





**Certy**IQ



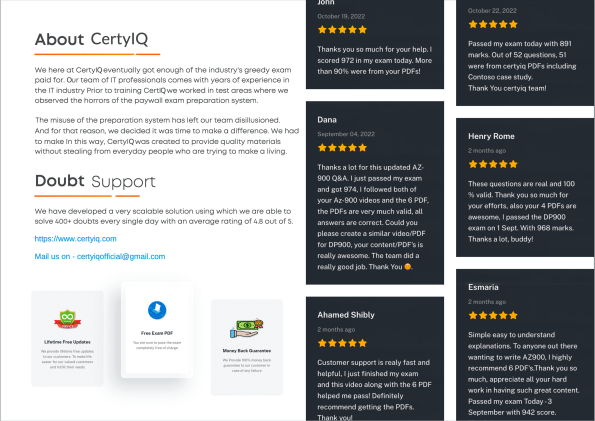
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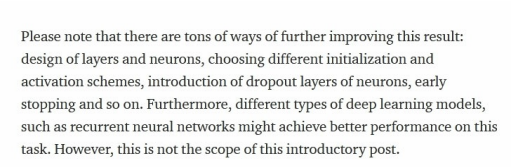
**Google**

(Professional Data Engineer)

Professional Data Engineer on Google Cloud Platform

Total: **389 Questions**

Link: https://certyiq.com/papers?provider=google&exam=professional-data-engineer



**Question: 1 CertyIQ**

Your company built a TensorFlow neutral-network model with a large number of neurons and layers. The model fits well for the training data. However, when tested against new data, it performs poorly. What method can you employ to address this?

A. Threading

B. Serialization

C. Dropout Methods

D. Dimensionality Reduction

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Bad performance of a model is either due to lack of relationship between dependent and independent variables used, or just overfit due to having used too many features and/or bad features.

A: Threading parallelisation can reduce training time, but if the selected featuers are the same then the resulting performance won't have changed

B: Serialization is only changing data into byte streams. This won't be useful.

C: This can show which features are bad. E.g. if it is one feature causing bad performance, then the dropout method will show it, so you can remove it from the model and retrain it.

D: This would become clear if the model did not fit the training data well. But the question says that the model fits the training data well, so D is not the answer.

Reference:

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

**Question: 2 CertyIQ**

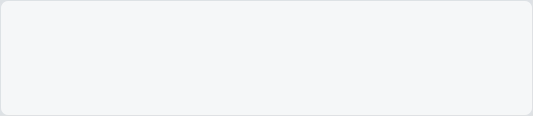
You are building a model to make clothing recommendations. You know a user's fashion preference is likely to change over time, so you build a data pipeline to stream new data back to the model as it becomes available. How should you use this data to train the model?

A. Continuously retrain the model on just the new data.

B. Continuously retrain the model on a combination of existing data and the new data.

C. Train on the existing data while using the new data as your test set.

D. Train on the new data while using the existing data as your test set. 

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

As new data can be with new features. Hence the new data can be split to both training and test data to retrain as well as with existing data. because we have to use a combination of old and new test data as well as training data.

**Question: 3 CertyIQ** 

You designed a database for patient records as a pilot project to cover a few hundred patients in three clinics. Your design used a single database table to represent all patients and their visits, and you used self-joins to generate reports. The server resource utilization was at 50%. Since then, the scope of the project has expanded. The database must now store 100 times more patient records. You can no longer run the reports, because they either take too long or they encounter errors with insufficient compute resources. How should you adjust the database design?

A. Add capacity (memory and disk space) to the database server by the order of 200.

B. Shard the tables into smaller ones based on date ranges, and only generate reports with prespecified date ranges.

C. Normalize the master patient-record table into the patient table and the visits table, and create other necessary tables to avoid self-join.

D. Partition the table into smaller tables, with one for each clinic. Run queries against the smaller table pairs, and use unions for consolidated reports.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Based on Google documentation, self-join is an anti-pattern because this option provides the least amount of inconvenience over using pre-specified date ranges or one table per clinic while also increasing performance due to avoiding self-joins.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-performance-patterns

**Question: 4 CertyIQ**

You create an important report for your large team in Google Data Studio 360. The report uses Google BigQuery as its data source. You notice that visualizations are not showing data that is less than 1 hour old. What should you do?

A. Disable caching by editing the report settings.

B. Disable caching in BigQuery by editing table details.

C. Refresh your browser tab showing the visualizations.

D. Clear your browser history for the past hour then reload the tab showing the virtualizations.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Disable caching by editing the report settings.



A cache is a temporary data storage system. Fetching cached data can be much faster than fetching it directly from the underlying data set, and helps reduce the number of queries sent, minimizing costs for paid data access.

Reference:

https://support.google.com/datastudio/answer/7020039?hl=en#zippy=%2Cin-this-article

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

**Question: 5 CertyIQ**

An external customer provides you with a daily dump of data from their database. The data flows into Google Cloud Storage GCS as comma-separated values

(CSV) files. You want to analyze this data in Google BigQuery, but the data could have rows that are formatted incorrectly or corrupted. How should you build this pipeline?

A. Use federated data sources, and check data in the SQL query.

B. Enable BigQuery monitoring in Google Stackdriver and create an alert.

C. Import the data into BigQuery using the gcloud CLI and set max\_bad\_records to 0.

D. Run a Google Cloud Dataflow batch pipeline to import the data into BigQuery, and push errors to another dead-letter table for analysis.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Run a Google Cloud Dataflow batch pipeline to import the data into BigQuery, and push errors to another dead-letter table for analysis.

By running a Cloud Dataflow pipeline to import the data, you can perform data validation, cleaning and transformation before it gets loaded into BigQuery. Dataflow allows you to handle corrupted or incorrectly formatted rows by pushing them to another dead-letter table for analysis. This way, you can ensure that only clean and correctly formatted data is loaded into BigQuery for analysis.



**Question: 6 CertyIQ** 

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. Issue a command to restart the database servers.

B. Retry the query with exponential backoff, up to a cap of 15 minutes.

C. Retry the query every second until it comes back online to minimize staleness of data.

D. Reduce the query frequency to once every hour until the database comes back online.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

App engine create applications that use Cloud SQL database connections effectively. Below is what is written in google cloud documentation.

If your application attempts to connect to the database and does not succeed, the database could be temporarily unavailable. In this case, sending too many simultaneous connection requests might waste additional database resources and increase the time needed to recover. Using exponential backoff prevents your application from sending an unresponsive number of connection requests when it can't connect to the database.

This retry only makes sense when first connecting, or when first grabbing a connection from the pool. If errors happen in the middle of a transaction, the application must do the retrying, and it must retry from the beginning of a transaction. So even if your pool is configured properly, the application might still see errors if connections are lost.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/manage-connections

**Question: 7 CertyIQ**

You are creating a model to predict housing prices. Due to budget constraints, you must run it on a single resource constrained virtual machine. Which learning algorithm should you use?

A. Linear regression

B. Logistic classification

C. Recurrent neural network

D. Feedforward neural network

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

A tip here to decide when a liner regression should be used or logistics regression needs to be used. If you are forecasting that is the values in the column that you are predicting is numeric, it is always liner regression. If you are classifying, that is buy or no buy, yes or no, you will be using logistics regression.



**Question: 8 CertyIQ** 

You are building new real-time data warehouse for your company and will use Google BigQuery streaming inserts. There is no guarantee that data will only be sent in once but you do have a unique ID for each row of data and an event timestamp. You want to ensure that duplicates are not included while interactively querying data. Which query type should you use?

A. Include ORDER BY DESK on timestamp column and LIMIT to 1.

B. Use GROUP BY on the unique ID column and timestamp column and SUM on the values. 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: D** 

**Explanation:**

Description: Row Number equals 1 with partitioning will ensure only one record is fetched per partition

**Question: 9 CertyIQ**

Your company is using WILDCARD tables to query data across multiple tables with similar names. The SQL statement is currently failing with the following error:

Which table name will make the SQL statement work correctly?

A. 'bigquery-public-data.noaa\_gsod.gsod'

B. bigquery-public-data.noaa\_gsod.gsod\*

C. 'bigquery-public-data.noaa\_gsod.gsod'\*

D. 'bigquery-public-data.noaa\_gsod.gsod\*`

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/wildcard-tables

" target="\_blank" style="word-break: break-all;">



**Question: 10 CertyIQ**

Your company is in a highly regulated industry. One of your requirements is to ensure individual users have access only to the minimum amount of information required to do their jobs. You want to enforce this requirement with Google BigQuery. Which three approaches can you take? (Choose three.)

A. Disable writes to certain tables.

B. Restrict access to tables by role.

C. Ensure that the data is encrypted at all times.

D. Restrict BigQuery API access to approved users.

E. Segregate data across multiple tables or databases.

F. Use Google Stackdriver Audit Logging to determine policy violations.

**Answer: BDF** 

**Explanation:**

bigquery.tables.create Create new tables.

bigquery.tables.delete Delete tables.

bigquery.tables.export Export table data out of BigQuery.

bigquery.tables.get Get table metadata.

To get table data, you need bigquery.tables.getData.

bigquery.tables.getData Get table data. This permission is required for querying table data. To get table metadata, you need bigquery.tables.get.

bigquery.tables.list List tables and metadata on tables.

bigquery.tables.setCategory Set policy tags in table schema.

bigquery.tables.update

Update table metadata.

To update table data, you need bigquery.tables.updateData.

bigquery.tables.updateData 

Update table data.

To update table metadata, you need bigquery.tables.update.

**Question: 11 CertyIQ** 

You are designing a basket abandonment system for an ecommerce company. The system will send a message to a user based on these rules:

✑ No interaction by the user on the site for 1 hour

Has added more than $30 worth of products to the basket



✑ Has not completed a transaction

You use Google Cloud Dataflow to process the data and decide if a message should be sent. How should you design the pipeline?

A. Use a fixed-time window with a duration of 60 minutes.

B. Use a sliding time window with a duration of 60 minutes.

C. Use a session window with a gap time duration of 60 minutes.

D. Use a global window with a time based trigger with a delay of 60 minutes.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Use a session window with a gap time duration of 60 minutes.

**Question: 12 CertyIQ**

Your company handles data processing for a number of different clients. Each client prefers to use their own suite of analytics tools, with some allowing direct query access via Google BigQuery. You need to secure the data so that clients cannot see each other's data. You want to ensure appropriate access to the data. Which three steps should you take? (Choose three.)

A. Load data into different partitions.

B. Load data into a different dataset for each client.

C. Put each client's BigQuery dataset into a different table.

D. Restrict a client's dataset to approved users.

E. Only allow a service account to access the datasets.

F. Use the appropriate identity and access management (IAM) roles for each client's users.

**Answer: BDF** 

**Explanation:**

B. Load data into a different dataset for each client.

D. Restrict a client's dataset to approved users.

F. Use the appropriate identity and access management (IAM) roles for each client's users.

By loading each client's data into a separate dataset, you ensure that each client's data is isolated from the data of other clients. Restricting access to each client's dataset to only approved users, as specified in D,

further enhances data security by ensuring that only authorized users can access the data. By using appropriate IAM roles for each client's users, as specified in F, you can grant different levels of access to different clients and their users, ensuring that each client has only the level of access required for their specific needs. 

**Question: 13 CertyIQ** 

You want to process payment transactions in a point-of-sale application that will run on Google Cloud Platform. Your user base could grow exponentially, but you do not want to manage infrastructure scaling. Which Google database service should you use?

A. Cloud SQL

B. BigQuery

C. Cloud Bigtable

D. Cloud Datastore

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

As user base grows, write transaction grows since we are dealing with POS (that not the place for reading but writing). In order to accommodate more writes in transactional flavor which can be horizontally scalable DATASTORE should be preferred.

**Question: 14 CertyIQ**

You want to use a database of information about tissue samples to classify future tissue samples as either normal or mutated. You are evaluating an unsupervised anomaly detection method for classifying the tissue samples. Which two characteristic support this method? (Choose two.)

A. There are very few occurrences of mutations relative to normal samples.

B. There are roughly equal occurrences of both normal and mutated samples in the database. C. You expect future mutations to have different features from the mutated samples in the database. D. You expect future mutations to have similar features to the mutated samples in the database. E. You already have labels for which samples are mutated and which are normal in the database.

**Answer: AC** 

**Explanation:**

Anomaly detection unsupervised learning

The objective of Unsupervised Anomaly Detection is to detect previously unseen rare objects or events without any prior knowledge about these. The only information available is that the percentage of anomalies in the dataset is small, usually less than 1%.

Reference:

https://paperswithcode.com/task/unsupervised-anomaly

detection#:~:text=The%20objective%20of%20Unsupervised%20Anomaly,%2C%20usually%20less%20than%201%25.



**Question: 15 CertyIQ** 

You need to store and analyze social media postings in Google BigQuery at a rate of 10,000 messages per minute in near real-time. Initially, design the application to use streaming inserts for individual postings. Your application also performs data aggregations right after the streaming inserts. You discover that the queries after streaming inserts do not exhibit strong consistency, and reports from the queries might miss in-flight data. How can you adjust your application design?

A. Re-write the application to load accumulated data every 2 minutes.

B. Convert the streaming insert code to batch load for individual messages.

C. Load the original message to Google Cloud SQL, and export the table every hour to BigQuery via streaming inserts.

D. Estimate the average latency for data availability after streaming inserts, and always run queries after waiting twice as long.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

The data is first comes to buffer and then written to Storage. If we are running queries in buffer we will face above mentioned issues. If we wait for the bigquery to write the data to storage then we won’t face the issue. So We need to wait till it’s written tio storage

**Question: 16 CertyIQ** 

Your startup has never implemented a formal security policy. Currently, everyone in the company has access to the datasets stored in Google BigQuery. Teams have freedom to use the service as they see fit, and they have not documented their use cases. You have been asked to secure the data warehouse. You need to discover what everyone is doing. What should you do first?

A. Use Google Stackdriver Audit Logs to review data access.

B. Get the identity and access management IIAM) policy of each table

C. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to see the usage of BigQuery query slots.

D. Use the Google Cloud Billing API to see what account the warehouse is being billed to.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Description: First we need to know who is accessing what then we can create suitable policies. Stackdriver is used to track access logs for Bigquery,

**Question: 17 CertyIQ**

Your company is migrating their 30-node Apache Hadoop cluster to the cloud. They want to re-use Hadoop jobs they have already created and minimize the management of the cluster as much as possible. They also want to be able to persist data beyond the life of the cluster. What should you do?

A. Create a Google Cloud Dataflow job to process the data.

B. Create a Google Cloud Dataproc cluster that uses persistent disks for HDFS.

C. Create a Hadoop cluster on Google Compute Engine that uses persistent disks.

D. Create a Cloud Dataproc cluster that uses the Google Cloud Storage connector. 

E. Create a Hadoop cluster on Google Compute Engine that uses Local SSD disks.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Dataproc is used to migrate Hadoop and Spark jobs on GCP. Dataproc with GCS connected through Google Cloud Storage connector helps store data after the life of the cluster. When the job is high I/O intensive, then we need to create a small persistent disk.

**Question: 18 CertyIQ** 

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

A. Supervised learning to determine which transactions are most likely to be fraudulent. B. Unsupervised learning to determine which transactions are most likely to be fraudulent. C. Clustering to divide the transactions into N categories based on feature similarity.

D. Supervised learning to predict the location of a transaction.

E. Reinforcement learning to predict the location of a transaction.

F. Unsupervised learning to predict the location of a transaction.

**Answer: BCD** 

**Explanation:**

B - Not labelled as Fraud or not. So Unsupervised.

C - Clustering can be done based on location, amount etc.

D - Location is already given. So labelled. Hence supervised.

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

BCD makes more sense to me. Its for sure not unsupervised, since locations are in the data already. Reinforcement also doesn't fit, as there no AI and no interactions with data from the observer.

