with multiple columns and rows and multiple rows

NEW QUESTION: 197

Your organization uses a multi-cloud data storage strategy, storing data in Cloud Storage, and data in Amazon Web Services' (AWS) S3 storage buckets. All data resides in US regions. You want to query up-to- date data by using BigQuery, regardless of which cloud the data is stored in. You need to allow users to query the tables from BigQuery without giving direct access to the data in the storage buckets. What should you do?

- A. Use the Storage Transfer Service to copy data from the AWS S3 buckets to Cloud Storage buckets. Create external tables over the Cloud Storage data and query the data using BigQuery directly.
- B. Use the Storage Transfer Service to copy data from the AWS S3 buckets to Cloud Storage buckets. Create BigLake tables over the Cloud Storage data and query the data using BigQuery directly.
- C. Set up a BigQuery Omni connection to the AWS S3 bucket data. Create external tables over the Cloud Storage and S3 data and query the data using BigQuery directly.
- D. Setup a BigQuery Omni connection to the AWS S3 bucket data. Create BigLake tables over the Cloud Storage and S3 data and query the data using BigQuery directly.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 198

MJTelco is a company that has a large amount of data stored in its data warehouse. The data is organized into tables, and the company wants to be able to query the data using a standard SQL interface. The company is currently using a legacy database system, and they want to migrate to a modern database system. They are considering using BigQuery as their new database system. They want to know if they can use the same SQL queries to query the data in BigQuery as they can in their legacy database system.

- A. Yes, because BigQuery is a standard SQL database.
- B. BigQuery is not a standard SQL database.
- C. BigQuery is a standard SQL database, but it uses a different SQL dialect.
- D. BigQuery is not a standard SQL database, but it uses a different SQL dialect.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 199

A company is using BigQuery to store and analyze data. The company wants to be able to query the data using a standard SQL interface. The company is currently using a legacy database system, and they want to migrate to a modern database system. They are considering using BigQuery as their new database system. They want to know if they can use the same SQL queries to query the data in BigQuery as they can in their legacy database system.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The company is currently using a legacy database system, and they want to migrate to a modern database system. They are considering using BigQuery as their new database system. They want to know if they can use the same SQL queries to query the data in BigQuery as they can in their legacy database system. The company is currently using a legacy database system, and they want to migrate to a modern database system. They are considering using BigQuery as their new database system. They want to know if they can use the same SQL queries to query the data in BigQuery as they can in their legacy database system.

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NEW QUESTION: 200

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- A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□, □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
 - B. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
 - C. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
 - D. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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□□ □□: <https://research.googleblog.com/2016/06/wide-deep-learning-better-together-with.html>

NEW QUESTION: 201

- □ Cloud Dataproc□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□(3□□ □□□□□□)?
- A. □□□
 - B. □□
 - C. □
 - D. □□□

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

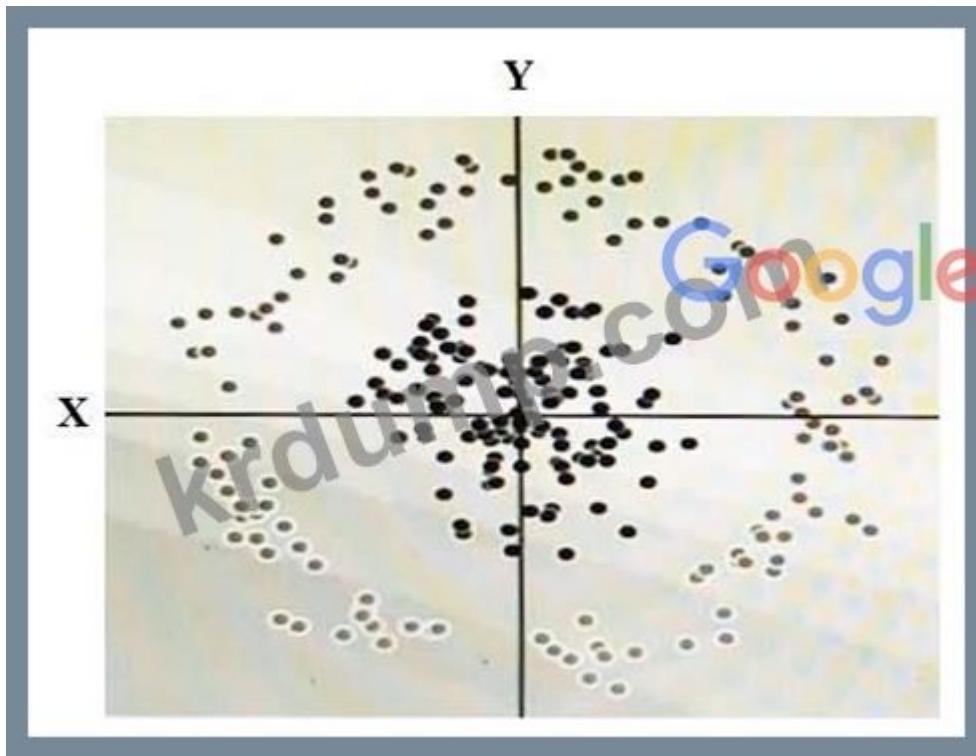
Cloud Dataproc□ Spark, Spark SQL, PySpark, MapReduce, Hive □ Pig □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□:

