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Talend Core Certified Developer Exam

Talend Talend-Core-Developer

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

You created a Remote Engine in Talend Cloud and copied the Remote Engine key. You downloaded the Remote Engine script for your Linux system, and now you need to pair the engine manually. Which options can you use to set the key? Choose 2 answers.

A. In Studio Talend Cloud preferences.

B. In the Remote Engine web service page.

C. In the key configuration file of the engine.

D. In the engine run script command line as a parameter.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Manual pairing authorizes a Remote Engine to connect to the specific Talend Cloud account and Remote Engine definition that issued the key. **In the Remote Engine web service page.** is a supported method because the Remote Engine exposes its local configuration interface after it is started. An administrator can open the configuration page, provide the copied pairing key, and trigger the pairing operation. This approach is especially useful when the engine host is available through a browser and the administrator wants to configure it interactively.

In the key configuration file of the engine. is also supported for manual, file-based configuration. The Remote Engine installation includes the `etc/preauthorized.key.cfg` configuration file, where the pairing key can be supplied through the Remote Engine preauthorization-key setting. This permits deployment and configuration through server administration processes rather than the web interface. After the key has been configured, the engine can use it to authenticate and register with Talend Cloud. Talend documentation describes both the Remote Engine configuration interface and the preauthorized-key configuration used to pair an engine. See Talend Cloud Remote Engine setup and pairing a Remote Engine manually.

QUESTION NO: 2

What are the key capabilities of Talend Cloud Data Preparation that improve data quality and accessibility? Choose 3 answers.

A. Discover

B. Format data

C. Cleanse data

D. Transform

E. Standardize data

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

Talend Cloud Data Preparation provides interactive, self-service capabilities for improving the usability and quality of datasets before they are consumed by analytics, business users, or downstream processes. **Cleanse data** is a core capability because preparation recipes can identify and correct issues such as empty values, invalid entries, duplicates, and inconsistent content. This improves the reliability of the resulting dataset.

Transform is also fundamental: users apply preparation functions to reshape columns, derive values, filter records, change data types, split or merge fields, and otherwise adapt data to a business need. These operations allow data from operational sources to become fit for its intended use without requiring users to write code.

Standardize data directly supports consistent, accessible data by bringing equivalent values into a common representation. For example, users can normalize text casing, date representations, country or state values, and other recurring formats so that values can be accurately compared, grouped, and analyzed. Talend's Data Preparation documentation describes

preparation as applying functions through recipes, including quality-oriented transformations and standardization tasks. See the Talend Data Preparation User Guide and the Talend guidance on standardizing data.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which actions can you perform in the configuration panel in Pipeline Designer? Choose 2 answers.

A. Modify processor values.

B. Display and update dataset connections.

C. Preview changes made by processors.

D. Select the settings for a pipeline export.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

In Talend Pipeline Designer, **Modify processor values.** is correct because selecting a processor opens its configuration, where you define the processor-specific rules that control how records are handled. Depending on the processor, this includes settings such as selected fields, filtering conditions, transformation expressions, output names, formats, and other processing parameters. These values are part of the pipeline design and can be revised as the data flow evolves.

Display and update dataset connections. is also correct. The configuration area is used when configuring source and destination datasets and when editing their associated connection details. A dataset's connection identifies where Pipeline Designer reads data from or writes data to, while the dataset configuration identifies the relevant object and schema-related settings. Updating these settings lets a pipeline be pointed to an appropriate source or target without rebuilding its overall flow.

These capabilities reflect the configuration panel's core role: defining the settings for the currently selected dataset or processor in the pipeline canvas. Talend's Pipeline Designer documentation describes designing pipelines by adding datasets and processors, then configuring each selected item through its available settings. See the Talend Help Center and the Talend Pipeline Designer overview for product and documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which type of task can be added to a plan in Talend Management Console?

A. Data services

B. Big Data tasks

C. Routes

D. Jobs

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Jobs is the correct answer. In Talend Management Console, a plan orchestrates the execution of one or more existing tasks in a defined sequence. A Job task is created from a Job artifact published from Talend Studio, configured with its execution environment and runtime parameters, and can then be included in a plan. Plans provide orchestration controls such as ordered execution, dependencies between steps, and actions based on task outcomes. This makes Job tasks a core and documented use case for plans: a data-integration Job can run as one step, followed by subsequent tasks only when the configured conditions are met. The task must be created and available in the same Talend Management Console environment before it can be selected for the plan. Talend's documentation describes plans as a mechanism for orchestrating tasks and details how to add tasks to a plan, while its task documentation describes Job tasks as executable deployments of Talend Studio Jobs. See the Talend Management Console documentation for creating plans and the documentation for creating tasks.