**Question: 19 CertyIQ**

Your company's on-premises Apache Hadoop servers are approaching end-of-life, and IT has decided to migrate the cluster to Google Cloud Dataproc. A like-for- like migration of the cluster would require 50 TB of Google Persistent Disk per node. The CIO is concerned about the cost of using that much block storage. You want to minimize the storage cost of the migration. What should you do?

A. Put the data into Google Cloud Storage.

B. Use preemptible virtual machines (VMs) for the Cloud Dataproc cluster.

C. Tune the Cloud Dataproc cluster so that there is just enough disk for all data.

D. Migrate some of the cold data into Google Cloud Storage, and keep only the hot data in Persistent Disk.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

First rule of dataproc is to keep data in GCS

**Question: 20 CertyIQ** 

You work for a car manufacturer and have set up a data pipeline using Google Cloud Pub/Sub to capture anomalous sensor events. You are using a push subscription in Cloud Pub/Sub that calls a custom HTTPS endpoint that you have created to take action of these anomalous events as they occur. Your custom HTTPS endpoint keeps getting an inordinate amount of duplicate messages. What is the most likely cause of these duplicate messages?

A. The message body for the sensor event is too large.

B. Your custom endpoint has an out-of-date SSL certificate.

C. The Cloud Pub/Sub topic has too many messages published to it.

D. Your custom endpoint is not acknowledging messages within the acknowledgement deadline.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

The custom endpoint is not acknowledging the message, that is the reason for Pub/Sub to send the message again and again. Not acknowledging a message makes Pub/Sub to think it has not been received, so it sends duplicate messages.

**Question: 21 CertyIQ**

Your company uses a proprietary system to send inventory data every 6 hours to a data ingestion service in the cloud. Transmitted data includes a payload of several fields and the timestamp of the transmission. If there are any concerns about a transmission, the system re-transmits the data. How should you deduplicate the data most efficiency?

A. Assign global unique identifiers (GUID) to each data entry.

B. Compute the hash value of each data entry, and compare it with all historical data.

C. Store each data entry as the primary key in a separate database and apply an index. D. Maintain a database table to store the hash value and other metadata for each data entry.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Inventory data can often be naturally duplicate. Assigning a unique GUID at sender's end is ensuring that we can track a unique record reliably at the recieving end and if there are issues which causes same field to be sent twice, we can easily dedup using the GUID with lesser hassle.

Answer "D" is not as efficient or error-proof due to two reasons

1. You need to calculate hash at sender as well as at receiver end to do the comparison. Waste of computing power.

2. Even if we discount the computing power, we should note that the system is sending inventory information.

Two messages sent at different can denote same inventory level (and thus have same hash). Adding sender time stamp to hash will defeat the purpose of using hash as now retried messages will have different timestamp and a different hash. 

if timestamp is used as message creation timestamp than that can also be used as a UUID.

**Question: 22 CertyIQ** 

Your company has hired a new data scientist who wants to perform complicated analyses across very large datasets stored in Google Cloud Storage and in a

Cassandra cluster on Google Compute Engine. The scientist primarily wants to create labelled data sets for machine learning projects, along with some visualization tasks. She reports that her laptop is not powerful enough to perform her tasks and it is slowing her down. You want to help her perform her tasks. What should you do?

A. Run a local version of Jupiter on the laptop.

B. Grant the user access to Google Cloud Shell.

C. Host a visualization tool on a VM on Google Compute Engine.

D. Deploy Google Cloud Datalab to a virtual machine (VM) on Google Compute Engine.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Datalab provides Jupyter for this kind of work

Cloud Datalab -> AI Notebooks -> Vertex AI Workbench

**Question: 23 CertyIQ** 

You are deploying 10,000 new Internet of Things devices to collect temperature data in your warehouses globally. You need to process, store and analyze these very large datasets in real time. What should you do?

A. Send the data to Google Cloud Datastore and then export to BigQuery.

B. Send the data to Google Cloud Pub/Sub, stream Cloud Pub/Sub to Google Cloud Dataflow, and store the data in Google BigQuery.

C. Send the data to Cloud Storage and then spin up an Apache Hadoop cluster as needed in Google Cloud Dataproc whenever analysis is required.

D. Export logs in batch to Google Cloud Storage and then spin up a Google Cloud SQL instance, import the data from Cloud Storage, and run an analysis as needed.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Pubsub for realtime, Dataflow for pipeline, Bigquery for analytics.You can use cloud data flow for both batch and streaming pipelines. Pub sub will be used to stream data into cloud data flow.

**Question: 24 CertyIQ**You have spent a few days loading data from comma-separated values (CSV) files into the Google BigQuery table 

CLICK\_STREAM. The column DT stores the epoch time of click events. For convenience, you chose a simple schema where every field is treated as the STRING type. Now, you want to compute web session durations of users who visit your site, and you want to change its data type to the TIMESTAMP. You want to minimize the migration effort without making future queries computationally expensive. What should you do? 

A. Delete the table CLICK\_STREAM, and then re-create it such that the column DT is of the TIMESTAMP type. Reload the data.

B. Add a column TS of the TIMESTAMP type to the table CLICK\_STREAM, and populate the numeric values from the column TS for each row. Reference the column TS instead of the column DT from now on.

C. Create a view CLICK\_STREAM\_V, where strings from the column DT are cast into TIMESTAMP values. Reference the view CLICK\_STREAM\_V instead of the table CLICK\_STREAM from now on.

D. Add two columns to the table CLICK STREAM: TS of the TIMESTAMP type and IS\_NEW of the BOOLEAN type. Reload all data in append mode. For each appended row, set the value of IS\_NEW to true. For future queries, reference the column TS instead of the column DT, with the WHERE clause ensuring that the value of IS\_NEW must be true.

E. Construct a query to return every row of the table CLICK\_STREAM, while using the built-in function to cast strings from the column DT into TIMESTAMP values. Run the query into a destination table NEW\_CLICK\_STREAM, in which the column TS is the TIMESTAMP type. Reference the table NEW\_CLICK\_STREAM instead of the table CLICK\_STREAM from now on. In the future, new data is loaded into the table NEW\_CLICK\_STREAM.

**Answer: E** 

**Explanation:**

more simple and reasonable. Also recommended if not concerned about cost but simplicity. Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/manually-changing-schemas#changing\_a\_columns\_data\_type

**Question: 25 CertyIQ**

You want to use Google Stackdriver Logging to monitor Google BigQuery usage. You need an instant notification to be sent to your monitoring tool when new data is appended to a certain table using an insert job, but you do not want to receive notifications for other tables. What should you do?

A. Make a call to the Stackdriver API to list all logs, and apply an advanced filter.

B. In the Stackdriver logging admin interface, and enable a log sink export to BigQuery.

C. In the Stackdriver logging admin interface, enable a log sink export to Google Cloud Pub/Sub, and subscribe to the topic from your monitoring tool.

D. Using the Stackdriver API, create a project sink with advanced log filter to export to Pub/Sub, and subscribe to the topic from your monitoring tool.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Using the Stack driver API, create a project sink with advanced log filter to export to Pub/Sub, and subscribe to the topic from your monitoring tool.

A and B are wrong since don't notify anything to the monitoring tool.

C has no filter on what will be notified. We want only some tables.



**Question: 26 CertyIQ** 

You are working on a sensitive project involving private user data. You have set up a project on Google Cloud Platform to house your work internally. An external consultant is going to assist with coding a complex transformation in a Google Cloud Dataflow pipeline for your project. How should you maintain users' privacy?

A. Grant the consultant the Viewer role on the project.

B. Grant the consultant the Cloud Dataflow Developer role on the project.

C. Create a service account and allow the consultant to log on with it.

D. Create an anonymized sample of the data for the consultant to work with in a different project.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Create an anonymized sample of the data for the consultant to work within a different project.

**Question: 27 CertyIQ** 

You are building a model to predict whether or not it will rain on a given day. You have thousands of input features and want to see if you can improve training speed by removing some features while having a minimum effect on model accuracy. What can you do?

A. Eliminate features that are highly correlated to the output labels.

B. Combine highly co-dependent features into one representative feature.

C. Instead of feeding in each feature individually, average their values in batches of 3.

D. Remove the features that have null values for more than 50% of the training records.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Data that is co-dependent is high corelated is some kind of reduldant information in some cases. If the features x1, x2 and x3 are x2 = x1 + 1 and x3 = 2\*x1, for example, x2 and x3 are reduldant because can be explained with x1 feature, so can be excluded of the the model. Other option is to group this features. There is a lot of ways to resolve, but the main ideia is to use data engineer in co-depedent features to reduce the number of features in the modelnull values can have many meanings and need different approach to handle, otherwise it causes inaccurate model, so not D

**Question: 28 CertyIQ**

Your company is performing data preprocessing for a learning algorithm in Google Cloud Dataflow. Numerous data logs are being are being generated during this step, and the team wants to analyze them. Due to the dynamic nature of the campaign, the data is growing exponentially every hour.

The data scientists have written the following code to read the data for a new key features in the logs. You want to improve the performance of this data read. What should you do?

A. Specify the TableReference object in the code. 

B. Use .fromQuery operation to read specific fields from the table.

C. Use of both the Google BigQuery TableSchema and TableFieldSchema classes.

D. Call a transform that returns TableRow objects, where each element in the PCollection represents a single row in the table.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Use .from Query operation to read specific fields from the table. Big Query IO. read. from() directly reads the whole table from Big Query. This function exports the whole table to temporary files in Google Cloud Storage, where it will later be read from. This requires almost no computation, as it only performs an export job, and later Dataflow reads from GCS (not from Big Query).

Big Query IO .read .from Query() executes a query and then reads the results received after the query execution. Therefore, this function is more time-consuming, given that it requires that a query is first executed (which will incur in the corresponding economic and computational costs).

**Question: 29 CertyIQ** 

Your company is streaming real-time sensor data from their factory floor into Bigtable and they have noticed extremely poor performance. How should the row key be redesigned to improve Bigtable performance on queries that populate real-time dashboards?

A. Use a row key of the form <timestamp>.

B. Use a row key of the form <sensorid>.

C. Use a row key of the form <timestamp>#<sensorid>.

D. Use a row key of the form >#<sensorid>#<timestamp>.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Best practices of bigtable states that rowkey should not be only timestamp or have timestamp at starting. It’s better to have sensorid and timestamp as rowkey

**Question: 30 CertyIQ**

Your company's customer and order databases are often under heavy load. This makes performing analytics against them difficult without harming operations.

The databases are in a MySQL cluster, with nightly backups taken using mysqldump. You want to perform analytics with minimal impact on operations. What should you do?

A. Add a node to the MySQL cluster and build an OLAP cube there.

B. Use an ETL tool to load the data from MySQL into Google BigQuery.

C. Connect an on-premises Apache Hadoop cluster to MySQL and perform ETL.

D. Mount the backups to Google Cloud SQL, and then process the data using Google Cloud Dataproc.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Bigquery is most suitable for analytical purposes and the question is asking about 'minimal impact' on current DB 

A is correct, unless you are not a google partner and you want to spend money and time on infra.

C and D are also correct, if you are a Hadoop master and you still want to be on a local environment for C and for both answers you are just solving the ETL part.

B is the correct answer since you are performing the ETL and using a specialized analytic tool (BigQuery) for which is the main issue of this question (perform analytics without having an impact on the operations).

**Question: 31 CertyIQ** 

You have Google Cloud Dataflow streaming pipeline running with a Google Cloud Pub/Sub subscription as the source. You need to make an update to the code that will make the new Cloud Dataflow pipeline incompatible with the current version. You do not want to lose any data when making this update. What should you do?

A. Update the current pipeline and use the drain flag.

B. Update the current pipeline and provide the transform mapping JSON object.

C. Create a new pipeline that has the same Cloud Pub/Sub subscription and cancel the old pipeline. D. Create a new pipeline that has a new Cloud Pub/Sub subscription and cancel the old pipeline.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

This option is correct as the key requirement is not to lose

the data, the Dataflow pipeline can be stopped using the Drain option.

Drain options would cause Dataflow to stop any new processing, but would

also allow the existing processing to complete

**Question: 32 CertyIQ**

Your company is running their first dynamic campaign, serving different offers by analyzing real-time data during the holiday season. The data scientists are collecting terabytes of data that rapidly grows every hour during their 30-day campaign. They are using Google Cloud Dataflow to preprocess the data and collect the feature (signals) data that is needed for the machine learning model in Google Cloud Bigtable. The team is observing suboptimal

performance with reads and writes of their initial load of 10 TB of data. They want to improve this performance while minimizing cost. What should they do?

A. Redefine the schema by evenly distributing reads and writes across the row space of the table. B. The performance issue should be resolved over time as the site of the BigDate cluster is increased.

C. Redesign the schema to use a single row key to identify values that need to be updated frequently in the cluster.

D. Redesign the schema to use row keys based on numeric IDs that increase sequentially per user viewing the offers.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Cloud Bigtable performs best when reads and writes are evenly distributed throughout your table, which helps Cloud Bigtable distribute the workload across all of the nodes in your cluster. If reads and writes cannot be spread across all of your Cloud Bigtable nodes, performance will suffer. 

If you find that you're reading and writing only a small number of rows, you might need to redesign your schema so that reads and writes are more evenly distributed.

**Question: 33 CertyIQ** 

Your software uses a simple JSON format for all messages. These messages are published to Google Cloud Pub/Sub, then processed with Google Cloud

Dataflow to create a real-time dashboard for the CFO. During testing, you notice that some messages are missing in the dashboard. You check the logs, and all messages are being published to Cloud Pub/Sub successfully. What should you do next?

A. Check the dashboard application to see if it is not displaying correctly.

B. Run a fixed dataset through the Cloud Dataflow pipeline and analyze the output.

C. Use Google Stackdriver Monitoring on Cloud Pub/Sub to find the missing messages.

D. Switch Cloud Dataflow to pull messages from Cloud Pub/Sub instead of Cloud Pub/Sub pushing messages to Cloud Dataflow.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Stack driver monitoring is for performance, not logging of missing data.

**Question: 34 CertyIQ**Flowlogistic Case Study - 

Company Overview -

Flowlogistic is a leading logistics and supply chain provider. They help businesses throughout the world manage their resources and transport them to their final destination. The company has grown rapidly, expanding their offerings to include rail, truck, aircraft, and oceanic shipping.

Company Background -

The company started as a regional trucking company, and then expanded into other logistics market. Because they have not updated their infrastructure, managing and tracking orders and shipments has become a bottleneck. To improve operations, Flowlogistic developed proprietary technology for tracking shipments in real time at the parcel level. However, they are unable to deploy it because their technology stack, based on Apache Kafka, cannot support the processing volume. In addition, Flowlogistic wants to further analyze their orders and shipments to determine how best to deploy their resources.

Solution Concept -

Flowlogistic wants to implement two concepts using the cloud:

✑ Use their proprietary technology in a real-time inventory-tracking system that indicates the location of their loads

✑ Perform analytics on all their orders and shipment logs, which contain both structured and unstructured data, to determine how best to deploy resources, which markets to expand info. They also want to use predictive analytics to learn earlier when a shipment will be delayed.

Existing Technical Environment -

Flowlogistic architecture resides in a single data center:

✑ Databases

8 physical servers in 2 clusters

- SQL Server `" user data, inventory, static data

3 physical servers 

- Cassandra `" metadata, tracking messages

10 Kafka servers `" tracking message aggregation and batch insert

✑ Application servers `" customer front end, middleware for order/customs

60 virtual machines across 20 physical servers

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- Batch servers

✑ Storage appliances

- iSCSI for virtual machine (VM) hosts

- Fibre Channel storage area network (FC SAN) `" SQL server storage

- Network-attached storage (NAS) image storage, logs, backups

✑ 10 Apache Hadoop /Spark servers

- Core Data Lake

- Data analysis workloads

✑ 20 miscellaneous servers

- Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts,

Business Requirements -

Build a reliable and reproducible environment with scaled panty of production.