https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/resources/faq#what_type_of_jobs_can_i_run

NEW QUESTION: 202

- Cloud Composer 2 □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- Apache Airflow□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□□? (□ □□□ □□□ □□.)
- A. Airflow □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
 - B. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.



- A. Y^2
- B. X^2
- C. $\cos(X)$
- D. $X^2 + Y^2$

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 206

Which of the following BigQuery queries will return the correct result for the following query? The query is: `SELECT * FROM CLICK_STREAM WHERE DT = '2017-01-01' AND TS = '2017-01-01 00:00:00' AND IS_NEW = true`

- A. `CLICK_STREAM` table, DT is of type `DATE` and TS is of type `TIMESTAMP`. The query is: `SELECT * FROM CLICK_STREAM WHERE DT = '2017-01-01' AND TS = '2017-01-01 00:00:00' AND IS_NEW = true`
- B. `CLICK_STREAM` table, TS is of type `DATE` and IS_NEW is of type `BOOLEAN`. The query is: `SELECT * FROM CLICK_STREAM WHERE TS = '2017-01-01' AND IS_NEW = true`
- C. `DT` is of type `DATE` and `CLICK_STREAM_V` is of type `CLICK_STREAM`. The query is: `SELECT * FROM CLICK_STREAM_V WHERE DT = '2017-01-01' AND TS = '2017-01-01 00:00:00' AND IS_NEW = true`
- D. `CLICK_STREAM` table, TS is of type `BOOLEAN` and IS_NEW is of type `DATE`. The query is: `SELECT * FROM CLICK_STREAM WHERE TS = '2017-01-01' AND IS_NEW = true`
- E. `CLICK_STREAM` table, DT is of type `DATE` and TS is of type `DATE`. The query is: `SELECT * FROM CLICK_STREAM WHERE DT = '2017-01-01' AND TS = '2017-01-01 00:00:00' AND IS_NEW = true`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) offers a variety of services for building and running applications. One of the most popular services is Google Cloud Storage (GCS), which provides a scalable and secure way to store and manage data. GCS is designed to be highly available and durable, with data replicated across multiple regions and zones. It also offers a wide range of features, including object-level access control, lifecycle management, and integration with other GCP services.

NEW QUESTION: 207

Google Cloud Dataproc is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform. It provides a fully managed environment for running large-scale data processing jobs, with built-in support for Hadoop, Spark, and other popular data processing frameworks. Dataproc also offers a variety of features, including automatic scaling, monitoring, and integration with other GCP services.

- A. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.
- B. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.
- C. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.
- D. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform. It provides a fully managed environment for running large-scale data processing jobs, with built-in support for Hadoop, Spark, and other popular data processing frameworks. Dataproc also offers a variety of features, including automatic scaling, monitoring, and integration with other GCP services.

NEW QUESTION: 208

Google Cloud Pub/Sub is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform. It provides a fully managed environment for running large-scale data processing jobs, with built-in support for Hadoop, Spark, and other popular data processing frameworks. Pub/Sub also offers a variety of features, including automatic scaling, monitoring, and integration with other GCP services.

