GCP CDA Module 4 - Quiz 1

1. A data analyst administrator for a large cloud computing company is responsible for setting up data access controls for a new project involving sensitive customer data. Which of the following options is the best practice for implementing data access controls in a cloud data warehouse?

A. Create a single security group for all users on the project and grant them universal access to all data.

B. Allow all users to access all data, but monitor their activity closely for any suspicious behavior.

C. Create a separate security group for each user on the project and grant each group only the permissions it needs.

D. Create a separate security group for each role on the project and grant each group only the permissions it needs.

Feedback: Creating separate security groups based on roles ensures that each group has only the permissions needed for their tasks, improving security and access control. Universal access or per-user groups are less scalable and secure.

2. A cloud data professional has been asked by management to detail the benefits associated with the organization's cloud expenses. The cloud data professional explains that working with data in the cloud allows quick and easy access to real-time data from different sources. What are two more benefits for working with data in the cloud? Select two answers.

A. Working with data in the cloud means that the data team can protect sensitive data on local servers.

B. Working with data in the cloud allows the organization to maintain their own local data servers.

C. Working with data in the cloud simplifies analyzing large datasets.

D. Working with data in the cloud means that computing and processing power will not involve local machines.

Feedback: Cloud computing simplifies analyzing large datasets and offloads processing from local machines. The other options incorrectly emphasize local server usage, which cloud computing aims to reduce.

3. A data professional has been asked to find a single data tool that can help the company's data team organize business data, build workflows and applications, and create visualizations and reports. Which data tool should the data professional suggest?

A. Dataproc

B. BigLake

C. Looker

D. Dataflow

Feedback: Looker is designed for organizing business data, building workflows, and creating visualizations and reports. Dataproc and Dataflow are more focused on data processing, and BigLake is a storage engine.

4. A data analyst administrator needs to set up a security group for the entire data team of an organization. The data team needs access to a new data warehouse that contains sensitive financial data. Which of the following approaches will ensure that the data team has the appropriate level of access to the data warehouse?

A. Grant access to the data warehouse to all members of the data team based on their roles.

B. Grant universal access to the data warehouse to all members of the data team.

C. Grant access to the data warehouse to all members of the data team based on their locations.

D. Grant access to the data warehouse to all members of the data team based on their job titles.

Feedback: Access based on roles ensures that each team member has permissions appropriate to their responsibilities. Universal access or access based on location or job title may not align with actual data needs.

5. A data professional has been asked to find a data tool that can help their company's data team integrate multiple datasets of any size. The tool must also offer a graphical user interface instead of code to manage data pipelines. Which data tool should the data professional suggest?

A. BigQuery

B. BigLake

C. Dataplex

D. Cloud Data Fusion

Feedback: Cloud Data Fusion supports integration of multiple datasets and provides a graphical interface for managing data pipelines. BigQuery is for querying data, BigLake is for storage, and Dataplex is for data governance.