✑ Aggregate data in a centralized Data Lake for analysis

✑ Use historical data to perform predictive analytics on future shipments

✑ Accurately track every shipment worldwide using proprietary technology

✑ Improve business agility and speed of innovation through rapid provisioning of new resources ✑ Analyze and optimize architecture for performance in the cloud

✑ Migrate fully to the cloud if all other requirements are met

Technical Requirements -

✑ Handle both streaming and batch data

✑ Migrate existing Hadoop workloads

✑ Ensure architecture is scalable and elastic to meet the changing demands of the company. ✑ Use managed services whenever possible

✑ Encrypt data flight and at rest

✑ Connect a VPN between the production data center and cloud environment

SEO Statement -

We have grown so quickly that our inability to upgrade our infrastructure is really hampering further growth and efficiency. We are efficient at moving shipments around the world, but we are inefficient at moving data around. 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 out 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.

Flowlogistic wants to use Google BigQuery as their primary analysis system, but they still have Apache Hadoop and Spark workloads that they cannot move to

BigQuery. Flowlogistic does not know how to store the data that is common to both workloads. What should they do?

A. Store the common data in BigQuery as partitioned tables.

B. Store the common data in BigQuery and expose authorized views.

C. Store the common data encoded as Avro in Google Cloud Storage.

D. Store he common data in the HDFS storage for a Google Cloud Dataproc cluster.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

****avro data can be accessed by spark as well

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Flowlogistic's management has determined that the current Apache Kafka servers cannot handle the data volume for their real-time inventory tracking system.

You need to build a new system on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that will feed the proprietary tracking software. The system must be able to ingest data from a variety of global sources, process and query in real-time, and store the data reliably. Which combination of GCP products should you choose?

A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Storage

B. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, and Local SSD

C. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud SQL, and Cloud Storage

D. Cloud Load Balancing, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Storage

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Storage

as explained by JayZeeLee :

B is incorrect, because local SSD wouldn't satisfy the needs.

C is incorrect, because one of the requirements is 'Global', Cloud SQL is well suited for regional applications. Cloud Spanner is a better suit in that regard.

D is incorrect, because Load Balancer is for web traffic, not messages.

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Technical Requirements -

Handle both streaming and batch data



✑ Migrate existing Hadoop workloads

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Flowlogistic's CEO wants to gain rapid insight into their customer base so his sales team can be better informed in the field. This team is not very technical, so they've purchased a visualization tool to simplify the creation of BigQuery reports. However, they've been overwhelmed by all the data in the table, and are spending a lot of money on queries trying to find the data they need. You want to solve their problem in the most cost-effective way. What should you do?

A. Export the data into a Google Sheet for virtualization.

B. Create an additional table with only the necessary columns.

C. Create a view on the table to present to the virtualization tool.

D. Create identity and access management (IAM) roles on the appropriate columns, so only they appear in a query.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

A logical view can be created with only the required columns which is required for visualization. B is not the right option as you will create a table and make it static. What happens when the original data is updated. This new table will not have the latest data and hence view is the best possible option here.

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CFO Statement -

Part of our competitive advantage is that we penalize ourselves for late shipments and deliveries. Knowing where out 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.

Flowlogistic is rolling out their real-time inventory tracking system. The tracking devices will all send package tracking messages, which will now go to a single

Google Cloud Pub/Sub topic instead of the Apache Kafka cluster. A subscriber application will then process the messages for real-time reporting and store them in

Google BigQuery for historical analysis. You want to ensure the package data can be analyzed over time. Which approach should you take?

A. Attach the timestamp on each message in the Cloud Pub/Sub subscriber application as they are received.

B. Attach the timestamp and Package ID on the outbound message from each publisher device as they are sent to Clod Pub/Sub.

C. Use the NOW () function in BigQuery to record the event's time.

D. Use the automatically generated timestamp from Cloud Pub/Sub to order the data.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

A. There is no indication that the application can do this. Moreover, due to networking problems, it is possible that Pub/Sub doesn't receive messages in order. This will analysis difficult.

B. This makes sure that you have access to publishing timestamp which provides you with the correct ordering of messages.

C. If timestamps are already messed up, BigQuery will get wrong results anyways. 

D. The timestamp we are interested in is when the data was produced by the publisher, not when it was received by Pub/Sub.

**Question: 38 CertyIQ**MJTelco Case Study - 

Company Overview -

MJTelco is a startup that plans to build networks in rapidly growing, underserved markets around the world. The company has patents for innovative optical communications hardware. Based on these patents, they can create many reliable, high-speed backbone links with inexpensive hardware.

Company Background -

Founded by experienced telecom executives, MJTelco uses technologies originally developed to overcome communications challenges in space. Fundamental to their operation, they need to create a distributed data infrastructure that drives real-time analysis and incorporates machine learning to continuously optimize their topologies. Because their hardware is inexpensive, they plan to overdeploy the network allowing them to account for the impact of dynamic regional politics on location availability and cost.

Their management and operations teams are situated all around the globe creating many-to-many relationship between data consumers and provides in their system. After careful consideration, they decided public cloud is the perfect environment to support their needs.

Solution Concept -

MJTelco is running a successful proof-of-concept (PoC) project in its labs. They have two primary needs: ✑ Scale and harden their PoC to support significantly more data flows generated when they ramp to more than 50,000 installations.

✑ Refine their machine-learning cycles to verify and improve the dynamic models they use to control topology definition.

MJTelco will also use three separate operating environments `" development/test, staging, and production `" to meet the needs of running experiments, deploying new features, and serving production customers.

Business Requirements -

✑ Scale up their production environment with minimal cost, instantiating resources when and where needed in an unpredictable, distributed telecom user community.

✑ Ensure security of their proprietary data to protect their leading-edge machine learning and analysis. ✑ Provide reliable and timely access to data for analysis from distributed research workers ✑ Maintain isolated environments that support rapid iteration of their machine-learning models without affecting their customers.

Technical Requirements -

✑ Ensure secure and efficient transport and storage of telemetry data

✑ Rapidly scale instances to support between 10,000 and 100,000 data providers with multiple flows each. ✑ Allow analysis and presentation against data tables tracking up to 2 years of data storing approximately 100m records/day

✑ Support rapid iteration of monitoring infrastructure focused on awareness of data pipeline problems both in telemetry flows and in production learning cycles.

CEO Statement -

Our business model relies on our patents, analytics and dynamic machine learning. Our inexpensive hardware is organized to be highly reliable, which gives us cost advantages. We need to quickly stabilize our large distributed data pipelines to meet our reliability and capacity commitments.

CTO Statement -

Our public cloud services must operate as advertised. We need resources that scale and keep our data secure. We also need environments in which our data scientists can carefully study and quickly adapt our models. Because we rely on automation to process our data, we also need our development and test environments to work as we iterate.

CFO Statement -

The project is too large for us to maintain the hardware and software required for the data and analysis. Also, we cannot afford to staff an operations team to monitor so many data feeds, so we will rely on automation and

infrastructure. Google Cloud's machine learning will allow our quantitative researchers to work on our high-value problems instead of problems with our data pipelines. 

MJTelco's Google Cloud Dataflow pipeline is now ready to start receiving data from the 50,000 installations. You want to allow Cloud Dataflow to scale its compute power up as required. Which Cloud Dataflow pipeline configuration setting should you update?

A. The zone

B. The number of workers

C. The disk size per worker

D. The maximum number of workers

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

A: The zone has nothing to do with scaling computer power.

B: The key word here is, "Scale its compute power up AS REQUIRED", with this answer, the number of workers would immediately scale the computer power.

C: we need to scale compute power, not storage

D: is the correct answer, changing the Number of Maximum workers will allow Dataflow to add up to that number of workers if required.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/reference/pipeline-options#resource\_utilization

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Solution Concept -

MJTelco is running a successful proof-of-concept (PoC) project in its labs. They have two primary needs: ✑ Scale and harden their PoC to support significantly more data flows generated when they ramp to more than 50,000 installations.

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You need to compose visualizations for operations teams with the following requirements: ✑ The report must include telemetry data from all 50,000 installations for the most resent 6 weeks (sampling once every minute).

✑ The report must not be more than 3 hours delayed from live data.

✑ The actionable report should only show suboptimal links.

✑ Most suboptimal links should be sorted to the top.

✑ Suboptimal links can be grouped and filtered by regional geography.

✑ User response time to load the report must be <5 seconds.

Which approach meets the requirements?

A. Load the data into Google Sheets, use formulas to calculate a metric, and use filters/sorting to show only suboptimal links in a table.

B. Load the data into Google BigQuery tables, write Google Apps Script that queries the data, calculates the metric, and shows only suboptimal rows in a table in Google Sheets.

C. Load the data into Google Cloud Datastore tables, write a Google App Engine Application that queries all rows, applies a function to derive the metric, and then renders results in a table using the Google charts and visualization API.

D. Load the data into Google BigQuery tables, write a Google Data Studio 360 report that connects to your data, calculates a metric, and then uses a filter expression to show only suboptimal rows in a table.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

1. DataStudio and BQ are the simpliest way to do it

2. They also can activate BI Engine feature to improve the response time.

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MJTelco will also use three separate operating environments `" development/test, staging, and production `" to meet the needs of running experiments, deploying new features, and serving production customers.

Business Requirements -

✑ Scale up their production environment with minimal cost, instantiating resources when and where needed in an unpredictable, distributed telecom user community.

✑ Ensure security of their proprietary data to protect their leading-edge machine learning and analysis. Provide reliable and timely access to data for analysis from distributed research workers 

✑ Maintain isolated environments that support rapid iteration of their machine-learning models without affecting their customers.

Technical Requirements -

✑ Ensure secure and efficient transport and storage of telemetry data

✑ Rapidly scale instances to support between 10,000 and 100,000 data providers with multiple flows each. ✑ Allow analysis and presentation against data tables tracking up to 2 years of data storing approximately 100m records/day

✑ Support rapid iteration of monitoring infrastructure focused on awareness of data pipeline problems both in telemetry flows and in production learning cycles.

CEO Statement -

Our business model relies on our patents, analytics and dynamic machine learning. Our inexpensive hardware is organized to be highly reliable, which gives us cost advantages. We need to quickly stabilize our large distributed data pipelines to meet our reliability and capacity commitments.

CTO Statement -

Our public cloud services must operate as advertised. We need resources that scale and keep our data secure. We also need environments in which our data scientists can carefully study and quickly adapt our models. Because we rely on automation to process our data, we also need our development and test environments to work as we iterate.

CFO Statement -

The project is too large for us to maintain the hardware and software required for the data and analysis. Also, we cannot afford to staff an operations team to monitor so many data feeds, so we will rely on automation and infrastructure. Google Cloud's machine learning will allow our quantitative researchers to work on our high-value problems instead of problems with our data pipelines.

You create a new report for your large team in Google Data Studio 360. The report uses Google BigQuery as its data source. It is company policy to ensure employees can view only the data associated with their region, so you create and populate a table for each region. You need to enforce the regional access policy to the data. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure all the tables are included in global dataset.

B. Ensure each table is included in a dataset for a region.

C. Adjust the settings for each table to allow a related region-based security group view access. D. Adjust the settings for each view to allow a related region-based security group view access. E. Adjust the settings for each dataset to allow a related region-based security group view access.

**Answer: BE** 

**Explanation:**

Even if now BQ offers table level access control, since the number of tables can be expected to be high, controlling access at the dataset level would ease operations. That is why I would still go for E instead of C.

**Question: 41 CertyIQ**MJTelco Case Study - 

Company Overview -

MJTelco is a startup that plans to build networks in rapidly growing, underserved markets around the world. The company has patents for innovative optical communications hardware. Based on these patents, they can create many reliable, high-speed backbone links with inexpensive hardware.

Company Background -

Founded by experienced telecom executives, MJTelco uses technologies originally developed to overcome communications challenges in space. Fundamental to their operation, they need to create a distributed data infrastructure that drives real-time analysis and incorporates machine learning to continuously optimize their topologies. Because their hardware is inexpensive, they plan to overdeploy the network allowing them to account for the impact of dynamic regional politics on location availability and cost.

Their management and operations teams are situated all around the globe creating many-to-many relationship between data consumers and provides in their system. After careful consideration, they decided public cloud is the perfect environment to support their needs.

Solution Concept -

MJTelco is running a successful proof-of-concept (PoC) project in its labs. They have two primary needs: ✑ Scale and harden their PoC to support significantly more data flows generated when they ramp to more than 50,000 installations.

✑ Refine their machine-learning cycles to verify and improve the dynamic models they use to control topology definition.

MJTelco will also use three separate operating environments `" development/test, staging, and production `" to meet the needs of running experiments, deploying new features, and serving production customers.

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MJTelco needs you to create a schema in Google Bigtable that will allow for the historical analysis of the last 2 years of records. Each record that comes in is sent every 15 minutes, and contains a unique identifier of the device and a data record. The most common query is for all the data for a given device for a given day. Which schema should you use?

A. Rowkey: date#device\_id Column data: data\_point

B. Rowkey: date Column data: device\_id, data\_point

C. Rowkey: device\_id Column data: date, data\_point

D. Rowkey: data\_point Column data: device\_id, date

E. Rowkey: date#data\_point Column data: device\_id

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

rowkey be Device\_Id+Date(reverse)

**Question: 42 CertyIQ** 

Your company has recently grown rapidly and now ingesting data at a significantly higher rate than it was previously. You manage the daily batch MapReduce analytics jobs in Apache Hadoop. However, the recent increase in data has meant the batch jobs are falling behind. You were asked to recommend ways the development team could increase the responsiveness of the analytics without increasing costs. What should you recommend they do?

A. Rewrite the job in Pig.

B. Rewrite the job in Apache Spark.

C. Increase the size of the Hadoop cluster.

D. Decrease the size of the Hadoop cluster but also rewrite the job in Hive.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

SPARK > hadoop, pig, hive

Spark performs in-memory processing and faster, which results in optimization of job’s processing time

**Question: 43 CertyIQ**

You work for a large fast food restaurant chain with over 400,000 employees. You store employee information in Google BigQuery in a Users table consisting of a FirstName field and a LastName field. A member of IT is building an application and asks you to modify the schema and data in BigQuery so the application can query a FullName field consisting of the value of the FirstName field concatenated with a space, followed by the value of the LastName field for each employee. How can you make that data available while minimizing cost?

A. Create a view in BigQuery that concatenates the FirstName and LastName field values to produce the FullName.

B. Add a new column called FullName to the Users table. Run an UPDATE statement that updates the FullName column for each user with the concatenation of the FirstName and LastName values.

C. Create a Google Cloud Dataflow job that queries BigQuery for the entire Users table, concatenates the FirstName value and LastName value for each user, and loads the proper values for FirstName, LastName, and FullName into a new table in BigQuery. 

D. Use BigQuery to export the data for the table to a CSV file. Create a Google Cloud Dataproc job to process the CSV file and output a new CSV file containing the proper values for FirstName, LastName and FullName. Run a BigQuery load job to load the new CSV file into BigQuery.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Answer will be A because when you create View it does not store extra space and its a logical representation, for rest of the option you need to write large code and extra processing for dataflow/dataproc



**Question: 44 CertyIQ**

You are deploying a new storage system for your mobile application, which is a media streaming service. You decide the best fit is Google Cloud Datastore. You have entities with multiple properties, some of which can take on multiple values. For example, in the entity 'Movie' the property 'actors' and the property 'tags' have multiple values but the property 'date released' does not. A typical query would ask for all movies with actor=<actorname> ordered by date\_released or all movies with tag=Comedy ordered by date\_released. How should you avoid a combinatorial explosion in the number of indexes?