- A. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.
- B. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.
- C. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.
- D. Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Google Cloud Pub/Sub is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform. It provides a fully managed environment for running large-scale data processing jobs, with built-in support for Hadoop, Spark, and other popular data processing frameworks. Pub/Sub also offers a variety of features, including automatic scaling, monitoring, and integration with other GCP services.

- 1: Google Cloud | Google Cloud Storage | Google Cloud
- 2: seek Google Cloud Storage | Google Cloud Storage | Google Cloud
- 3. PubSub Google Cloud Storage | Google Cloud Storage?

NEW QUESTION: 209

Google Cloud Storage is a managed service that makes it easy to build and run Hadoop and Spark applications on Google Cloud Platform. It provides a fully managed environment for running large-scale data processing jobs, with built-in support for Hadoop, Spark, and other popular data processing frameworks. Pub/Sub also offers a variety of features, including automatic scaling, monitoring, and integration with other GCP services.

B. □□□□ □□□ □□, □□ □ □□□□

C. ,

D. ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 210

Google BigQuery Google Cloud

A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ dataViewer ID □ □□□ □□(IAM) □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

NEW QUESTION: 211

Dataflow □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ BigQuery □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ .

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□□ VPC □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?

A. Dataflow ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ compute.networkUser ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

B. Dataflow ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ compute.networkUser ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

C. Dataflow ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ **Dataflow** ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.

D. □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dataflow VPC subnet URL

[illegible]

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□□: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/busting-12-myths-about-bigquery>

NEW QUESTION: 222

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C. □□□□ □□

D. □□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://medium.com/mlreview/a-simple-deep-learning-model-for-stock-price-prediction-using-tensorflow-30505541d877>

NEW QUESTION: 223

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Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 224

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A. □□□

B. HBase

C. MySQL

D. MongoDB

E. □□□□

F. Hive□ □□□ HDFS

Answer: B,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 225

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- D. BigQuery□ NOW() □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 226

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pipeline failed to extract data from the Cloud SQL instance due to connection failure. You verified that VPC Service Controls and shared VPC are not in use in these projects. You want to resolve this error while ensuring that the data does not go through the public internet. What should you do?

- A. Set up VPC Network Peering between Project A and Project B. Add a firewall rule to allow the peered subnet range to access all instances on the network.
- B. Turn off the external IP addresses on the Dataflow worker. Enable Cloud NAT in Project A.
- C. Set up VPC Network Peering between Project A and Project B. Create a Compute Engine instance without external IP address in Project B on the peered subnet to serve as a proxy server to the Cloud SQL database.
- D. Add the external IP addresses of the Dataflow worker as authorized networks in the Cloud SQL instance.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Option A is incorrect because VPC Network Peering alone does not enable connectivity to Cloud SQL instances with private IP addresses. You also need to configure private services access and allocate an IP address range for the service producer network1.

Option B is incorrect because Cloud NAT does not support Cloud SQL instances with private IP addresses. Cloud NAT only provides outbound connectivity for resources that do not have public IP addresses, such as VMs, GKE clusters, and serverless instances2.

Option C is correct because it allows you to use a Compute Engine instance as a proxy server to connect to the Cloud SQL database over the peered network. The proxy server does not need an external IP address because it can communicate with the Dataflow workers and the Cloud SQL instance using internal IP addresses. You need to install the Cloud SQL Auth proxy on the proxy server and configure it to use a service account that has the Cloud SQL Client role.

Option D is incorrect because it requires you to assign public IP addresses to the Dataflow workers, which exposes the data to the public internet. This violates the requirement of ensuring that the data does not go through the public internet. Moreover, adding authorized networks does not work for Cloud SQL instances with private IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 235

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- A. □□□□ □□□□
- B. Google BigQuery
- C. Google □□□□ □□□□
- D. Google □□□□ □□□□□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/getting-started-with-time-series-trend-predictions-using-gcp>

