DUMPSARENA

Looker Business AnalystExam

Google Looker-Business-Analyst

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

Total Premium Questions: 70

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Exploring and analyzing data	32
Topic 2, Creating and managing Looker content	19
Topic 3, Sharing and collaborating in Looker	14
Topic 4, Managing Looker access and governance	5
Total	70

QUESTION NO: 1

The sales team has all its Looker content stored in a folder called Sales. Team members are complaining that the Looks and dashboards have been getting moved and edited in unwanted ways. Only the sales analyst should be editing the content in the Sales folder.

Which access settings should be applied to the folder?

A. Admins: Manage Access, Edit
Sales analyst: Edit
Sales group: View

B. Admins: View
Sales analyst: Edit
Sales group: View

C. Admins: View
Sales analyst: Manage Access, Edit
Sales group: View

D. Admins: Manage Access, Edit Sales analyst: Manage Access, Edit
Sales group: View

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Admins: Manage Access, Edit
Sales analyst: Edit
Sales group: View is the appropriate folder-access configuration. Folder permissions in Looker should follow least privilege: users who only need to consume shared Sales content receive View access, while the individual responsible for maintaining that content receives Edit access. View allows the Sales group to open and use the shared Looks and dashboards without granting the ability to alter, relocate, or otherwise maintain the folder's saved content. Giving the sales analyst Edit access enables that person to create and update the Looks and dashboards for the team, as required.

Administrators need Manage Access in addition to Edit so they can administer folder sharing and permissions, including maintaining the intended access model over time. This keeps control of who can edit or view the Sales folder with the appropriate administrative role, rather than making the sales analyst responsible for access administration. Looker's folder permission model distinguishes content editing from managing the folder's access settings, making this separation suitable for protecting shared team assets while allowing normal analytical work to continue. See Google Cloud's Sharing and managing access to content documentation and its access control and permission management guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

An analyst has a dashboard with a single filter on Created Date "is in the past year", but a tile on the dashboard is returning results for only the past 7 days. When the analyst selects "Explore from Here" on the tile, there are filters on both Created Date "is in the past year" and Created Time "is in the past 7 days".

How should the analyst make sure that only the filter set on the dashboard is applied to the tile?

A. After selecting Explore from Here on the tile, remove the filter on Created Time and hit Save.

B. After selecting Edit on the tile, add a filter on Created Date and hit Save.

C. Edit the dashboard Created Date filter to update the tile's Created Time field under Tiles to Update.

D. Edit the dashboard Created Date filter to update the tile's Created Time filter under Filters to Update.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Edit the dashboard Created Date filter to update the tile's Created Time filter under Filters to Update. The tile has its own saved Created Time condition, which continues to restrict the query independently of the dashboard-level Created Date filter. In the dashboard filter configuration, the analyst can use the tile-update mapping controls to associate the dashboard filter with the tile's existing Created Time filter. This causes the dashboard filter's selected value to be applied to that tile filter when the dashboard runs, rather than leaving the tile's saved "past 7 days" value in effect.

This configuration is particularly useful when the dashboard filter field and the tile field are different but compatible date or time fields. The dashboard presents one consistent filter control to viewers, while the tile receives that control's value through the configured filter mapping. Once saved, the dashboard's "past year" selection governs the tile's date restriction, so the tile no longer remains constrained by its previous seven-day filter value. Google's dashboard documentation describes configuring dashboard filters and selecting the tiles and fields that those filters update. See Google Cloud: Adding dashboard filters and Google Cloud: Filtering dashboards with dashboard filters.

QUESTION NO: 3

An analyst needs to save a new Look from an Explore into a shared Marketing folder.

Which three requirements must be met for the analyst to save the Look in that folder? (Choose three.)

A. Access to the model and Explore used for the query

B. The save_content permission

C. Edit access to the target shared folder

D. Manage Access permission on the target folder

E. The schedule_look permission

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The analyst needs access to the model and Explore used to create the query, because Looker evaluates model permissions before users can query or save content from an Explore. The analyst also needs the `save_content` permission, which allows the user to save Looks and other content. Finally, the analyst needs Edit access to the target shared folder so the Look can be created in that location.