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



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

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'

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

From Google cloud documentation

The rows of an index table are sorted first by ancestor and then by property values, in the order specified in the index definition. The perfect index for a query, which allows the query to be executed most efficiently, is defined on the following properties, in order:

Properties used in equality filters

Property used in an inequality filter (of which there can be no more than one)

Properties used in sort orders

Properties used in projections (that are not already included in sort orders)

**Question: 45 CertyIQ** 

You work for a manufacturing plant that batches application log files together into a single log file once a day at 2:00 AM. You have written a Google Cloud

Dataflow job to process that log file. You need to make sure the log file in processed once per day as inexpensively as possible. What should you do?

A. Change the processing job to use Google Cloud Dataproc instead.

B. Manually start the Cloud Dataflow job each morning when you get into the office.

C. Create a cron job with Google App Engine Cron Service to run the Cloud Dataflow job. D. Configure the Cloud Dataflow job as a streaming job so that it processes the log data immediately.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

A: Dataproc is a managed Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop service, makes no sense to use it

B: This might sound as the cheapest, but is highly error prone, besides, anyone in charge of this has a salary and I doubt is a low one.

C: This is the easiest/fastest/cheapest way to trigger job runs, you can even set retry attempts. source: https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/nodejs/scheduling-jobs-with-cron-yaml. D: Setting this would be much more expensive than the cron-job

**Question: 46 CertyIQ**

You work for an economic consulting firm that helps companies identify economic trends as they happen. As part of your analysis, you use Google BigQuery to correlate customer data with the average prices of the 100 most common goods sold, including bread, gasoline, milk, and others. The average prices of these goods are updated every 30 minutes. You want to make sure this data stays up to date so you can combine it with other data in BigQuery as cheaply as possible.

What should you do? 

A. Load the data every 30 minutes into a new partitioned table in BigQuery.

B. Store and update the data in a regional Google Cloud Storage bucket and create a federated data source in BigQuery

C. Store the data in Google Cloud Datastore. Use Google Cloud Dataflow to query BigQuery and combine the data programmatically with the data stored in Cloud Datastore

D. Store the data in a file in a regional Google Cloud Storage bucket. Use Cloud Dataflow to query BigQuery and combine the data programmatically with the data stored in Google Cloud Storage.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

As per google docs on BigQuery:

Use cases for external data sources include:

Loading and cleaning your data in one pass by querying the data from an external data source (a location external to BigQuery) and writing the cleaned result into BigQuery storage.

Having a small amount of frequently changing data that you join with other tables. As an external data source, the frequently changing data does not need to be reloaded every time it is updated.

**Question: 47 CertyIQ** 

You are designing the database schema for a machine learning-based food ordering service that will predict what users want to eat. Here is some of the information you need to store:

✑ The user profile: What the user likes and doesn't like to eat

✑ The user account information: Name, address, preferred meal times

✑ The order information: When orders are made, from where, to whom

The database will be used to store all the transactional data of the product. You want to optimize the data schema. Which Google Cloud Platform product should you use?

A. BigQuery

B. Cloud SQL

C. Cloud Bigtable

D. Cloud Datastore

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

You want to optimize the data schema + Machine Learning --> Bigquery. So A

**Question: 48 CertyIQ**

Your company is loading comma-separated values (CSV) files into Google BigQuery. The data is fully imported successfully; however, the imported data is not matching byte-to-byte to the source file. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

A. The CSV data loaded in BigQuery is not flagged as CSV.

B. The CSV data has invalid rows that were skipped on import.

C. The CSV data loaded in BigQuery is not using BigQuery's default encoding.

D. The CSV data has not gone through an ETL phase before loading into BigQuery. 

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

If you don't specify an encoding, or if you specify UTF-8 encoding when the CSV file is not UTF-8 encoded, BigQuery attempts to convert the data to UTF-8. Generally, your data will be loaded successfully, but it may not match byte-for-byte what you expect."

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data-cloud-storage-csv#details\_of\_loading\_csv\_data

**Question: 49 CertyIQ**

Your company produces 20,000 files every hour. Each data file is formatted as a comma separated values (CSV) file that is less than 4 KB. All files must be ingested on Google Cloud Platform before they can be processed. Your company site has a 200 ms latency to Google Cloud, and your Internet connection bandwidth is limited as 50 Mbps. You currently deploy a secure FTP (SFTP) server on a virtual machine in Google Compute Engine as the data ingestion point. A local SFTP client runs on a dedicated machine to transmit the CSV files as is. The goal is to make reports with data from the previous day available to the executives by 10:00 a.m. each day. This design is barely able to keep up with the current volume, even though the bandwidth utilization is rather low. You are told that due to seasonality, your company expects the number of files to double for the next three months. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

A. Introduce data compression for each file to increase the rate file of file transfer.

B. Contact your internet service provider (ISP) to increase your maximum bandwidth to at least 100 Mbps. C. Redesign the data ingestion process to use gsutil tool to send the CSV files to a storage bucket in parallel.

D. Assemble 1,000 files into a tape archive (TAR) file. Transmit the TAR files instead, and disassemble the CSV files in the cloud upon receiving them.

E. Create an S3-compatible storage endpoint in your network, and use Google Cloud Storage Transfer Service to transfer on-premises data to the designated storage bucket.

**Answer: CD** 

**Explanation:**

A: size is small enough that compressing each file will not help (indeed, it may even add overhead). B: bandwidth is not a problem, no need to increase.

C: Parallel uploading the files with -m will increase speed in general.

D: many individual small files are a problem, since each file adds overhead to the processing and upload to GCS, and the upload sped of GCS is proportional to the size. If we pack all the small files in a bigger single TAR, it will improve the overall performance.

E: Storage Transfer Service is intended to move 100s of TB, and requires a 300Mbps connection as minimum (the doc even states that if your connection is less than 300Mbps is better to use gsutil).

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer/docs/on-prem-overview#requirements

https://jbrojbrojbro.medium.com/parallel-uploads-for-smaller-files-387ff86afc74



**Question: 50 CertyIQ** 

You are choosing a NoSQL database to handle telemetry data submitted from millions of Internet-of-Things (IoT) devices. The volume of data is growing at 100

TB per year, and each data entry has about 100 attributes. The data processing pipeline does not require atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID).

However, high availability and low latency are required.

You need to analyze the data by querying against individual fields. Which three databases meet your requirements? (Choose three.)

A. Redis

B. HBase

C. MySQL

D. MongoDB

E. Cassandra

F. HDFS with Hive

**Answer: BDE** 

**Explanation:**

A. Redis - Redis is an in-memory non-relational key-value store. Redis is a great choice for implementing a highly available in-memory cache to decrease data access latency, increase throughput, and ease the load off your relational or NoSQL database and application. Since the question does not ask cache, A is discarded.

B. HBase - Meets reqs

C. MySQL - they do not need ACID, so not needed.

D. MongoDB - Meets reqs

E. Cassandra - Apache Cassandra is an open source NoSQL distributed database trusted by thousands of companies for scalability and high availability without compromising performance. Linear scalability and proven fault-tolerance on commodity hardware or cloud infrastructure make it the perfect platform for mission-critical data.

F. HDFS with Hive - Hive allows users to read, write, and manage petabytes of data using SQL. Hive is built on top of Apache Hadoop, which is an open-source framework used to efficiently store and process large datasets. As a result, Hive is closely integrated with Hadoop, and is designed to work quickly on petabytes of data. HIVE IS NOT A DATABSE.

**Question: 51 CertyIQ**

You are training a spam classifier. You notice that you are overfitting the training data. Which three actions can you take to resolve this problem? (Choose three.)

A. Get more training examples

B. Reduce the number of training examples

C. Use a smaller set of features

D. Use a larger set of features

E. Increase the regularization parameters

F. Decrease the regularization parameters

**Answer: ACE** 

**Explanation:**

The tools to prevent overfitting: less variables, regularization, early ending on the training…

Overfitting means that the classifier knows too well the data and fails to generalize. We should use a smaller number of features to help the classifier generalize, and more examples so that it can have more variety.

The gap in errors between training and test suggests a high variance problem in which the algorithm has overfit the training set.

- Adding more training data will increase the complexity of the training set and help with the variance problem.

- Reducing the feature set will ameliorate the overfitting and help with the variance problem. - Increasing the regularization parameter will reduce overfitting and help with the variance problem. Reference:

https://github.com/mGalarnyk/datasciencecoursera/blob/master/Stanford\_Machine\_Learning/Week6/AdviceQuiz.md

**Question: 52 CertyIQ** 

You are implementing security best practices on your data pipeline. Currently, you are manually executing jobs as the Project Owner. You want to automate these jobs by taking nightly batch files containing non-public information from Google Cloud Storage, processing them with a Spark Scala job on a Google Cloud

Dataproc cluster, and depositing the results into Google BigQuery.

How should you securely run this workload?

A. Restrict the Google Cloud Storage bucket so only you can see the files

B. Grant the Project Owner role to a service account, and run the job with it

C. Use a service account with the ability to read the batch files and to write to BigQuery

D. Use a user account with the Project Viewer role on the Cloud Dataproc cluster to read the batch files and write to BigQuery

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

The answer is C because Service Account is the best way to access the BigQuery API if your application can run jobs associated with service credentials rather than an end-user's credentials, such as a batch processing pipeline. https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/authentication

Data owners cant create jobs or queries. -> B out We need service Account -> D out Access only granting me does not solve the problem -> A out The answer is C. ( Minimum rights to perform the job)

**Question: 53 CertyIQ**

You are using Google BigQuery as your data warehouse. Your users report that the following simple query is running very slowly, no matter when they run the query:

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

You check the query plan for the query and see the following output in the Read section of Stage:1:



What is the most likely cause of the delay for this query?

A. Users are running too many concurrent queries in the system

B. The [myproject:mydataset.mytable] table has too many partitions

C. Either the state or the city columns in the [myproject:mydataset.mytable] table have too many NULL values

D. Most rows in the [myproject:mydataset.mytable] table have the same value in the country column, causing data skew

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

D Image says that average(dark) and maximum(light) have difference in few times, this it is a skew The color indicators show the relative timings for all steps across all stages. For example, the COMPUTE step of Stage 00 shows a bar whose shaded fraction is 21/30 since 30ms is the maximum time spent in a single step of any

stage. The parallel input information shows that each stage required only a single worker, so there's no variance between average and slowest timings.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/query-plan

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-performance-patterns

**Question: 54 CertyIQ** 

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: B** 

**Explanation:**

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.

**Question: 55 CertyIQ**

Your organization has been collecting and analyzing data in Google BigQuery for 6 months. The majority of the data analyzed is placed in a time-partitioned table named events\_partitioned. To reduce the cost of queries, your

organization created a view called events, which queries only the last 14 days of data. The view is described in legacy SQL. Next month, existing applications will be connecting to BigQuery to read the events data via an ODBC connection. You need to ensure the applications can connect. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.) 

A. Create a new view over events using standard SQL

B. Create a new partitioned table using a standard SQL query

C. Create a new view over events\_partitioned using standard SQL

D. Create a service account for the ODBC connection to use for authentication

E. Create a Google Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) role for the ODBC connection and shared events

**Answer: CD** 

**Explanation:**

C = A standard SQL query cannot reference a view defined using legacy SQL syntax.

D = For the ODBC drivers is needed a service account which will get a standard Bigquery role

**Question: 56 CertyIQ**

You have enabled the free integration between Firebase Analytics and Google BigQuery. Firebase now automatically creates a new table daily in BigQuery in the format app\_events\_YYYYMMDD. You want to query all of the tables for the past 30 days in legacy SQL. What should you do?

A. Use the TABLE\_DATE\_RANGE function

B. Use the WHERE\_PARTITIONTIME pseudo column

C. Use WHERE date BETWEEN YYYY-MM-DD AND YYYY-MM-DD

D. Use SELECT IF.(date >= YYYY-MM-DD AND date <= YYYY-MM-DD

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/using-bigquery-and-firebase-analytics-to-understand-your-mobi le-app?hl=am

" target="\_blank" style="word-break: break-all;">



**Question: 57 CertyIQ**

Your company is currently setting up data pipelines for their campaign. For all the Google Cloud Pub/Sub streaming data, one of the important business requirements is to be able to periodically identify the inputs and their timings during their campaign. Engineers have decided to use windowing and transformation in Google Cloud Dataflow for this purpose. However, when testing this feature, they find that the Cloud Dataflow job fails for the all streaming insert. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

A. They have not assigned the timestamp, which causes the job to fail

B. They have not set the triggers to accommodate the data coming in late, which causes the job to fail C. They have not applied a global windowing function, which causes the job to fail when the pipeline is created

D. They have not applied a non-global windowing function, which causes the job to fail when the pipeline is created

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

They have not applied a non-global windowing function, which causes the job to fail when the pipeline is created.



**Question: 58 CertyIQ** 

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

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

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

D. 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.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Two reasons, it is a cleaner approach with single job to handle the calibration before the data is used in the pipeline. Second, doing this step in later stages can be complex and maintenance of those jobs in the future will become challenging.

**Question: 59 CertyIQ**

An online retailer has built their current application on Google App Engine. A new initiative at the company mandates that they extend their application to allow their customers to transact directly via the application. They need to manage their shopping transactions and analyze combined data from multiple datasets using a business intelligence (BI) tool. They want to use only a single database for this purpose. Which Google Cloud database should they choose?

A. BigQuery

B. Cloud SQL

C. Cloud BigTable

D. Cloud Datastore

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Big query is not suitable for transactional use case, and Cloud SQL supports transactions as well as analysis through a BI tool.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/sql/



**Question: 60 CertyIQ**

You launched a new gaming app almost three years ago. You have been uploading log files from the previous day to a separate Google BigQuery table with the table name format LOGS\_yyyymmdd. You have been using table wildcard functions to generate daily and monthly reports for all time ranges. Recently, you discovered that some queries that cover long date ranges are exceeding the limit of 1,000 tables and failing. How can you resolve this issue?

A. Convert all daily log tables into date-partitioned tables

B. Convert the sharded tables into a single partitioned table

C. Enable query caching so you can cache data from previous months

D. Create separate views to cover each month, and query from these views

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Convert MANY sharded tables into a single ONE (partitioned) table 

C'mon, how much time are you going to take to partition every single table you have? second point and the most important, you have a table for every SINGLE DAY "LOGS\_YYYYMMDD" partitioning every table will end on scanning all the records of each table when you query them by date ranges using the wildcards, there will be no difference on time-partitioning each table versus consuming them as described.

**Question: 61 CertyIQ** 

Your analytics team wants to build a simple statistical model to determine which customers are most likely to work with your company again, based on a few different metrics. They want to run the model on Apache Spark, using data housed in Google Cloud Storage, and you have recommended using Google Cloud Dataproc to execute this job. Testing has shown that this workload can run in approximately 30 minutes on a 15- node cluster, outputting the results into Google

BigQuery. The plan is to run this workload weekly. How should you optimize the cluster for cost?

A. Migrate the workload to Google Cloud Dataflow

B. Use pre-emptible virtual machines (VMs) for the cluster

C. Use a higher-memory node so that the job runs faster

D. Use SSDs on the worker nodes so that the job can run faster

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Preemptible workers are the default secondary worker type. They are reclaimed and removed from the cluster if they are required by Google Cloud for other tasks. Although the potential removal of preemptible workers can affect job stability, you may decide to use preemptible instances to lower per-hour compute costs for non-critical data processing or to create very large clusters at a lower total cost

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/compute/secondary-vms

**Question: 62 CertyIQ**

Your company receives both batch- and stream-based event data. You want to process the data using Google Cloud Dataflow over a predictable time period.

However, you realize that in some instances data can arrive late or out of order. How should you design your Cloud Dataflow pipeline to handle data that is late or out of order?

A. Set a single global window to capture all the data.

B. Set sliding windows to capture all the lagged data.

C. Use watermarks and timestamps to capture the lagged data.

D. Ensure every datasource type (stream or batch) has a timestamp, and use the timestamps to define the logic for lagged data.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

"Watermark in implementation is a monotonically increasing timestamp. When Beam/Dataflow see a record with an event timestamp that is earlier than the watermark, the record is treated as late data."