NEW QUESTION: 236

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NEW QUESTION: 239

Bigtable 是 Google 的 NoSQL 数据库，它使用什么数据模型？

- A. 键值对
- B. 列族
- C. 文档
- D. 图

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Bigtable 是 Google 的 NoSQL 数据库，它使用什么数据模型？
Bigtable 使用键值对模型。

URL:

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

NEW QUESTION: 240

BigQuery 是 Google 的云数据仓库，它使用什么数据模型？
BigQuery 使用列式数据模型。

- A. 键值对
- B. 列族
- C. 文档
- D. 图

BigQuery 是 Google 的云数据仓库，它使用什么数据模型？
BigQuery 使用列式数据模型。

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

rowkey 是 Bigtable 的键值对模型中的键。

NEW QUESTION: 241

Google Cloud Dataflow 是 Google 的云数据流服务，它使用什么数据模型？
Google Cloud Dataflow 使用流式数据模型。

- 每秒 100 个事件
- 每秒 300 个事件
- 每秒 1000 个事件

Google Cloud Dataflow 是 Google 的云数据流服务，它使用什么数据模型？
Google Cloud Dataflow 使用流式数据模型。

- A. 60 秒
- B. 60 秒
- C. 60 秒
- D. 60 秒

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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- C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Cloud Stackdriver□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□.
- D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□, □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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□□: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/configuring-clusters/flex>

NEW QUESTION: 245

You are designing the architecture to process your data from Cloud Storage to BigQuery by using Dataflow. The network team provided you with the Shared VPC network and subnetwork to be used by your pipelines. You need to enable the deployment of the pipeline on the Shared VPC network. What should you do?

- A. Assign the compute.networkUser role to the Dataflow service agent.
- B. Assign the compute.networkUser role to the service account that executes the Dataflow pipeline.
- C. Assign the dataflow, admin role to the Dataflow service agent.
- D. Assign the dataflow, admin role to the service account that executes the Dataflow pipeline.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To use a Shared VPC network for a Dataflow pipeline, you need to specify the subnetwork parameter with the full URL of the subnetwork, and grant the service account that executes the pipeline the compute.networkUser role in the host project. This role allows the service account to use the subnetworks in the Shared VPC network. The Dataflow service agent does not need this role, as it only creates and manages the resources for the pipeline, but does not execute it. The dataflow.admin role is not related to the network access, but to the permissions to create and delete Dataflow jobs and resources. References:

* Specify a network and subnetwork | Cloud Dataflow | Google Cloud

* □□ VPC□ □□□□□ DataFlow □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

NEW QUESTION: 246

Flowlogistic□ CEO□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ BigQuery □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□, □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□?

- A. □□□□ □□ □□□□ Google Sheets□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□ □□ ID □ □□□ □□(IAM) □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 247

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□□□ □□□□□ Google Cloud Datastore□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□, '□□' □□□□□□ '□□' □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

`tags` □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□, `date released` □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□□ `actor=<actorname>` □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ `date\_released` □□□□ □□□□□□, `tag=Comedy` □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ `date\_released` □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

A. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows:

Indexes:

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: actors

name: date_released

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: tags

name: date_released

B. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows:

Indexes:

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: actors

-name: tags

-name: date_published

C. Set the following in your entity options: exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'

D. Set the following in your entity options: exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'

A. □□ B.

B. □□ C

C. □□ A

D. □□ D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 248

□□ □□□ □□□□□□ BigQuery□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□, □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

- A. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ SQL □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. /□□ □□□ □□□ SQL □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□/□□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□/□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. /□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 249

MJTelco□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ Google BigQuery □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. MJTelco□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. □□□ tracking_table□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□, □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□. □ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. tracking_table□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ TIMESTAMP □□ □□□□□□.
- B. tracking_table□□□ □□□□ □□□□ DATE □□ □□□□□.
- C. tracking_table_YYYYMMDD □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□ TIMESTAMP □□ □□□□ tracking_table□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 250

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- A. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ BigQuery □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ BigQuery □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ BigQuery □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ BigQuery □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ BigQuery □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□, □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ BigQuery □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ BigQuery □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ BigQuery □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

BigQuery IAM □□ □ □□
□□ □□ □ □□

☐ ☐ Dataflow☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

- Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

1. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐

- <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/model/triggers>

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[illegible]

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□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

A. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows

Indexes:

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: actors

name: date_released

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: tags

name: date_released

B. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows:

Indexes:

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: actors

-name: tags

-name: date_published

C. Set the following in your entity options: exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'

D. Set the following in your entity options: exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'

A. □□ A

B. □□ B.

C. □□ D

D. □□ C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 255

□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ TensorFlow □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□
□□□?

