Google LookML Developer

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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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: 2

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

One of the best ways to empower end users to explore data is by providing them with curated views by building effective Looker dashboards. If you want to create a great performance experience for your users, consider the tips in this article as you design your dashboards.

Looker Dashboards load in the browser. To build for optimal performance, keep these facts in mind:

The most important element of dashboard performance is the underlying SQL query performance. Each dashboard element, when not returned from cache, runs a SQL query that takes time to execute on the underlying database. See the **Optimize Query Performance** section of the Best Practice: Optimize Looker Performance Help Center article for more details regarding building performant queries.

Some components are more memory intensive than they are SQL related — these can cause slow performance in dashboards:

QUESTION NO: 3

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: 4

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

Users must be able to click on the Country field in their Explore and be redirected to another Explore that shows all countries compared.

Which parameter should be added to the country dimension to create a connection to this other associated Explore?

A. url_encode

B. drill_fields

C. tags

D. link

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.looker.com/setup-and-management/connecting-to-db

Name

The name of the connection as you want to refer to it. You should not use the name of any folders. This value does not need to match anything in your database; it is just a label that you assign. You'll use it in the `connection` parameter of your LookML model.

Dialect

The SQL dialect that matches your connection. It's important to choose the correct value so that you are presented with the proper connection options, and so that Looker can properly translate your LookML into SQL.

SSH Server

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

Dashboard parameters

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Dashboards can be created in one of two ways. User-defined dashboards are created via the Looker UI, and are described on the Creating user-defined dashboards documentation page. Dashboards can also be created using LookML and their overall settings modified as discussed on this page.

QUESTION NO: 7

A developer needs to build a new dimension that offers an age-based cohort representation of users.

Which LookML code should the developer use to meet the requirement?

A.
```
dimension: age_field {
type: bins
bins_size: 30
style: classic
sql: ${age} ;;
}
```

B.
```
dimension: age_field {
type: groups
groups: [<30, 30-60, >60]
sql: ${age} ;;
}
```

C.
```
dimension: age_field {
type: string tiers: [0 to 30, 30 to 60, 60 and above]
style: classic
sql: ${age} ;;
}
```

D.
```
dimension: age_field {
type: tier tiers: [0, 30, 60]
style: classic A sql: ${age} ;;
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 8

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};;

     }
     }
```

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-lookml-concepts

Labeling fields (and names in the UI)

Looker converts LookML field names into the strings displayed in the UI by combining the view name in regular-weight font with the field's short name in bold. For example, a field called **Amount** in the **Orders** view would appear in the UI as Orders **Amount**. On this page, they are both bolded and the view name is capitalized (**ORDERS Amount**) to make the discussion clearer.

If you would like a field to be named differently than its column name in a table, simply change the field name and declare its `sql:` linkage. In the example below, there is a table `airports` with a column `cntrl_twr`. Looker would generate the following declaration:

```
view: airports {
  dimension: cntrl_twr {      # full name: airports.cntrl_twr
    type: yesno               # default name: AIRPORT Cntrl Twr (Yes/No)
    sql: ${TABLE}.cntrl_twr ;;  # the sql expression for this field
  }
}
```

QUESTION NO: 9

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: 10

A user reports that a query run against the orders Explore takes a long time to run. The query includes only fields from the users view. Data for both views is updated in real time. The developer runs the following query in SQL Runner and quickly receives results:

SELECT * FROM users.

What should the developer do to improve the performance of the query in the Explore?

A. Create an Explore with users as the base table.

B. Create a persistent derived table from the user's query.

C. Create an ephemeral derived table from the user's query.

D. Add persist_for: "24 hours" to the orders Explore.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.looker.com/data-modeling/learning-lookml/sql-runner