A is a direct No, if data don’t have timestamp, we’ll only have the procesing time and not the “event time”. B is not either, sliding windows are not for this. Hopping|sliding windowing is useful for taking running averages of data, but not to process late data. D looks correct but has one concept missing, the watermark to know if the process time is ok with the event time or not. I’m not 100% sure is incorrect. If, since we have a “predictable time period”, might be this will do. I mean, if our dashboard is shown after the last input data has arrived (single global window), this should be ok. We’d have a “perfect watermark”. Anyway we’d need triggering . 

**Question: 63 CertyIQ** 

You have some data, which is shown in the graphic below. The two dimensions are X and Y, and the shade of each dot represents what class it is. You want to classify this data accurately using a linear algorithm. To do this you need to add a synthetic feature. What should the value of that feature be?



A. X2+Y2

B. X2

C. Y2

D. cos(X)

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

For fitting a linear classifier when the data is in a circle use A.

**Question: 64 CertyIQ**

You are integrating one of your internal IT applications and Google BigQuery, so users can query BigQuery from the application's interface. You do not want individual users to authenticate to BigQuery and you do not want to

give them access to the dataset. You need to securely access BigQuery from your IT application. What should you do? 

A. Create groups for your users and give those groups access to the dataset

B. Integrate with a single sign-on (SSO) platform, and pass each user's credentials along with the query request

C. Create a service account and grant dataset access to that account. Use the service account's private key to access the dataset

D. Create a dummy user and grant dataset access to that user. Store the username and password for that user in a file on the files system, and use those credentials to access the BigQuery dataset

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Service Account are best option when granting access from tools/appllications

**Question: 65 CertyIQ** 

You are building a data pipeline on Google Cloud. You need to prepare data using a casual method for a machine learning process. You want to support a logistic regression model. You also need to monitor and adjust for null values, which must remain real-valued and cannot be removed. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud Dataprep to find null values in sample source data. Convert all nulls to 'none' using a Cloud Dataproc job.

B. Use Cloud Dataprep to find null values in sample source data. Convert all nulls to 0 using a Cloud Dataprep job.

C. Use Cloud Dataflow to find null values in sample source data. Convert all nulls to 'none' using a Cloud Dataprep job.

D. Use Cloud Dataflow to find null values in sample source data. Convert all nulls to 0 using a custom script.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

real-valued can not be null N/A or empty, have to be “0”, so it has to be B.

Dataprep suites this, so none of dataflow options qualify as answer. Then 0 can be real-value than a "~none'.

**Question: 66 CertyIQ**

You set up a streaming data insert into a Redis cluster via a Kafka cluster. Both clusters are running on Compute Engine instances. You need to encrypt data at rest with encryption keys that you can create, rotate, and destroy as needed. What should you do?

A. Create a dedicated service account, and use encryption at rest to reference your data stored in your Compute Engine cluster instances as part of your API service calls.

B. Create encryption keys in Cloud Key Management Service. Use those keys to encrypt your data in all of the Compute Engine cluster instances.

C. Create encryption keys locally. Upload your encryption keys to Cloud Key Management Service. Use those keys to encrypt your data in all of the Compute Engine cluster instances.

D. Create encryption keys in Cloud Key Management Service. Reference those keys in your API service calls when accessing the data in your Compute Engine cluster instances.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

A makes no sense, you need to use your own keys. You don’t create keys locally and upload them, you should import it to make it work..using the kms public key…not just “uploading” it. C is also out. IT’s between B and D Cloud KMS is a cloud-hosted key management service that lets you manage cryptographic keys for your cloud services the same way you do on-premises, You can generate, use, rotate, and destroy cryptographic keys from there. Since you want to encrypt data at rest, is B, you don’t use them for any API calls.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/customer-managed-encryption

https://cloud.google.com/security/encryption-at-rest/

**Question: 67 CertyIQ** 

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** 

**Explanation:**

A & B - Need to build your own model, so discarded as options C D can do the job here using Cloud Video Intelligence API. BigTable is better option. So C is correct

**Question: 68 CertyIQ**

You are selecting services to write and transform JSON messages from Cloud Pub/Sub to BigQuery for a data pipeline on Google Cloud. You want to minimize service costs. You also want to monitor and accommodate input data volume that will vary in size with minimal manual intervention. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud Dataproc to run your transformations. Monitor CPU utilization for the cluster. Resize the number of worker nodes in your cluster via the command line.

B. Use Cloud Dataproc to run your transformations. Use the diagnose command to generate an operational output archive. Locate the bottleneck and adjust cluster resources.

C. Use Cloud Dataflow to run your transformations. Monitor the job system lag with Stackdriver. Use the default autoscaling setting for worker instances.

D. Use Cloud Dataflow to run your transformations. Monitor the total execution time for a sampling of jobs. Configure the job to use non-default Compute Engine machine types when needed.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

best suitable for the purpose with autoscaling and google recommended transform engine between pubsub n bq

C only as referred by MaxNRG

C. Dataproc does not seem to be a good solution in this case as it always require a manual intervention to adjust resources. Autoscaling with dataflow will automatically handle changing data volumes with no manual intervention, and monitoring through Stackdriver can be used to spot bottleneck. Total execution time is not good there as it does not provide a precise view on potential bottleneck.

**Question: 69 CertyIQ** 

Your infrastructure includes a set of YouTube channels. You have been tasked with creating a process for sending the YouTube channel data to Google Cloud for analysis. You want to design a solution that allows your world-wide marketing teams to perform ANSI SQL and other types of analysis on up-to-date YouTube channels log data. How should you set up the log data transfer into Google Cloud?

A. Use Storage Transfer Service to transfer the offsite backup files to a Cloud Storage Multi-Regional storage bucket as a final destination.

B. Use Storage Transfer Service to transfer the offsite backup files to a Cloud Storage Regional bucket as a final destination.

C. Use BigQuery Data Transfer Service to transfer the offsite backup files to a Cloud Storage Multi-Regional storage bucket as a final destination.

D. Use BigQuery Data Transfer Service to transfer the offsite backup files to a Cloud Storage Regional storage bucket as a final destination.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Destination is GCS and having multi-regional so A is the best option available.

Even since BigQuery Data Transfer Service initially supports Google application sources like Google Ads, Campaign Manager, Google Ad Manager and YouTube but it does not support destination anything other than bq data set

**Question: 70 CertyIQ**

You are designing storage for very large text files for a data pipeline on Google Cloud. You want to support ANSI SQL queries. You also want to support compression and parallel load from the input locations using Google recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Transform text files to compressed Avro using Cloud Dataflow. Use BigQuery for storage and query.

B. Transform text files to compressed Avro using Cloud Dataflow. Use Cloud Storage and BigQuery permanent linked tables for query.

C. Compress text files to gzip using the Grid Computing Tools. Use BigQuery for storage and query.

D. Compress text files to gzip using the Grid Computing Tools. Use Cloud Storage, and then import into Cloud Bigtable for query.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

The question is focused on designing storage for very large files, with support for compression, ANSI SQL queries, and parallel loading from the input locations. This can be met using GCS for storage and Bigquery permanent tables with external data source in GCS.

**Question: 71 CertyIQ** 

You are developing an application on Google Cloud that will automatically generate subject labels for users' blog posts. You are under competitive pressure to add this feature quickly, and you have no additional developer resources. No one on your team has experience with machine learning. What should you do?

A. Call the Cloud Natural Language API from your application. Process the generated Entity Analysis as labels.

B. Call the Cloud Natural Language API from your application. Process the generated Sentiment Analysis as labels.

C. Build and train a text classification model using TensorFlow. Deploy the model using Cloud Machine Learning Engine. Call the model from your application and process the results as labels.

D. Build and train a text classification model using TensorFlow. Deploy the model using a Kubernetes Engine cluster. Call the model from your application and process the results as labels.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Entity analysis -> Identify entities within documents receipts, invoices, and contracts and label them by types such as date, person, contact information, organization, location, events, products, and media.

Sentiment analysis -> Understand the overall opinion, feeling, or attitude sentiment expressed in a block of text.

-- Avoid Custom models

**Question: 72 CertyIQ**

You are designing storage for 20 TB of text files as part of deploying a data pipeline on Google Cloud. Your input data is in CSV format. You want to minimize the cost of querying aggregate values for multiple users who will query the data in Cloud Storage with multiple engines. Which storage service and schema design should you use?

A. Use Cloud Bigtable for storage. Install the HBase shell on a Compute Engine instance to query the Cloud Bigtable data.

B. Use Cloud Bigtable for storage. Link as permanent tables in BigQuery for query.

C. Use Cloud Storage for storage. Link as permanent tables in BigQuery for query.

D. Use Cloud Storage for storage. Link as temporary tables in BigQuery for query.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

BigQuery can access data in external sources, known as federated sources. Instead of first loading data into BigQuery, you can create a reference to an external source. External

sources can be Cloud Bigtable, Cloud Storage, and Google Drive. 

When accessing external data, you can create either permanent or temporary external tables. Permanent tables are those that are created in a dataset and linked to an external source. Dataset-level access controls can be applied to these tables. When you are using a temporary table, a table is created in a special dataset and will be available for approxi mately 24 hours. Temporary tables are useful for one-time operations, such as loading data into a data warehouse.

"Dan Sullivan" Book

**Question: 73 CertyIQ** 

You are designing storage for two relational tables that are part of a 10-TB database on Google Cloud. You want to support transactions that scale horizontally.

You also want to optimize data for range queries on non-key columns. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud SQL for storage. Add secondary indexes to support query patterns.

B. Use Cloud SQL for storage. Use Cloud Dataflow to transform data to support query patterns. C. Use Cloud Spanner for storage. Add secondary indexes to support query patterns.

D. Use Cloud Spanner for storage. Use Cloud Dataflow to transform data to support query patterns.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Spanner allows transaction tables to scale horizontally and secondary indexes for range queries

**Question: 74 CertyIQ**

Your financial services company is moving to cloud technology and wants to store 50 TB of financial time-series data in the cloud. This data is updated frequently and new data will be streaming in all the time. Your company also wants to move their existing Apache Hadoop jobs to the cloud to get insights into this data. Which product should they use to store the data?

A. Cloud Bigtable

B. Google BigQuery

C. Google Cloud Storage

D. Google Cloud Datastore

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

" target="\_blank" style="word-break: break-all;">



**Question: 75 CertyIQ**

An organization maintains a Google BigQuery dataset that contains tables with user-level data. They want to expose aggregates of this data to other Google

Cloud projects, while still controlling access to the user-level data. Additionally, they need to minimize their overall storage cost and ensure the analysis cost for other projects is assigned to those projects. What should they do?

A. Create and share an authorized view that provides the aggregate results.

B. Create and share a new dataset and view that provides the aggregate results.

C. Create and share a new dataset and table that contains the aggregate results.

D. Create dataViewer Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles on the dataset to enable sharing.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

" target="\_blank" style="word-break: break-all;">

**Question: 76 CertyIQ**

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: D** 

**Explanation:**

Keywords here are

1. "Archived": Immutable and hence, BQ and Cloud SQL are ruled out

2. "Auditable": Means track any changes done.

Only D can provide the audibility piece!

**Question: 77 CertyIQ** Your neural network model is taking days to train. You want to increase the training speed. What can you do? 

A. Subsample your test dataset.

B. Subsample your training dataset.

C. Increase the number of input features to your model.

D. Increase the number of layers in your neural network.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

It is B. D would improve the accuracy, not speed.

**Question: 78 CertyIQ**

You are responsible for writing your company's ETL pipelines to run on an Apache Hadoop cluster. The pipeline will require some checkpointing and splitting pipelines. Which method should you use to write the pipelines?

A. PigLatin using Pig

B. HiveQL using Hive

C. Java using MapReduce

D. Python using MapReduce

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Pig is scripting language which can be used for checkpointing and splitting pipelines



**Question: 79 CertyIQ** 

Your company maintains a hybrid deployment with GCP, where analytics are performed on your anonymized customer data. The data are imported to Cloud

Storage from your data center through parallel uploads to a data transfer server running on GCP. Management informs you that the daily transfers take too long and have asked you to fix the problem. You want to maximize transfer speeds. Which action should you take?

A. Increase the CPU size on your server.

B. Increase the size of the Google Persistent Disk on your server.

C. Increase your network bandwidth from your datacenter to GCP.

D. Increase your network bandwidth from Compute Engine to Cloud Storage.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Speed of data transfer depends on Bandwidth

Few things in computing highlight the hardware limitations of networks as transferring large amounts of data. Typically you can transfer 1 GB in eight seconds over a 1 Gbps network. If you scale that up to a huge dataset (for example, 100 TB), the transfer time is 12 days. Transferring huge datasets can test the limits of your infrastructure and potentially cause problems for your business.

**Question: 80 CertyIQ**MJTelco Case Study - 

Company Overview -

MJTelco is a startup that plans to build networks in rapidly growing, underserved markets around the world. The company has patents for innovative optical communications hardware. Based on these patents, they can create many reliable, high-speed backbone links with inexpensive hardware.

Company Background -

Founded by experienced telecom executives, MJTelco uses technologies originally developed to overcome communications challenges in space. Fundamental to their operation, they need to create a distributed data infrastructure that drives real-time analysis and incorporates machine learning to continuously optimize their topologies. Because their hardware is inexpensive, they plan to overdeploy the network allowing them to account for the impact of dynamic regional politics on location availability and cost.

Their management and operations teams are situated all around the globe creating many-to-many relationship between data consumers and provides in their system. After careful consideration, they decided public cloud is the perfect environment to support their needs.

Solution Concept -

MJTelco is running a successful proof-of-concept (PoC) project in its labs. They have two primary needs: ✑ Scale and harden their PoC to support significantly more data flows generated when they ramp to more than 50,000 installations.

✑ Refine their machine-learning cycles to verify and improve the dynamic models they use to control topology definition.

MJTelco will also use three separate operating environments `" development/test, staging, and production `" to meet the needs of running experiments, deploying new features, and serving production customers.

Business Requirements -

✑ Scale up their production environment with minimal cost, instantiating resources when and where needed in an unpredictable, distributed telecom user community.

✑ Ensure security of their proprietary data to protect their leading-edge machine learning and analysis. ✑ Provide reliable and timely access to data for analysis from distributed research workers ✑ Maintain isolated environments that support rapid iteration of their machine-learning models without affecting their customers.

Technical Requirements - 

Ensure secure and efficient transport and storage of telemetry data

Rapidly scale instances to support between 10,000 and 100,000 data providers with multiple flows each. Allow analysis and presentation against data tables tracking up to 2 years of data storing approximately 100m records/day

Support rapid iteration of monitoring infrastructure focused on awareness of data pipeline problems both in telemetry flows and in production learning cycles.

CEO Statement -

Our business model relies on our patents, analytics and dynamic machine learning. Our inexpensive hardware is organized to be highly reliable, which gives us cost advantages. We need to quickly stabilize our large distributed data pipelines to meet our reliability and capacity commitments.

CTO Statement -

Our public cloud services must operate as advertised. We need resources that scale and keep our data secure. We also need environments in which our data scientists can carefully study and quickly adapt our models. Because we rely on automation to process our data, we also need our development and test environments to work as we iterate.

CFO Statement -

The project is too large for us to maintain the hardware and software required for the data and analysis. Also, we cannot afford to staff an operations team to monitor so many data feeds, so we will rely on automation and infrastructure. Google Cloud's machine learning will allow our quantitative researchers to work on our high-value problems instead of problems with our data pipelines.

MJTelco is building a custom interface to share data. They have these requirements:

1. They need to do aggregations over their petabyte-scale datasets.

2. They need to scan specific time range rows with a very fast response time (milliseconds). Which combination of Google Cloud Platform products should you recommend?