A. gcloud ml-engine □□ □□□

B. gcloud ml-engine □□ □□ □□

C. gcloud ml-engine □□ □□ □□ □□

D. Cloud ML Engine□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ TensorFlow □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

□□

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

D. □□□□□□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

□ □

DirectPipelineRunner□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

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□ □ :

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/java-sdk/JavaDoc/com/google/cloud/dataflow/sdk/runners/DirectPipelineRun>

NEW QUESTION: 261

Which software libraries are supported by Cloud Machine Learning Engine?

A. Theano and TensorFlow

B. Theano and Torch

C. TensorFlow

D. TensorFlow and Torch

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cloud ML Engine mainly does two things:

Enables you to train machine learning models at scale by running TensorFlow training applications in the cloud.

Hosts those trained models for you in the cloud so that you can use them to get predictions about new data.

NEW QUESTION: 262

a. □□ □□□ □□ Google Cloud Platform□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ Google Cloud Dataflow □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □?

A. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

C. □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

[illegible]

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 263

[illegible]

A. 500TB

B. 1GB

C. 1TB

D. 500GB

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. SQL □□, □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

□□□ □□□ 1TB □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

□□: <https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/overview#title> short and other storage options

B. □□□□ KMS□□ □□ □□ □□ □(CMEK)□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

[illegible]

D. ETL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 269

Dataflow SDK □ □ □ Apache □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

A. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

B. ☐☐☐ ☐☐

C. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

D. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

11

Google Dataflow SDK Apache Beam

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/>

NEW QUESTION: 270

Google Kubernetes Engine(GKE)은 클라우드에서 Kubernetes를 실행하는 서비스입니다. GKE는 Kubernetes의 복잡성을 숨기고, 클러스터를 관리하는 데 필요한 모든 것을 제공합니다. GKE는 GPU, SSD 및 8Gbps 네트워크를 지원합니다. GKE는 다양한 워크로드를 실행할 수 있습니다. GKE는 어떻게 작동하는지 알고 싶으신가요?

A. Compute Engi.no □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, gloud □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

B. GKE□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□, gcloud □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

[illegible][illegible]

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/managing-infrastructure-as-code>

NEW QUESTION: 271

A live TV show asks viewers to cast votes using their mobile phones. The event generates a large volume of data during a 3 minute period. You are in charge of the Voting restructure* and must ensure that the platform can handle the load and Hal all votes are processed. You must display partial results while voting is open. After voting closes you need to count the votes exactly once while optimizing cost. What should you do?

C. CLICK_STREAM □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□ □□□□ DT □□ □□□□
TIMESTAMP □□□□ □□□□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ TS □□ TIMESTAMP □□□□ NEW_CLICK_STREAM □□□□
□□□□□□. □□□□ CLICK_STREAM □□□□ □□ NEW_CLICK_STREAM □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□
□□ NEW_CLICK_STREAM □□□□ □□□□□□.

D. DT □□ □□□□ TIMESTAMP □□□□ □□□□□□ CLICK_STREAM_V □□ □□□□□□.
□□□□ □□□□ CLICK_STREAM □□ □□ CLICK_STREAM_V□ □□□□□□.

E. CLICK STREAM □□□□ TIMESTAMP □□□□ TS □□ BOOLEAN □□□□ IS_NEW □ □ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □□
□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □ □□ □□ IS_NEW □□ true□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□□□ DT □ □□ TS
□□ □□□□, WHERE □□□□ IS_NEW □□ □□□□ true□□ □□ □□□□□□.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 277

0000 00 00 0 ETL 00 0 00 0000 00000 00000. 00000000 00 0 0000 00 0000 0000 00
 00000 0000, 00000000 00000 00000 0000(0000 00 00000 00000 0 0000 00 00 00).
 0000 00 0000?