Manage Access is not required to save content; it is used to control folder sharing and permissions. Scheduling permissions are also not required merely to save a Look. See Access control and permission management and Share and manage access to content.

QUESTION NO: 4

An analyst is creating a dashboard for users who need a quick high-level view before navigating to detailed operational data.

Which three design choices can help improve dashboard performance? (Choose three.)

A. Limit the dashboard to the tiles needed for the primary business question.

B. Place detailed analysis on a separate dashboard and link to it.

C. Use appropriate filters and row limits for detailed result sets.

D. Add all available visualizations to one dashboard.

E. Include high-cardinality detail in every tile by default.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Reducing the number of tiles limits the number of queries and visualizations that must load when the dashboard opens. Separating detailed analysis into a linked dashboard lets the primary dashboard focus on summary information. Applying appropriate filters and row limits also reduces the volume of data returned and rendered for tiles where complete detail is not needed.

Adding more tiles or exposing high-cardinality detail by default generally increases the dashboard workload. See Build performant dashboards.

QUESTION NO: 5

An analyst creates a column chart showing the count of total orders and the count of returned orders on each date. The number of returned orders is much smaller than the number of total orders, so the columns for the returned orders are short and it is difficult to compare all the columns visually.

How should the analyst ensure that the differences between returned order counts for each day are more visible?

A. Change the returned orders series to a line type.

B. Move the returned orders series to a new right axis.

C. Change the y-axis height to a higher number of pixels.

D. Set the x-axis to use a log scale.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Move the returned orders series to a new right axis. A chart axis determines the scale used to render a series. When total orders and returned orders share one y-axis, the much larger total-order values set a broad scale, which compresses the returned-order columns near zero. Assigning returned orders to the right y-axis gives that measure an independent scale appropriate to its smaller range. The returned-order columns will therefore occupy more of the chart's vertical area, making day-to-day differences easier to see while retaining total orders in the same visualization for context.

Looker supports assigning individual series to the left or right y-axis from a visualization's series settings. This is the intended approach when measures have substantially different magnitudes but need to be compared over the same dimension, such as date. The analyst should also label both axes clearly so viewers can distinguish the total-order scale from the returned-order scale and interpret each series accurately. See Google's documentation on visualization series settings and y-axis settings.

QUESTION NO: 6

An analyst has created an Explore with a visualization and filters that should be reused by other users. The analyst wants to save the analysis as an independent content item that can later be added to a dashboard.

What should the analyst do?

A. Save the Explore as a Look.

B. Pin the Explore to a board.

C. Download the Explore as a CSV file.

D. Create a dashboard filter from the Explore.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Save the Explore as a Look. A Look stores the query, visualization, filters, and other Explore settings as a saved content item. The analyst can place the Look in an appropriate folder, share it with users who have access, schedule it, or add it as a Look-linked tile on a dashboard.

Saving the Explore as a Look preserves the analysis without requiring the analyst to create a dashboard first. See Save and edit Looks.

QUESTION NO: 7

An analyst needs to compare monthly actual revenue from one Explore with monthly forecast revenue from a different Explore.

What are three actions the analyst should take to create Merged Results? (Choose three.)

A. Include a common Month dimension in each query.

B. Build and run each source query independently.

C. Select Merge Results after the queries have been run.

D. Save both queries as Looks in the same folder.

E. Use the same database connection for both Explores.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The analyst should include a common Month dimension in each query because Merged Results uses common dimensions to align rows from separate queries. The analyst should build and run each query independently before merging, since each source query maintains its own Explore, filters, fields, and aggregation logic. After the queries have been run, the analyst can select Merge Results to combine the returned result sets into one merged table.

Merged Results is useful for an ad hoc comparison when the needed information is available in separate Explores and cannot be joined in the underlying model. It does not create a database-level join or replace a modeled Explore for recurring governed reporting. See Merge results from different Explores.