A. Cloud Datastore and Cloud Bigtable

B. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud SQL

C. BigQuery and Cloud Bigtable

D. BigQuery and Cloud Storage

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Bigquery and Big table =PB storage capacity

Bigtable=to read scan rows Big query select row to read

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You need to compose visualization for operations teams with the following requirements: ✑ Telemetry must include data from all 50,000 installations for the most recent 6 weeks (sampling once every minute)

✑ The report must not be more than 3 hours delayed from live data.

✑ The actionable report should only show suboptimal links.

✑ Most suboptimal links should be sorted to the top.

Suboptimal links can be grouped and filtered by regional geography.



✑ User response time to load the report must be <5 seconds.

You create a data source to store the last 6 weeks of data, and create visualizations that allow viewers to see multiple date ranges, distinct geographic regions, and unique installation types. You always show the latest data without any changes to your visualizations. You want to avoid creating and updating new visualizations each month. What should you do?

A. Look through the current data and compose a series of charts and tables, one for each possible combination of criteria.

B. Look through the current data and compose a small set of generalized charts and tables bound to criteria filters that allow value selection.

C. Export the data to a spreadsheet, compose a series of charts and tables, one for each possible combination of criteria, and spread them across multiple tabs.

D. Load the data into relational database tables, write a Google App Engine application that queries all rows, summarizes the data across each criteria, and then renders results using the Google Charts and visualization API.



**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Data in SQL so querying becomes easier on any pattern. create mutiple charts, graphs to fulfill your requirements.

**Question: 82 CertyIQ**MJTelco Case Study - 

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Given the record streams MJTelco is interested in ingesting per day, they are concerned about the cost of Google BigQuery increasing. MJTelco asks you to provide a design solution. They require a single large data table called tracking\_table. Additionally, they want to minimize the cost of daily queries while performing fine-grained analysis of each day's events. They also want to use streaming ingestion. What should you do?

A. Create a table called tracking\_table and include a DATE column.

B. Create a partitioned table called tracking\_table and include a TIMESTAMP column.

C. Create sharded tables for each day following the pattern tracking\_table\_YYYYMMDD. D. Create a table called tracking\_table with a TIMESTAMP column to represent the day.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

They're using BigQuery so partitioning is the better choice here. B

**Question: 83 CertyIQ**Flowlogistic Case Study - 

Company Overview -

Flowlogistic is a leading logistics and supply chain provider. They help businesses throughout the world manage their resources and transport them to their final destination. The company has grown rapidly, expanding their offerings to include rail, truck, aircraft, and oceanic shipping.

Company Background -

The company started as a regional trucking company, and then expanded into other logistics market. Because they have not updated their infrastructure, managing and tracking orders and shipments has become a bottleneck. To improve operations, Flowlogistic developed proprietary technology for tracking shipments in real time at the parcel level. However, they are unable to deploy it because their technology stack, based on Apache Kafka, cannot support the processing volume. In addition, Flowlogistic wants to further analyze their orders and shipments to determine how best to deploy their resources.

Solution Concept -

Flowlogistic wants to implement two concepts using the cloud:

✑ Use their proprietary technology in a real-time inventory-tracking system that indicates the location of their loads

✑ Perform analytics on all their orders and shipment logs, which contain both structured and unstructured data, to determine how best to deploy resources, which markets to expand info. They also want to use predictive analytics to learn earlier when a shipment will be delayed.

Existing Technical Environment -

Flowlogistic architecture resides in a single data center:

✑ Databases

- 8 physical servers in 2 clusters

- SQL Server `" user data, inventory, static data

- 3 physical servers

- Cassandra `" metadata, tracking messages

10 Kafka servers `" tracking message aggregation and batch insert

✑ Application servers `" customer front end, middleware for order/customs

- 60 virtual machines across 20 physical servers

- Tomcat `" Java services

- Nginx `" static content

- Batch servers

✑ Storage appliances

- iSCSI for virtual machine (VM) hosts

- Fibre Channel storage area network (FC SAN) `" SQL server storage

Network-attached storage (NAS) image storage, logs, backups 

✑ 10 Apache Hadoop /Spark servers

- Core Data Lake

- Data analysis workloads

✑ 20 miscellaneous servers

- Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts,

Business Requirements -

✑ Build a reliable and reproducible environment with scaled panty of production.

✑ Aggregate data in a centralized Data Lake for analysis

✑ Use historical data to perform predictive analytics on future shipments

✑ Accurately track every shipment worldwide using proprietary technology

✑ Improve business agility and speed of innovation through rapid provisioning of new resources ✑ Analyze and optimize architecture for performance in the cloud

✑ Migrate fully to the cloud if all other requirements are met

Technical Requirements -

✑ Handle both streaming and batch data

✑ Migrate existing Hadoop workloads

✑ Ensure architecture is scalable and elastic to meet the changing demands of the company. ✑ Use managed services whenever possible

✑ Encrypt data flight and at rest

Connect a VPN between the production data center and cloud environment

SEO Statement -

We have grown so quickly that our inability to upgrade our infrastructure is really hampering further growth and efficiency. We are efficient at moving shipments around the world, but we are inefficient at moving data around. 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 out 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.

Flowlogistic's management has determined that the current Apache Kafka servers cannot handle the data volume for their real-time inventory tracking system.

You need to build a new system on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that will feed the proprietary tracking software. The system must be able to ingest data from a variety of global sources, process and query in real-time, and store the data reliably. Which combination of GCP products should you choose?

A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Storage

B. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, and Local SSD

C. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud SQL, and Cloud Storage

D. Cloud Load Balancing, Cloud Dataflow, and Cloud Storage

E. Cloud Dataflow, Cloud SQL, and Cloud Storage

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

PubSub (for global ingestion from multiple sources) + Dataflow (for process and query) + reliable (gcs).

**Question: 84 CertyIQ**After migrating ETL jobs to run on BigQuery, you need to verify that the output of the migrated jobs is the same as 

the output of the original. You've loaded a table containing the output of the original job and want to compare the contents with output from the migrated job to show that they are identical. The tables do not contain a primary key column that would enable you to join them together for comparison. 

What should you do?

A. Select random samples from the tables using the RAND() function and compare the samples. B. Select random samples from the tables using the HASH() function and compare the samples.

C. Use a Dataproc cluster and the BigQuery Hadoop connector to read the data from each table and calculate a hash from non-timestamp columns of the table after sorting. Compare the hashes of each table.

D. Create stratified random samples using the OVER() function and compare equivalent samples from each table.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

HASH() to compare data skipping dates and timestamps

options A B and D only will determine that it “might” be identical since is only a sample. HASH() can be helpful when doing bulk comparisons, but you still have to compare field by field to get the final answer. The only one left is C which looks good to me

Full comparison with this option, rest are comparison on sample which doesnot ensure all the data will be ok

**Question: 85 CertyIQ**

You are a head of BI at a large enterprise company with multiple business units that each have different priorities and budgets. You use on-demand pricing for

BigQuery with a quota of 2K concurrent on-demand slots per project. Users at your organization sometimes don't get slots to execute their query and you need to correct this. You'd like to avoid introducing new projects to your account.

What should you do?

A. Convert your batch BQ queries into interactive BQ queries.

B. Create an additional project to overcome the 2K on-demand per-project quota.

C. Switch to flat-rate pricing and establish a hierarchical priority model for your projects. D. Increase the amount of concurrent slots per project at the Quotas page at the Cloud Console.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

" target="\_blank" style="word-break: break-all;">



**Question: 86 CertyIQ**

You have an Apache Kafka cluster on-prem with topics containing web application logs. You need to replicate the data to Google Cloud for analysis in BigQuery and Cloud Storage. The preferred replication method is mirroring to avoid deployment of Kafka Connect plugins.

What should you do?

A. Deploy a Kafka cluster on GCE VM Instances. Configure your on-prem cluster to mirror your topics to the cluster running in GCE. Use a Dataproc cluster or Dataflow job to read from Kafka and write to GCS.

B. Deploy a Kafka cluster on GCE VM Instances with the Pub/Sub Kafka connector configured as a Sink connector. Use a Dataproc cluster or Dataflow job to read from Kafka and write to GCS.

C. Deploy the Pub/Sub Kafka connector to your on-prem Kafka cluster and configure Pub/Sub as a Source connector. Use a Dataflow job to read from Pub/Sub and write to GCS.

D. Deploy the Pub/Sub Kafka connector to your on-prem Kafka cluster and configure Pub/Sub as a Sink connector. Use a Dataflow job to read from Pub/Sub and write to GCS.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

The solution specifically mentions mirroring and minimizing the use of Kafka Connect plugin.

D would be the more Google Cloud-native way of implementing the same, but the requirement is better met by A.

Reference:

https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=27846330



**Question: 87 CertyIQ** 

You've migrated a Hadoop job from an on-prem cluster to dataproc and GCS. Your Spark job is a complicated analytical workload that consists of many shuffling operations and initial data are parquet files (on average 200- 400 MB size each). You see some degradation in performance after the migration to Dataproc, so you'd like to optimize for it. You need to keep in mind that your organization is very cost-sensitive, so you'd like to continue using Dataproc on preemptibles (with 2 non-preemptible workers only) for this workload.

What should you do?

A. Increase the size of your parquet files to ensure them to be 1 GB minimum.

B. Switch to TFRecords formats (appr. 200MB per file) instead of parquet files.

C. Switch from HDDs to SSDs, copy initial data from GCS to HDFS, run the Spark job and copy results back to GCS.

D. Switch from HDDs to SSDs, override the preemptible VMs configuration to increase the boot disk size.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

1)Switch to SSD disks

If you perform many shuffling operations or partitioned writes, switch to SSDs to boost performance. 2) Use preemptible VMs

As a default, preemptible VMs are created with a smaller boot disk size, and you might want to override this configuration if you are running shuffle-heavy workloads

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/architecture/hadoop/migrating-apache-spark-jobs-to-cloud

dataproc#optimize\_performance

**Question: 88 CertyIQ**

Your team is responsible for developing and maintaining ETLs in your company. One of your Dataflow jobs is failing because of some errors in the input data, and you need to improve reliability of the pipeline (incl. being able to reprocess all failing data).

What should you do?

A. Add a filtering step to skip these types of errors in the future, extract erroneous rows from logs. that transforms the data, extract erroneous rows from logs. . that can be stored to PubSub later.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Correction in question - All options are mentioned below:

A. Add a filtering step to skip these types of errors in the future, extract erroneous rows from logs. B. Add a try… catch block to your DoFn that transforms the data, extract erroneous rows from logs.

C. Add a try… catch block to your DoFn that transforms the data, write erroneous rows to PubSub directly from the DoFn.

\*D. Add a try… catch block to your DoFn that transforms the data, use a sideOutput to create a PCollection that can be stored to PubSub later. 

**Correct Answer = D**

Try Catch is the best way for exception handling and defensive programming to deal with DoFn transformations and bad data. For this case, whose it is important to re-use the data, sink the bad data in the pub/sub for bad data processing/reprocessing it is the best way. Finally, to branch bad and good data in a PCollection (determinited by Try Catch in DoFn), the best practice is to use sideOutput

**Question: 89 CertyIQ** 

You're training a model to predict housing prices based on an available dataset with real estate properties. Your plan is to train a fully connected neural net, and you've discovered that the dataset contains latitude and longitude of the property. Real estate professionals have told you that the location of the property is highly influential on price, so you'd like to engineer a feature that incorporates this physical dependency.

What should you do?

A. Provide latitude and longitude as input vectors to your neural net.

B. Create a numeric column from a feature cross of latitude and longitude.

C. Create a feature cross of latitude and longitude, bucketize it at the minute level and use L1 regularization during optimization.

D. Create a feature cross of latitude and longitude, bucketize it at the minute level and use L2 regularization during optimization.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Regularization + location into one

C. Create a feature cross of latitude and longitude, bucketize it at the minute level and use L1 regularization during optimization.

use L1 regularization becuase we know the feature is a strong feature. L2 will evenly distribute weights

**Question: 90 CertyIQ**

You are deploying MariaDB SQL databases on GCE VM Instances and need to configure monitoring and alerting. You want to collect metrics including network connections, disk IO and replication status from MariaDB with minimal development effort and use StackDriver for dashboards and alerts.

What should you do?

A. Install the OpenCensus Agent and create a custom metric collection application with a StackDriver exporter. B. Place the MariaDB instances in an Instance Group with a Health Check.

C. Install the StackDriver Logging Agent and configure fluentd in\_tail plugin to read MariaDB logs. D. Install the StackDriver Agent and configure the MySQL plugin.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Install the StackDriver Agent and configure the MySQL plugin.



**Question: 91 CertyIQ** 

You work for a bank. You have a labelled dataset that contains information on already granted loan application and whether these applications have been defaulted. You have been asked to train a model to predict default rates for credit applicants.

What should you do?

A. Increase the size of the dataset by collecting additional data.

B. Train a linear regression to predict a credit default risk score.

C. Remove the bias from the data and collect applications that have been declined loans.

D. Match loan applicants with their social profiles to enable feature engineering.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

A is incorrect as you need to work with the data you have available

C is an optimisation not a solution

D is ethically incorrect and invasion to privacy, there could be several legal implications with this B although oversimplified but is a workable solution

**Question: 92 CertyIQ** 

You need to migrate a 2TB relational database to Google Cloud Platform. You do not have the resources to significantly refactor the application that uses this database and cost to operate is of primary concern. Which service do you select for storing and serving your data?

A. Cloud Spanner

B. Cloud Bigtable

C. Cloud Firestore

D. Cloud SQL

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Cloud SQL supports MySQL 5.6 or 5.7, and provides up to 624 GB of RAM and 30 TB of data storage, with the option to automatically increase the storage size as needed.

**Question: 93 CertyIQ**

You're using Bigtable for a real-time application, and you have a heavy load that is a mix of read and writes. You've recently identified an additional use case and need to perform hourly an analytical job to calculate certain statistics across the whole database. You need to ensure both the reliability of your production application as well as the analytical workload.

What should you do?

A. Export Bigtable dump to GCS and run your analytical job on top of the exported files.

B. Add a second cluster to an existing instance with a multi-cluster routing, use live-traffic app profile for your

regular workload and batch-analytics profile for the analytics workload. 

C. Add a second cluster to an existing instance with a single-cluster routing, use live-traffic app profile for your regular workload and batch-analytics profile for the analytics workload.

D. Increase the size of your existing cluster twice and execute your analytics workload on your new resized cluster.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

When you use a single cluster to run a batch analytics job that performs numerous large reads alongside an application that performs a mix of reads and writes, the large batch job can slow things down for the application's users. With replication, you can use app profiles with single-cluster routing to route batch analytics jobs and application traffic to different clusters, so that batch jobs don't affect your applications' users.

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/replication-overview#use-cases

**Question: 94 CertyIQ** 

You are designing an Apache Beam pipeline to enrich data from Cloud Pub/Sub with static reference data from BigQuery. The reference data is small enough to fit in memory on a single worker. The pipeline should write enriched results to BigQuery for analysis. Which job type and transforms should this pipeline use?

A. Batch job, PubSubIO, side-inputs

B. Streaming job, PubSubIO, JdbcIO, side-outputs

C. Streaming job, PubSubIO, BigQueryIO, side-inputs

D. Streaming job, PubSubIO, BigQueryIO, side-outputs

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Static reference data from BigQuery will go as side-inputs and data from pub-sub will go as streaming data using PubSubIO and finally BigQueryIO is required to push the final data to BigQuery

**Question: 95 CertyIQ**

You have a data pipeline that writes data to Cloud Bigtable using well-designed row keys. You want to monitor your pipeline to determine when to increase the size of your Cloud Bigtable cluster. Which two actions can you take to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

A. Review Key Visualizer metrics. Increase the size of the Cloud Bigtable cluster when the Read pressure index is above 100.

B. Review Key Visualizer metrics. Increase the size of the Cloud Bigtable cluster when the Write pressure index is above 100.

C. Monitor the latency of write operations. Increase the size of the Cloud Bigtable cluster when there is a sustained increase in write latency.