- A.** DoFn try...catch □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□ □□ □□ DoFn□□ PubSub□□ □□ □□□□□.
- B.** DoFn try...catch □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- C.** □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
- D.** DoFn try...catch □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, sideOutput□ □□□□ □□□ PubSub□ □□□ □ □□ PCollection□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 278

☐☒ Cloud Dataproc☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐(☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐)?

- A. ☐☐☐
- B. ☐☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐☐☐

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cloud Dataproc □ Spark, Spark SQL, PySpark, MapReduce, Hive □ Pig □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□
□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□.

☐☐: https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/resources/faq#what_type_of_jobs_can_i_run

NEW QUESTION: 279

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- [illegible]

- E. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.
 - F. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.
- Answer: A,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 280

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- Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))
- ☐ ☐

NEW QUESTION: 281

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B. □□ □□□□ □□□□ CSV □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ bq load □□□□ □□□□ us-east1 □□□□ □□□□□.

C. ns-central1□□ us-east1□ BigQuery □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. us-central1□ BigQuery □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

- Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))
- □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ bq load□ □□□□ □□□□ 24□□ RPO□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □ RPO/RTO □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 282

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[illegible]

- [illegible]

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 283

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- D.** BigQuery □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 284

BigQuery .

- [illegible]

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- A.** □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□(OWNER) □□□, □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□(WRITER) □□□ □□□□□.
- B.** □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ '□□□(WRITER)' □□□, □□□ □□□□□□ '□□ □□□(READER)' □□□ □□□□□.
- C.** □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□(Owner) □□□, □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□(Editor) □□□ □□□□□.
- D.** □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□, □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control-primitive-roles#dataset-primitive-roles>

NEW QUESTION: 285

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NEW QUESTION: 291

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AfterWatermark.pastEndOfWindow()

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AfterWatermark.pastEndOfWindow().plusDelayOf(Duration.standardSeconds(5))

C. 5□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

AfterProcessingTime.pastFirstElementInPane().plusDelayOf(Duration.standardSeconds(30))

D. 5□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

AfterProcessingTime.pastFirstElementInPane().plusDelayOf(Duration.standardSeconds(30))

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 292

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A. AppEngine □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ Cloud Storage□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 293

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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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□□: <https://deeplearning4j.org/neuralnet-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 294

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 295

BigQuery는 클라우드 기반의 데이터 웨어하우스입니다. ETL 프로세스를 자동화하고, 데이터의 저장과 처리를 통합하여, 데이터 분석을 2배 더 빠르고 저렴하게 합니다. BigQuery는 데이터의 저장과 처리를 통합하여, 데이터 분석을 2배 더 빠르고 저렴하게 합니다. BigQuery는 데이터의 저장과 처리를 통합하여, 데이터 분석을 2배 더 빠르고 저렴하게 합니다.

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B. _____, BigQuery _____.

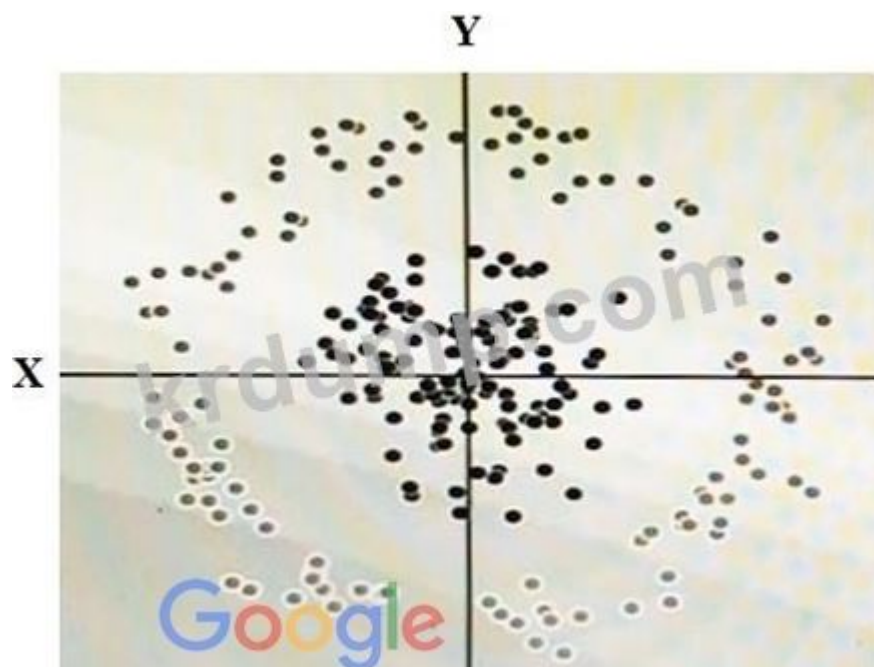
C. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□, □□□□ BigQuery □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 296

