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Looker LookML Developer Exam

Google LookML-Developer

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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 nothave 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 hasfewer fields in it.

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 2

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 ameasure 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: 3

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

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: 4

After running the Content Validator, a developer can seethe 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: 5

Users report that the main dashboard has been slow toshow 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: 6

After validating LookML code, a developer receives the following error message:

“Unknown or Inaccessible Field users.name”

What is causing this error?

A. There is a missing join.

B. The field is set to “hidden”.

C. The join relationship is incorrect.

D. The field uses incorrect SQL syntax.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://help.looker.com/hc/en-us/articles/360023586293-Error-Unknown-or-

Inaccessible-Field

QUESTION NO: 7

A developer is defining the users table within a view file in Looker. Theusers table will be available as an individual Explore and it will also be joined into other Explores, such as the products Explore. The developer needs to limit the fields visible in the products Explore without affecting the visibility of the fields in the users Explore.

How should the developer meet this requirement?

A. Use the fields parameter at the join level for the products Explore to specify which fields should be included and leave the users Explore as is.

B. Create duplicate dimensions and measures, one for the users Explore and one for the products Explore, and use the hidden parameter to modify the visibility of the fields.

C. Create two view files for the users table. One view file will have all possible fields for the users Explore, and theother will have only the fields required for the products Explore.

D. Use the hidden parameter in the users view file for the fields that should not come over to the products Explore and leave the users Explore as is.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 8

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

QUESTION NO: 9

Business users reportthat 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: 10

A developer has the dimensions enrollment_month and graduation_month already defined in the view. Both were created as part of dimension_groups of type: time. The developer need touse these two dimensions in the sql_start and sql_end parameters of a dimension group of type: duration.

Which LookML should be used to calculate the number of month and years between enrollment month and graduation month?

A)

```
dimension_group: enrolled{
type: duration
intervals: [month, year]

sql_start: ${enrollment_raw} ;;
sql_end: $(graduation_raw} ;;
}
```

B)

```
dimension_group: enrolled{
type: duration
intervals: [month, year]

sql_start: ${enrollment} ;;
sql_end: $(graduation} ;;
}
```

C)

```
dimension_group: enrolled{
type: duration
intervals: [month, year]

sql_start: ${enrollment_day} ;;
sql_end: $(graduation_day} ;;
}
```

D)

```
dimension_group: enrolled{
 type: duration
 intervals: [month, year]

  sql_start: ${enrollment_month} ;;
  sql_end: $(graduation_month} ;;
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.looker.com/reference/field-params/dimension_group