D. Monitor storage utilization. Increase the size of the Cloud Bigtable cluster when utilization increases above 70% of max capacity.

E. Monitor latency of read operations. Increase the size of the Cloud Bigtable cluster of read operations take

longer than 100 ms. 

**Answer: CD** 

**Explanation:**

C –> Adding more nodes to a cluster (not replication) can improve the write performance https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/performance

D –> since Google recommends adding nodes when storage utilization is > 70%

https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/modifying-instance#nodes

**Question: 96 CertyIQ** 

You want to analyze hundreds of thousands of social media posts daily at the lowest cost and with the fewest steps.

You have the following requirements:

✑ You will batch-load the posts once per day and run them through the Cloud Natural Language API. ✑ You will extract topics and sentiment from the posts.

✑ You must store the raw posts for archiving and reprocessing.

✑ You will create dashboards to be shared with people both inside and outside your organization. You need to store both the data extracted from the API to perform analysis as well as the raw social media posts for historical archiving. What should you do?

A. Store the social media posts and the data extracted from the API in BigQuery.

B. Store the social media posts and the data extracted from the API in Cloud SQL.

C. Store the raw social media posts in Cloud Storage, and write the data extracted from the API into BigQuery.

D. Feed to social media posts into the API directly from the source, and write the extracted data from the API into BigQuery.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

First store the data on GCS, then extract only the relavant info for analysis and load into BQ. This way, huge data ie., audio, videos can stay on GCS (not lost). BQ cannot store audio/video. And note that Cloud Natural Language API is used for analysis which uses Text as it's source

Social media posts can images/videos which cannot be stored in bigquery

**Question: 97 CertyIQ**

You store historic data in Cloud Storage. You need to perform analytics on the historic data. You want to use a solution to detect invalid data entries and perform data transformations that will not require programming or knowledge of SQL.

What should you do?

A. Use Cloud Dataflow with Beam to detect errors and perform transformations.

B. Use Cloud Dataprep with recipes to detect errors and perform transformations.

C. Use Cloud Dataproc with a Hadoop job to detect errors and perform transformations. D. Use federated tables in BigQuery with queries to detect errors and perform transformations.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** 

“Cloud Dataprep by Trifacta is an intelligent data service for visually exploring, cleaning, and preparing structured and unstructured data for analysis, reporting, and machine learning”

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/dataprep/

**Question: 98 CertyIQ** 

Your company needs to upload their historic data to Cloud Storage. The security rules don't allow access from external IPs to their on-premises resources. After an initial upload, they will add new data from existing on premises applications every day. What should they do?

A. Execute gsutil rsync from the on-premises servers.

B. Use Dataflow and write the data to Cloud Storage.

C. Write a job template in Dataproc to perform the data transfer.

D. Install an FTP server on a Compute Engine VM to receive the files and move them to Cloud Storage.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

The gsutil rsync command makes the contents under dst\_url the same as the contents under src\_url, by copying any missing files/objects (or those whose data has changed), and (if the -d option is specified) deleting any extra files/objects. src\_url must specify a directory, bucket, or bucket subdirectory

**Question: 99 CertyIQ**

You have a query that filters a BigQuery table using a WHERE clause on timestamp and ID columns. By using bq query `"-dry\_run you learn that the query triggers a full scan of the table, even though the filter on timestamp and ID select a tiny fraction of the overall data. You want to reduce the amount of data scanned by BigQuery with minimal changes to existing SQL queries. What should you do?

A. Create a separate table for each ID.

B. Use the LIMIT keyword to reduce the number of rows returned.

C. Recreate the table with a partitioning column and clustering column.

D. Use the bq query --maximum\_bytes\_billed flag to restrict the number of bytes billed.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Applying a LIMIT clause to a SELECT \* query does not affect the amount of data read. You are billed for reading all bytes in the entire table, and the query counts against your free tier quota.

A and D doesnt make sense

Its C, when you want to select by a partition you should write something like:

CREATE TABLE `blablabla.partitioned`

PARTITION BY

DATE(timestamp) 

CLUSTER BY id

AS

SELECT \* FROM `blablabla`

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-costs

**Question: 100 CertyIQ** 

You have a requirement to insert minute-resolution data from 50,000 sensors into a BigQuery table. You expect significant growth in data volume and need the data to be available within 1 minute of ingestion for real-time analysis of aggregated trends. What should you do?

A. Use bq load to load a batch of sensor data every 60 seconds.

B. Use a Cloud Dataflow pipeline to stream data into the BigQuery table.

C. Use the INSERT statement to insert a batch of data every 60 seconds.

D. Use the MERGE statement to apply updates in batch every 60 seconds.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Cloud dataflow is used to stream data to bigquery in near realtime

**Question: 101 CertyIQ**

You need to copy millions of sensitive patient records from a relational database to BigQuery. The total size of the database is 10 TB. You need to design a solution that is secure and time-efficient. What should you do?

A. Export the records from the database as an Avro file. Upload the file to GCS using gsutil, and then load the Avro file into BigQuery using the BigQuery web UI in the GCP Console.

B. Export the records from the database as an Avro file. Copy the file onto a Transfer Appliance and send it to Google, and then load the Avro file into BigQuery using the BigQuery web UI in the GCP Console.

C. Export the records from the database into a CSV file. Create a public URL for the CSV file, and then use Storage Transfer Service to move the file to Cloud Storage. Load the CSV file into BigQuery using the BigQuery web UI in the GCP Console.

D. Export the records from the database as an Avro file. Create a public URL for the Avro file, and then use Storage Transfer Service to move the file to Cloud Storage. Load the Avro file into BigQuery using the BigQuery web UI in the GCP Console.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

In sense of speek(time-effective) https://cloud.google.com/transfer-appliance/docs/4.0/overview#transfer speeds ransfer Appliance, you can receive the appliance and capture 300 terabytes of data in under 25 days. Your data can be accessed in Cloud Storage within another 25 days, all without consuming any outbound network bandwidth.

less than 1TB . gsutil more than 1TB, transfer service when the internet speeds aren't good, transfer appliance

**Question: 102 CertyIQ** 

You need to create a near real-time inventory dashboard that reads the main inventory tables in your BigQuery data warehouse. Historical inventory data is stored as inventory balances by item and location. You have several thousand updates to inventory every hour. You want to maximize performance of the dashboard and ensure that the data is accurate. What should you do?

A. Leverage BigQuery UPDATE statements to update the inventory balances as they are changing.

B. Partition the inventory balance table by item to reduce the amount of data scanned with each inventory update.

C. Use the BigQuery streaming the stream changes into a daily inventory movement table. Calculate balances in a view that joins it to the historical inventory balance table. Update the inventory balance table nightly.

D. Use the BigQuery bulk loader to batch load inventory changes into a daily inventory movement table. Calculate balances in a view that joins it to the historical inventory balance table. Update the inventory balance table nightly.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

C is correct.

It says “update Every hour”

And need “ accuracy”

**Question: 103 CertyIQ** 

You have a data stored in BigQuery. The data in the BigQuery dataset must be highly available. You need to define a storage, backup, and recovery strategy of this data that minimizes cost. How should you configure the BigQuery table that have a recovery point objective (RPO) of 30 days?

A. Set the BigQuery dataset to be regional. In the event of an emergency, use a point-in-time snapshot to recover the data.

B. Set the BigQuery dataset to be regional. Create a scheduled query to make copies of the data to tables suffixed with the time of the backup. In the event of an emergency, use the backup copy of the table.

C. Set the BigQuery dataset to be multi-regional. In the event of an emergency, use a point-in-time snapshot to recover the data.

D. Set the BigQuery dataset to be multi-regional. Create a scheduled query to make copies of the data to tables suffixed with the time of the backup. In the event of an emergency, use the backup copy of the table.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

point in time snapshots only have data from past 7 days

**Question: 104 CertyIQ**You used Dataprep to create a recipe on a sample of data in a BigQuery table. You want to reuse this recipe on a 

daily upload of data with the same schema, after the load job with variable execution time completes. What should you do? 

A. Create a cron schedule in Dataprep.

B. Create an App Engine cron job to schedule the execution of the Dataprep job.

C. Export the recipe as a Dataprep template, and create a job in Cloud Scheduler.

D. Export the Dataprep job as a Dataflow template, and incorporate it into a Composer job.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Dataprep and Dataflow are same famitly

D. Export the Dataprep job as a Dataflow template, and incorporate it into a Composer job.

**Question: 105 CertyIQ** 

You want to automate execution of a multi-step data pipeline running on Google Cloud. The pipeline includes Dataproc and Dataflow jobs that have multiple dependencies on each other. You want to use managed services where possible, and the pipeline will run every day. Which tool should you use?

A. cron

B. Cloud Composer

C. Cloud Scheduler

D. Workflow Templates on Dataproc

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

" multiple dependencies on each other. You want to use managed service" = Cloud Composer if you want your wf to schedule there are 3 ways to perform it, it of them is composer

Reference:

https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/concepts/workflows/workflow-schedule-solutions

**Question: 106 CertyIQ**

You are managing a Cloud Dataproc cluster. You need to make a job run faster while minimizing costs, without losing work in progress on your clusters. What should you do?

A. Increase the cluster size with more non-preemptible workers.

B. Increase the cluster size with preemptible worker nodes, and configure them to forcefully decommission.

C. Increase the cluster size with preemptible worker nodes, and use Cloud Stackdriver to trigger a script to preserve work.

D. Increase the cluster size with preemptible worker nodes, and configure them to use graceful decommissioning.

**Answer: D**

****

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

" target="\_blank" style="word-break: break-all;">

**Question: 107 CertyIQ**

You work for a shipping company that uses handheld scanners to read shipping labels. Your company has strict data privacy standards that require scanners to only transmit tracking numbers when events are sent to Kafka topics. A recent software update caused the scanners to accidentally transmit recipients' personally identifiable information (PII) to analytics systems, which violates user privacy rules. You want to quickly build a scalable solution using cloud-native managed services to prevent exposure of PII to the analytics systems. What should you do?

A. Create an authorized view in BigQuery to restrict access to tables with sensitive data.

B. Install a third-party data validation tool on Compute Engine virtual machines to check the incoming data for sensitive information.

C. Use Cloud Logging to analyze the data passed through the total pipeline to identify transactions that may contain sensitive information.

D. Build a Cloud Function that reads the topics and makes a call to the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (Cloud DLP) API. Use the tagging and confidence levels to either pass or quarantine the data in a bucket for review.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Build a Cloud Function that reads the topics and makes a call to the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (Cloud DLP) API. Use the tagging and confidence levels to either pass or quarantine the data in a bucket for review.

**Question: 108 CertyIQ**

You have developed three data processing jobs. One executes a Cloud Dataflow pipeline that transforms data uploaded to Cloud Storage and writes results to

BigQuery. The second ingests data from on-premises servers and uploads it to Cloud Storage. The third is a Cloud Dataflow pipeline that gets information from third-party data providers and uploads the information to Cloud Storage. You need to be able to schedule and monitor the execution of these three workflows and manually

execute them when needed. What should you do? 

A. Create a Direct Acyclic Graph in Cloud Composer to schedule and monitor the jobs.

B. Use Stackdriver Monitoring and set up an alert with a Webhook notification to trigger the jobs. C. Develop an App Engine application to schedule and request the status of the jobs using GCP API calls. D. Set up cron jobs in a Compute Engine instance to schedule and monitor the pipelines using GCP API calls.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

https://cloud.google.com/composer/docs/how-to/using/writing-dags

Cloud Composer is a fully managed workflow orchestration service that empowers you to author, schedule, and monitor pipelines that span across clouds and on-premises data centers.

https://cloud.google.com/composer/?hl=en

**Question: 109 CertyIQ** 

You have Cloud Functions written in Node.js that pull messages from Cloud Pub/Sub and send the data to BigQuery. You observe that the message processing rate on the Pub/Sub topic is orders of magnitude higher than anticipated, but there is no error logged in Cloud Logging. What are the two most likely causes of this problem? (Choose two.)

A. Publisher throughput quota is too small.

B. Total outstanding messages exceed the 10-MB maximum.

C. Error handling in the subscriber code is not handling run-time errors properly.

D. The subscriber code cannot keep up with the messages.

E. The subscriber code does not acknowledge the messages that it pulls.

**Answer: CE** 

**Explanation:**

By not acknowleding the pulled message, this result in it be putted back in Cloud Pub/Sub, meaning the messages accumulate instead of being consumed and removed from Pub/Sub. The same thing can happen ig the subscriber maintains the lease on the message it receives in case of an error. This reduces the overall rate of processing because messages get stuck on the first subscriber. Also, errors in Cloud Function do not show up in Stackdriver Log Viewer if they are not correctly handled.

**Question: 110 CertyIQ**

You are creating a new pipeline in Google Cloud to stream IoT data from Cloud Pub/Sub through Cloud Dataflow to BigQuery. While previewing the data, you notice that roughly 2% of the data appears to be corrupt. You need to modify the Cloud Dataflow pipeline to filter out this corrupt data. What should you do?

A. Add a SideInput that returns a Boolean if the element is corrupt.

B. Add a ParDo transform in Cloud Dataflow to discard corrupt elements.

C. Add a Partition transform in Cloud Dataflow to separate valid data from corrupt data. D. Add a GroupByKey transform in Cloud Dataflow to group all of the valid data together and discard the rest.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

The Partition transform would require the element identifying the valid/invalid records for partitioning the pcollection that means there is some logic to be executed before the Partition transformation is invoked. That logic can be implemented in a ParDO transform and which can both identify valid/invalid records and also generate two PCollections one with valid records and other with invalid records.

**Question: 111 CertyIQ** 

You have historical data covering the last three years in BigQuery and a data pipeline that delivers new data to BigQuery daily. You have noticed that when the

Data Science team runs a query filtered on a date column and limited to 30`"90 days of data, the query scans the entire table. You also noticed that your bill is increasing more quickly than you expected. You want to resolve the issue as cost-effectively as possible while maintaining the ability to conduct SQL queries. What should you do?

A. Re-create the tables using DDL. Partition the tables by a column containing a TIMESTAMP or DATE Type.

B. Recommend that the Data Science team export the table to a CSV file on Cloud Storage and use Cloud Datalab to explore the data by reading the files directly.

C. Modify your pipeline to maintain the last 30"90 days of data in one table and the longer history in a different table to minimize full table scans over the entire history.

D. Write an Apache Beam pipeline that creates a BigQuery table per day. Recommend that the Data Science team use wildcards on the table name suffixes to select the data they need.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Recreating the DDL with new parition is easy and does not require any changes on applications that read data from it

**Question: 112 CertyIQ**

You operate a logistics company, and you want to improve event delivery reliability for vehicle-based sensors. You operate small data centers around the world to capture these events, but leased lines that provide connectivity from your event collection infrastructure to your event processing infrastructure are unreliable, with unpredictable latency. You want to address this issue in the most cost-effective way. What should you do?

A. Deploy small Kafka clusters in your data centers to buffer events.

B. Have the data acquisition devices publish data to Cloud Pub/Sub.

C. Establish a Cloud Interconnect between all remote data centers and Google.

D. Write a Cloud Dataflow pipeline that aggregates all data in session windows.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Cloud Pub/Sub, it supports batch & streaming , push and pull capabilities

**Question: 113 CertyIQ** 

You are a retailer that wants to integrate your online sales capabilities with different in-home assistants, such as Google Home. You need to interpret customer voice commands and issue an order to the backend systems. Which solutions should you choose?

A. Speech-to-Text API

B. Cloud Natural Language API

C. Dialogflow Enterprise Edition

D. AutoML Natural Language

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Dialogflow provides a seamless integration with Google Assistant. This integration has the following advantages: You can use the same Dialogflow agent to power Google Assistant and other integrations. Dialogflow agents provide Google Cloud enterprise-grade security, privacy, support, and SLAs

**Question: 114 CertyIQ** 

Your company has a hybrid cloud initiative. You have a complex data pipeline that moves data between cloud provider services and leverages services from each of the cloud providers. Which cloud-native service should you use to orchestrate the entire pipeline?