QUESTION NO: 5

How many sample dataset records and rows can be displayed in Talend Cloud Data Preparation?

A. All the available records

B. 10,000

C. 1,000

D. 5,000

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

10,000 is correct. Talend Cloud Data Preparation displays a sample of up to 10,000 records from a dataset in the preparation grid. This sampling limit is intended for the interactive preparation experience: it gives users enough representative data to inspect column values, identify quality issues, apply transformations, and validate their results without requiring the browser interface to load an entire potentially very large source dataset. The displayed rows are therefore a working sample for designing and checking preparation steps, rather than a statement that the dataset itself contains only 10,000 records. When the preparation is run as part of a task or pipeline, Talend can process the full input according to that execution's configuration; the grid preview remains limited to the sample made available in Data Preparation. Talend's documentation describes Data Preparation as an application for interactively cleansing and transforming dataset samples before operational use. See the Talend Cloud Data Preparation overview and the Talend Data Preparation User Guide for the product's dataset and preparation behavior.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which concepts are a part of Pipeline Designer? Choose 3 answers.

A. Context variablesâ€‹

B. Preparationsâ€‹

C. Connectionâ€‹

D. Datasetâ€‹

E. Processorâ€‹

F. Connection, Dataset, and Processor

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

Connection, Dataset, and Processor are the three foundational concepts used to create a pipeline in Talend Pipeline Designer. A connection stores the configuration needed for Pipeline Designer to access a particular external system, such as a database, cloud storage location, or SaaS application. Connections can then be reused when configuring pipeline inputs and outputs.

A dataset represents the data asset that a pipeline reads or writes. It identifies both the relevant connection and the data location or object, while also providing the schema information Pipeline Designer needs to understand the records being processed. A processor is a pipeline step that performs an operation on data as it moves from an input dataset to an output dataset. Processors support operations such as filtering, mapping, joining, aggregating, and other transformations.

These concepts work together as the standard Pipeline Designer model: define access with a connection, identify data through datasets, and apply transformations with processors. Talend's Pipeline Designer documentation describes pipelines as flows built from datasets and processors, with connections supplying access to the underlying systems. See the Talend Pipeline Designer overview and the Talend documentation on creating datasets.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which action should you perform to calculate the overall Trust Scoreâ„¢ for multiple customer datasets?

A. Review the rating of selected datasets in the group tab.â€‹

B. Use the search bar to filter the customer datasets, and the score will automatically update.â€‹

C. Mark the datasets in the dataset list, and the score updates in the detailed view.â€‹

D. Use the search bar to filter the customer datasets and manually calculate the score.â€‹

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Use the search bar to filter the customer datasets, and the score will automatically update. The Trust Score™ shown for a dataset collection is designed to reflect the datasets currently in scope in the interface. Applying a search filter narrows the visible customer datasets to the relevant set and causes the displayed overall score to be recalculated for that filtered selection. This lets users assess the aggregate trustworthiness of a targeted group without exporting individual results or performing a separate manual computation.

This behavior is especially useful when comparing customer-data subsets, such as datasets for a particular business domain, source system, or naming pattern. The filter determines the population being evaluated, while the platform presents the resulting overall Trust Score™ as part of the dataset-discovery experience. Talend's documentation portal provides product documentation and guidance for working with datasets and their quality and governance indicators: Talend Help Center. For broader information about Talend Data Fabric capabilities, including trusted data and governance, see Talend Data Fabric.

QUESTION NO: 8

You want to centralize a reusable Java calculation so that it can be called from expressions in several Jobs in the same Talend project.

Which statements are true about user routines? Choose 2 answers.

A. A user routine can be created under Code > Routines in the Repository.

B. A static method in a user routine can be called from a component expression.

C. A user routine runs as an independently deployable Job artifact.

D. A user routine can be called only from a tJava component.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A user routine is created in the Repository under **Code > Routines**. It is stored as a reusable Java class within the Talend project rather than being embedded only in one component configuration.

A routine method can be called from component expressions when it is defined appropriately, typically as a static method. This lets multiple Jobs invoke the same calculation and avoids copying identical Java code into several Job designs.