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A. X^2+Y^2

B. Y^2

C. X^2

D. $\cos(X)$

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 297

Which two BigQuery table types support partitioning? (Choose two.)

Table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it. Table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it. Table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it.

(Choose two.)

- A. Table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it.
- B. BigQuery UPDATE statement supports partitioning.
- C. Table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it.
- D. Table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it. BigQuery table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it.
- E. Table A is a table with 1.5PB of data, and 3TB of data is added to it.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 298

Google Cloud Storage 10TB of data is stored in a bucket. Which two Google Cloud services can be used to process the data? (Choose two.)

- A. Google Cloud SQL database, and Google Cloud Dataflow service.
- B. Google Cloud Spanner database, and Google Cloud Dataflow service.
- C. Google Cloud Spanner database. Google Cloud Spanner database is a database service.
- D. Google Cloud SQL database. Google Cloud SQL database is a database service.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 299

Google BigQuery table mytable is a table with 100 rows. Which two SQL queries can be used to retrieve the data? (Choose two.)

SELECT country, state, city FROM [myproject:mydataset.mytable] GROUP BY country

- A. [myproject:mydataset.mytable] table is a table with 100 rows.
- B. [myproject:mydataset.mytable] table is a table with 100 rows.
- C. [myproject:mydataset.mytable] table is a table with 100 rows.
- D. [myproject:mydataset.mytable] table is a table with 100 rows.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 300

Dataflow ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐ Java SDK ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐?

- A.** □□□□
- B.** DirectPipelineRunner
- C.** □□□□
- D.** □□□□□□□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

DirectPipelineRunner□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

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<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/java-sdk/JavaDoc/com/google/cloud/dataflow/sdk/runners/DirectPipelineRunner>

NEW QUESTION: 301

Your weather app queries a database every 15 minutes to get the current temperature. The frontend is powered by Google App Engine and server millions of users. How should you design the frontend to respond to a database failure?

- A.** Reduce the query frequency to once every hour until the database comes back online.
- B.** Retry the query with exponential backoff, up to a cap of 15 minutes.
- C.** Issue a command to restart the database servers.
- D.** Retry the query every second until it comes back online to minimize staleness of data.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Professional-Data-Engineer                      

NEW QUESTION: 302

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- A.** □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B.** Google Stackdriver □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C.** □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D.** □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- E.** BigQuery API □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- F.** □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 303

Which of the following is a best practice for storing sensitive data in Google Cloud Storage?
A. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a public ACL.
B. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a private ACL.
C. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a public ACL and a bucket policy that restricts access to the data.
D. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a private ACL and a bucket policy that restricts access to the data.

- A. Compute Engine VM instances are the best way to store sensitive data.
- B. BigQuery is the best way to store sensitive data.
- C. API endpoints are the best way to store sensitive data.
- D. Stackdriver is the best way to store sensitive data.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 304

Cloud Bigtable is a fully managed, distributed, NoSQL database. Which of the following is a best practice for using Cloud Bigtable?

- A. Use a single column family for all data.
- B. DataFlow SDK
- C. BiqQuery API
- D. Use a single column family for all data.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cloud Bigtable is a fully managed, distributed, NoSQL database. Which of the following is a best practice for using Cloud Bigtable?

