

# DUMPS ARENA

**Google LookML Developer**

**Google Google-LookML-Developer**

**Version Demo**

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

A LookML Developer is working with denormalized tables and needs to create a measure adding up the Order Shipping column in the table below:

Order Item ID	Order ID	Order Shipping
1	1	10.00
2	1	10.00
3	2	20.00
4	2	20.00
5	2	20.00

A)

```
measure: total_shipping {  
  type: sum  
  sql: ${order_shipping} ;;  
}
```

B)

```
measure: total_shipping {  
  type: sum_distinct  
  sql: ${order_shipping} ;;  
}
```

C)

```
measure: total_shipping {  
  type: sum_distinct  
  sql_distinct_key: ${order_id} ;;  
  sql: ${order_shipping} ;;  
}
```

D)

```
measure: total_shipping {  
  type: sum  
  sql_distinct_key: ${order_id} ;;  
  sql: ${order_shipping} ;;  
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**ANSWER: A****QUESTION NO: 2**

A LookML developer creates a new model and a test dashboard from the model. The developer shares the link to the new dashboard with users, but the users report that all they see is the “Model Not Found” error.

What is a possible cause of this issue?

- A. The developer has not pushed the new model to Production Mode.
- B. The developer has not added users to the new model set.
- C. The users do not have permission to access this dashboard.

D. The new model is missing an Explore definition.

**ANSWER: B**

### QUESTION NO: 3

After running the Content Validator, a developer can see the error "Unknown field".

Which two changes could cause this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. View name was changed from users to customers.
- B. Field type was changed from number to string.
- C. Model name was changed from e\_commerce to reporting.
- D. Explore label was changed from users to customers.
- E. Field name was changed from id to user\_id.

**ANSWER: B E**

### QUESTION NO: 4

Users viewing an Explore should be able to view rows of data only where the value of the product.brand column matches the value of the user's company user attribute.

Which access filter should the developer use to meet this requirement?

A)

```
access_filter: {  
  field: company  
  user_attribute: ${product.brand}  
}
```

B)

```
access_filter: {  
  field: product.brand  
  user_attribute: company  
}
```

C)

```
access_filter: {  
  field: user.company  
  user_attribute: brand  
}
```

D)

```
access_filter: {  
  field: product.brand  
  user_attribute: {{ _user_attributes['company'] }}  
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**ANSWER: B****QUESTION NO: 5**

Business users report that an ephemeral derived table tile on the dashboard is slow.

Information about the dashboard includes:

The dashboard filter is linked to the user attributes.

This tile usually takes approximately 5 minutes to complete running.

Which solution should be used to improve the dashboard load time?

- A. Use a conditional WHERE clause for Development Mode.
- B. Build a user attribute filter into the Explore.
- C. Use index distribution\_key or sort\_key for this derived table.
- D. Persist the derived table.

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://docs.looker.com/reference/dashboard-reference>

### QUESTION NO: 6

A LookML developer has created a model with many Explores in it. Business users are having a difficult time locating the Explore they want in the long list displayed.

Which two actions can the LookML developer take to improve the user interface? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply the hidden parameter with a value of yes to Explores that only exist to power specific Looks, dashboards, or suggestion menus.
- B. Modify the business users' roles so they do not have this model in their model set.
- C. Combine the Explores into just a few Explores that each join to many views.
- D. Apply the group\_label parameter to organize the Explores under different headings.
- E. Apply the fields parameter so that each Explore has fewer fields in it.

**ANSWER: B C**

### QUESTION NO: 7

A developer wants to calculate the ratio of total sales from the orders view and total users from the users view.

Which two methods can be used to create a measure that meets these requirements?

(Choose two.)

A)

```
view: users{
  measure: total_users{
    type: count
  }
  measure: total_sales_per_user {
    type: sum
    sql: 1.0*${orders.total_sales}/${total_users};;
    value_format_name: usd
  }
}

view: orders{
  dimension: sale_price{
    type: number
    sql: ${TABLE}.sale_price;;
  }
  measure: total_sales{
    type: sum
    sql: ${sale_price};;
  }
}
```

B)

```
view: users{
  measure: total_users{
    type: count
  }
  measure: total_sales_per_user {
    type: number
    sql: 1.0*${orders.total_sales}/${total_users};;
    value_format_name: usd
  }
}
view: orders{
  dimension: sale_price{
    type: number
    sql: ${TABLE}.sale_price;;
  }
  measure: total_sales{
    type: sum
    sql: ${sale_price};;
  }
}
```

C)

```
view: users{
  measure: total_users{
    type: count
  }
}

view: orders{
  dimension: sale_price{
    type: number
    sql: ${TABLE}.sale_price;;
  }
  measure: total_sales{
    type: sum
    sql: ${sale_price};;
  }
  measure: total_sales_per_user {
    type: number
    sql: 1.0*${total_sales}/users.${total_users};;
    value_format_name: usd
  }
}
```

D)

```
view: users{
  measure: total_users{
    type: count
  }
}

view: orders{
  dimension: sale_price{
    type: number
    sql: ${TABLE}.sale_price;;
  }
  measure: total_sales{
    type: sum
    sql: ${sale_price};;
  }
  measure: total_sales_per_user {
    type: number
    sql: 1.0*${total_sales}/${users.total_users};;
    value_format_name: usd
  }
}
```

E)

```
view: users{
measure: total_users{
type: count
}
measure: total_sales_per_user {
type: number
sql: 1.0*${total_sales}/${total_users};;
value_format_name: usd
}
}
view: orders{
dimension: sale_price{
type: number
sql: ${TABLE}.sale_price;;
}
measure: total_sales{
type: sum
sql: ${sale price};;
```

```
sql: ${sale_price};;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**ANSWER: A C**

**Explanation:**

Reference:<https://docs.looker.com/data-modeling/learning-lookml/advanced-lookmlconcepts>

**QUESTION NO: 8**

A user reports that, when a date dimension is filtered to “before now” results are returned that consistently include tomorrow. Dimension fill has been ruled out as a cause of the issue.

Which LookML parameter should be used to resolve this issue?

- A. Week\_start\_day
- B. Convert\_tz
- C. Datatype
- D. Fiscal\_month\_offset

**ANSWER: D**

**QUESTION NO: 9**

Users report that the main dashboard has been slow to show results.

Which two options should the developer evaluate to improve dashboard performance?

(Choose two.)

- A. Number of databases used by dashboard elements
- B. Number of queries used by the dashboard
- C. Ratio of visualizations to text tiles
- D. Format used to deliver these reports
- E. Amount of data rendered for each query

**ANSWER: B C**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://help.looker.com/hc/en-us/articles/360038233334-Considerations-When-Building-Performant-Looker-Dashboards>

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Business users report that they are unable to build useful queries because the list of fields in the Explore is too long to find what they need.

Which three LookML options should a developer use to curate the business user's experience? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a description parameter to each field with context so that users can search key terms.
- B. Create a separate project for each business unit containing only the fields that the unit needs.
- C. Add a group\_label parameter to relevant fields to organize them into logical categories.
- D. Use the hidden parameter to remove irrelevant fields from the Explore.
- E. Use a derived table to show only the relevant fields.

**ANSWER: A C E**