A. Cloud Dataflow

B. Cloud Composer

C. Cloud Dataprep

D. Cloud Dataproc

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

https://cloud.google.com/composer/

B: Cloud Composer is a fully managed workflow orchestration service that empowers you to author, schedule, and monitor pipelines that span across clouds and on-premises data centers.

https://cloud.google.com/composer/ Cloud Composer can help create workflows that connect data, processing, and services across clouds, giving you a unified data environment. Built on the popular Apache Airflow open source project and operated using the Python programming language, Cloud Composer is free from lock-in and easy to use. Cloud Composer gives you the ability to connect your pipeline through a single orchestration tool whether your workflow Eves on-premises, in multiple clouds, or fully within GCP. The ability to author, schedule, and monitor your workflows in a unified manner means you can break down the silos in your environment and focus less on infrastructure.

**Question: 115 CertyIQ**

You use a dataset in BigQuery for analysis. You want to provide third-party companies with access to the same dataset. You need to keep the costs of data sharing low and ensure that the data is current. Which solution should you choose?

A. Use Analytics Hub to control data access, and provide third party companies with access to the dataset. 

B. Use Cloud Scheduler to export the data on a regular basis to Cloud Storage, and provide third-party companies with access to the bucket.

C. Create a separate dataset in BigQuery that contains the relevant data to share, and provide third-party companies with access to the new dataset.

D. Create a Dataflow job that reads the data in frequent time intervals, and writes it to the relevant BigQuery dataset or Cloud Storage bucket for third-party companies to use.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

As an Analytics Hub user, you can perform the following tasks:

As an Analytics Hub publisher, you can monetize data by sharing it with your partner network or within your own organization in real time. Listings let you share data without replicating the shared data. You can build a catalog of analytics-ready data sources with granular permissions that let you deliver data to the right audiences.

As an Analytics Hub subscriber, you can discover the data that you are looking for, combine shared data with your existing data, and leverage the built-in features of BigQuery. When you subscribe to a listing, a linked dataset is created in your project.

As an Analytics Hub viewer, you can browse through the datasets that you have access to in Analytics Hub and request the publisher to access the shared data.

As an Analytics Hub administrator, you can create data exchanges that enable data sharing, and then give permissions to data publishers and subscribers to access these data exchanges.

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/analytics-hub-introduction

**Question: 116 CertyIQ**

Your company is in the process of migrating its on-premises data warehousing solutions to BigQuery. The existing data warehouse uses trigger-based change data capture (CDC) to apply updates from multiple transactional database sources on a daily basis. With BigQuery, your company hopes to improve its handling of CDC so that changes to the source systems are available to query in BigQuery in near-real time using log-based CDC streams, while also optimizing for the performance of applying changes to the data warehouse. Which two steps should they take to ensure that changes are available in the BigQuery reporting table with minimal latency while reducing compute overhead? (Choose two.)

A. Perform a DML INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE to replicate each individual CDC record in real time directly on the reporting table.

B. Insert each new CDC record and corresponding operation type to a staging table in real time. C. Periodically DELETE outdated records from the reporting table.

D. Periodically use a DML MERGE to perform several DML INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations at the same time on the reporting table.

E. Insert each new CDC record and corresponding operation type in real time to the reporting table, and use a materialized view to expose only the newest version of each unique record.

**Answer: BD** 

**Explanation:**

To aim for minimal latency while reducing compute overhead:

B. Insert each new CDC record and corresponding operation type to a staging table in real time. 

D. Periodically use a DML MERGE to perform several DML INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations at the same time on the reporting table. (all statements comes from the staging table)

**Question: 117 CertyIQ** 

You are designing a data processing pipeline. The pipeline must be able to scale automatically as load increases. Messages must be processed at least once and must be ordered within windows of 1 hour. How should you design the solution?

A. Use Apache Kafka for message ingestion and use Cloud Dataproc for streaming analysis. B. Use Apache Kafka for message ingestion and use Cloud Dataflow for streaming analysis. C. Use Cloud Pub/Sub for message ingestion and Cloud Dataproc for streaming analysis. D. Use Cloud Pub/Sub for message ingestion and Cloud Dataflow for streaming analysis.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

D: "at least once and must be ordered within windows" means Pub/Sub (at least once) with Dataflow (windows).

**Question: 118 CertyIQ** 

You need to set access to BigQuery for different departments within your company. Your solution should comply with the following requirements:

✑ Each department should have access only to their data.

✑ Each department will have one or more leads who need to be able to create and update tables and provide them to their team.

✑ Each department has data analysts who need to be able to query but not modify data. How should you set access to the data in BigQuery?

A. Create a dataset for each department. Assign the department leads the role of OWNER, and assign the data analysts the role of WRITER on their dataset.

B. Create a dataset for each department. Assign the department leads the role of WRITER, and assign the data analysts the role of READER on their dataset.

C. Create a table for each department. Assign the department leads the role of Owner, and assign the data analysts the role of Editor on the project the table is in.

D. Create a table for each department. Assign the department leads the role of Editor, and assign the data analysts the role of Viewer on the project the table is in.

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

Create a dataset for each department. Assign the department leads the role of WRITER, and assign the data analysts the role of READER on their dataset.

**Question: 119 CertyIQ**You operate a database that stores stock trades and an application that retrieves average stock price for a given 

company over an adjustable window of time. The data is stored in Cloud Bigtable where the datetime of the stock trade is the beginning of the row key. Your application has thousands of concurrent users, and you notice that performance is starting to degrade as more stocks are added. What should you do to improve the performance of your application? 

A. Change the row key syntax in your Cloud Bigtable table to begin with the stock symbol. B. Change the row key syntax in your Cloud Bigtable table to begin with a random number per second. C. Change the data pipeline to use BigQuery for storing stock trades, and update your application.

D. Use Cloud Dataflow to write a summary of each day's stock trades to an Avro file on Cloud Storage. Update your application to read from Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtable to compute the responses.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Description: Timestamp at starting of rowkey causes bottleneck issues

**Question: 120 CertyIQ**

You are operating a Cloud Dataflow streaming pipeline. The pipeline aggregates events from a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription source, within a window, and sinks the resulting aggregation to a Cloud Storage bucket. The source has consistent throughput. You want to monitor an alert on behavior of the pipeline with Cloud Stackdriver to ensure that it is processing data. Which Stackdriver alerts should you create?

A. An alert based on a decrease of subscription/num\_undelivered\_messages for the source and a rate of change increase of instance/storage/ used\_bytes for the destination

B. An alert based on an increase of subscription/num\_undelivered\_messages for the source and a rate of change decrease of instance/storage/ used\_bytes for the destination

C. An alert based on a decrease of instance/storage/used\_bytes for the source and a rate of change increase of subscription/ num\_undelivered\_messages for the destination

D. An alert based on an increase of instance/storage/used\_bytes for the source and a rate of change decrease of subscription/ num\_undelivered\_messages for the destination

**Answer: B** 

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Option B : increase of subscription/num\_undelivered\_messages and decrease of instance/storage/ used\_bytes, reason as follows:-

- The first question we should ask is - why do we want to monitor things - this his very subject, one can say - we want to monitor to check - if everything is running "OK" or we want to monitor things to check if everything is running "NOT OK" .

Generally, we would go with the second point - i.e.- we want to monitor things - to check what is NOT OK. if everything works fine - may be we should monitor.

Going with that logic - Option B standouts - i.e.- the more we have undelivered messages in subscriber and less we have data in the sync (cloud storage) - means things are not OK and that why we want to monitor it .

As mentioned - this approach is subject and different people may have different approach in deciding why we monitor

**Question: 121 CertyIQ** 

You currently have a single on-premises Kafka cluster in a data center in the us-east region that is responsible for ingesting messages from IoT devices globally.

Because large parts of globe have poor internet connectivity, messages sometimes batch at the edge, come in all at once, and cause a spike in load on your

Kafka cluster. This is becoming difficult to manage and prohibitively expensive. What is the Google-recommended cloud native architecture for this scenario?

A. Edge TPUs as sensor devices for storing and transmitting the messages.

B. Cloud Dataflow connected to the Kafka cluster to scale the processing of incoming messages.

C. An IoT gateway connected to Cloud Pub/Sub, with Cloud Dataflow to read and process the messages from Cloud Pub/Sub.

D. A Kafka cluster virtualized on Compute Engine in us-east with Cloud Load Balancing to connect to the devices around the world.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Answer C - Cloud Native = Pub/Sub + DataFlow

**Question: 122 CertyIQ**

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

(Choose two.)

A. Use managed export, and store the data in a Cloud Storage bucket using Nearline or Coldline class.

B. Use managed export, and then import to Cloud Datastore in a separate project under a unique namespace reserved for that export.

C. Use managed export, and then import the data into a BigQuery table created just for that export, and delete temporary export files.

D. Write an application that uses Cloud Datastore client libraries to read all the entities. Treat each entity as a BigQuery table row via BigQuery streaming insert. Assign an export timestamp for each export, and attach it as an extra column for each row. Make sure that the BigQuery table is partitioned using the export timestamp column.

E. Write an application that uses Cloud Datastore client libraries to read all the entities. Format the exported data into a JSON file. Apply compression before storing the data in Cloud Source Repositories.

**Answer: AB** 

**Explanation:**

Option A; Cheap storage and it is a supported method https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/export import-entities

Option B; Rationale - "Data exported from one Datastore mode database can be imported into another Datastore mode database, even one in another project."

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/export-import-entities>



**Question: 123 CertyIQ** 

You need to create a data pipeline that copies time-series transaction data so that it can be queried from within BigQuery by your data science team for analysis.

Every hour, thousands of transactions are updated with a new status. The size of the initial dataset is 1.5 PB, and it will grow by 3 TB per day. The data is heavily structured, and your data science team will build machine learning models based on this data. You want to maximize performance and usability for your data science team. Which two strategies should you adopt? (Choose two.)

A. Denormalize the data as must as possible.

B. Preserve the structure of the data as much as possible.

C. Use BigQuery UPDATE to further reduce the size of the dataset.

D. Develop a data pipeline where status updates are appended to BigQuery instead of updated.

E. Copy a daily snapshot of transaction data to Cloud Storage and store it as an Avro file. Use BigQuery's support for external data sources to query.

**Answer: AD** 

**Explanation:**

Using BigQuery as an OLTP store is considered an anti-pattern. Because OLTP stores have a high volume of updates and deletes, they are a mismatch for the data warehouse use case. To decide which storage option best fits your use case, review the Cloud storage products table.

BigQuery is built for scale and can scale out as the size of the warehouse grows, so there is no need to delete older data. By keeping the entire history, you can deliver more insight on your business. If the storage cost is a concern, you can take advantage of BigQuery's long term storage pricing by archiving older data and using it for special analysis when the need arises. If you still have good reasons for dropping older data, you can use BigQuery's native support for date-partitioned tables and partition expiration. In other words, BigQuery can automatically delete older data.

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/bigquery-data-warehouse#handling\_change

**Question: 124 CertyIQ**

You are designing a cloud-native historical data processing system to meet the following conditions: ✑ The data being analyzed is in CSV, Avro, and PDF formats and will be accessed by multiple analysis tools including Dataproc, BigQuery, and Compute

Engine.

✑ A batch pipeline moves daily data.

✑ Performance is not a factor in the solution.

✑ The solution design should maximize availability.

How should you design data storage for this solution?

A. Create a Dataproc cluster with high availability. Store the data in HDFS, and perform analysis as needed. B. Store the data in BigQuery. Access the data using the BigQuery Connector on Dataproc and Compute Engine.

C. Store the data in a regional Cloud Storage bucket. Access the bucket directly using Dataproc, BigQuery, and Compute Engine.

D. Store the data in a multi-regional Cloud Storage bucket. Access the data directly using Dataproc, BigQuery, and Compute Engine.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

Problem: How to store data, 

Considerations: High availability, performance not an issue

A → avoid HDFS

C → multi-regional > regional in terms of availability

B could be the answer but we’re dealing with PDF documents, we need blob storage (cloud storage). If we only have csv or Avro, this may be the answer

**Question: 125 CertyIQ** 

You have a petabyte of analytics data and need to design a storage and processing platform for it. You must be able to perform data warehouse-style analytics on the data in Google Cloud and expose the dataset as files for batch analysis tools in other cloud providers. What should you do?

A. Store and process the entire dataset in BigQuery.

B. Store and process the entire dataset in Bigtable.

C. Store the full dataset in BigQuery, and store a compressed copy of the data in a Cloud Storage bucket.

D. Store the warm data as files in Cloud Storage, and store the active data in BigQuery. Keep this ratio as 80% warm and 20% active.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

"You must be able to perform data warehouse-style analytics on the data in Google Cloud and expose the dataset as files for batch analysis tools in other cloud providers?"

Analytics -> BQ

Exposing -> GCS

**Question: 126 CertyIQ**

You work for a manufacturing company that sources up to 750 different components, each from a different supplier. You've collected a labeled dataset that has on average 1000 examples for each unique component. Your team wants to implement an app to help warehouse workers recognize incoming components based on a photo of the component. You want to implement the first working version of this app (as Proof-Of-Concept) within a few working days. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud Vision AutoML with the existing dataset.

B. Use Cloud Vision AutoML, but reduce your dataset twice.

C. Use Cloud Vision API by providing custom labels as recognition hints.

D. Train your own image recognition model leveraging transfer learning techniques.

**Answer: A** 

**Explanation:**

Use Cloud Vision AutoML with the existing dataset.

**Question: 127 CertyIQ** 

You are working on a niche product in the image recognition domain. Your team has developed a model that is dominated by custom C++ TensorFlow ops your team has implemented. These ops are used inside your main training loop and are performing bulky matrix multiplications. It currently takes up to several days to train a model. You want to decrease this time significantly and keep the cost low by using an accelerator on Google Cloud. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud TPUs without any additional adjustment to your code.

B. Use Cloud TPUs after implementing GPU kernel support for your customs ops.

C. Use Cloud GPUs after implementing GPU kernel support for your customs ops.

D. Stay on CPUs, and increase the size of the cluster you're training your model on.

**Answer: C** 

**Explanation:**

Use Cloud GPUs after implementing GPU kernel support for your customs ops.

**Question: 128 CertyIQ** 

You work on a regression problem in a natural language processing domain, and you have 100M labeled examples in your dataset. You have randomly shuffled your data and split your dataset into train and test samples (in a 90/10 ratio). After you trained the neural network and evaluated your model on a test set, you discover that the root mean-squared error (RMSE) of your model is twice as high on the train set as on the test set. How should you improve the performance of your model?

A. Increase the share of the test sample in the train-test split.

B. Try to collect more data and increase the size of your dataset.

C. Try out regularization techniques (e.g., dropout of batch normalization) to avoid overfitting.

D. Increase the complexity of your model by, e.g., introducing an additional layer or increase sizing the size of vocabularies or n-grams used.

**Answer: D** 

**Explanation:**

This is a case of underfitting - not overfitting (for over fitting the model will have extremely low training error but a high testing error) - so we need to make the model more complex - answer is D

**Question: 129 CertyIQ**

You use BigQuery as your centralized analytics platform. New data is loaded every day, and an ETL pipeline modifies the original data and prepares it for the final users. This ETL pipeline is regularly modified and can generate errors, but sometimes the errors are detected only after 2 weeks. You need to provide a method to

recover from these errors, and your backups should be optimized for storage costs. How should you organize your data in BigQuery and store your backups?

A. Organize your data in a single table, export, and compress and store the BigQuery data in Cloud Storage.

B. Organize your data in separate tables for each month, and export, compress, and store the data in Cloud Storage.

C. Organize your data in separate tables for each month, and duplicate your data on a separate dataset in BigQuery.

D. Organize your data in separate tables for each month, and use snapshot decorators to restore the table to a