NEW QUESTION: 305

- A. Apache Hadoop is the best way to store sensitive data.
- B. Google Cloud Datastore is the best way to store sensitive data.
- C. Apache Spark is the best way to store sensitive data.
- D. Apache Beam is the best way to store sensitive data.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 306

Which of the following is a best practice for storing sensitive data in Google Cloud Datastore?
A. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a public ACL.
B. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a private ACL.
C. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a public ACL and a bucket policy that restricts access to the data.
D. Store sensitive data in a bucket with a private ACL and a bucket policy that restricts access to the data.

Which of the following is a valid BigQuery index configuration? (Select all that apply.)

A. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows:

Indexes:

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: actors

name: date_released

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: tags

name: date_released

B. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows:

Indexes:

-kind: Movie

Properties:

-name: actors

-name: tags

-name: date_published

C. exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags' D. exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'

A. C

B. A

C. D

D. B.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 307

Which of the following is a valid BigQuery index configuration? (Select all that apply.)

A. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows:

B. Manually configure the index in your index config as follows:

C. exclude_from_indexes = 'actors, tags'

D. exclude_from_indexes = 'date_published'

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

BigQuery □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

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NEW QUESTION: 308

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B. BigQuery ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

C. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cloud Spanner ☐ ACID ☐☐☐☐, ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐, ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐, ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

NEW QUESTION: 309

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B. Dataflow ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ BigQuery ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ . Looker Studio ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
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C. Dataflow ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ BigQuery ☐ ☐☐☐☐. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

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[illegible]

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 310

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A. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

B. Google BigQuery

C. Google ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

D. Google ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□: <https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/schema-design-time-series>

NEW QUESTION: 311

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B. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐

[illegible]

D. ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

11

Cloud Bigtable 是 Google 云托管的 NoSQL 数据库，用于存储大量结构化数据。它支持高吞吐量、可扩展性和高可用性。Cloud Bigtable 使用 Apache HBase 作为接口，并支持多种数据模型。Cloud Bigtable 是 Google 云托管的 NoSQL 数据库，用于存储大量结构化数据。它支持高吞吐量、可扩展性和高可用性。Cloud Bigtable 使用 Apache HBase 作为接口，并支持多种数据模型。

☐☐: <https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION: 312

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NEW QUESTION: 315

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D. Dataflow □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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NEW QUESTION: 316

A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B. ☐ ☐ ☐

C. ☐

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11

□□: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/>

Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ Professional-Data-Engineer □□! DumpTop □ □□ **Professional-Data-Engineer** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop Professional-Data-Engineer □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Google/Professional-Data-Engineer-dump.html> (433 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 317

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- A. □□ □□□
- B. □□□ □□
- C. □□□ □□
- D. □□ □□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 318

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- B. Stackdriver Monitoring□ □□□□ BigQuery □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. Google Cloud Billing API□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. Google Stackdriver □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 319

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- D. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 325

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MJTelco is a telecommunications company that provides services to its customers. The company has a large number of employees and a wide range of products and services. The company is currently facing a number of challenges, including a decline in sales and a loss of market share. The company is looking for ways to improve its performance and regain its competitive edge.

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NEW QUESTION: 330

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Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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<https://medium.com/mlreview/a-simple-deep-learning-model-for-stock-price-prediction-using-tensorflow-30505>

NEW QUESTION: 331

Your globally distributed auction application allows users to bid on items. Occasionally, users place identical bids at nearly identical times, and different application servers process those bids. Each bid event contains the item, amount, user, and timestamp. You want to collate those bid events into a single location in real time to determine which user bid first. What should you do?

- A. Create a file on a shared file and have the application servers write all bid events to that file. Process the file with Apache Hadoop to identify which user bid first.
- B. Have each application server write the bid events to Cloud Pub/Sub as they occur. Push the events from Cloud Pub/Sub to a custom endpoint that writes the bid event information into Cloud SQL.
- C. Set up a MySQL database for each application server to write bid events into. Periodically query each of those distributed MySQL databases and update a master MySQL database with bid event information.
- D. Have each application server write the bid events to Google Cloud Pub/Sub as they occur. Use a pull subscription to pull the bid events using Google Cloud Dataflow. Give the bid for each item to the user in the bid event that is processed first.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

From Cloud SQL we can fetch the record on timestamp basis using where clause and it satisfies near real time.

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NEW QUESTION: 332

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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