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연습 문제

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1년간 무료 업데이트 제공

Exam : Talend Core Developer

**Title : Talend Core Certified
Developer Exam**

Version : DEMO

1.You want to create a generic schema using a schema defined in a Talend component in the Repository view.

How can you accomplish this?

- A. By right-clicking the component and selecting the Generic schema option.
- B. On the Advanced settings tab of the Component view.
- C. In the Repository, by right-clicking Generic schemas.
- D. In the Schema Editor window for the component.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To create a generic schema from a schema defined in a Talend component, follow these steps:

Open the Repository View:

In Talend Studio, navigate to the Repository panel, typically located on the left side of the interface.

Locate the 'Generic schemas' Node:

Within the Repository, expand the 'Metadata' section to find the 'Generic schemas' node.

Initiate the Generic Schema Creation Process:

Right-click on 'Generic schemas' and select 'Create generic schema' from the context menu.

Define the Schema Properties:

In the schema creation wizard that appears, provide the necessary properties such as 'Name' and 'Description' for the new generic schema.

Set Up the Schema Structure:

Define the schema structure by adding columns and specifying their data types as required.

Finalize the Schema Creation:

Click 'Finish' to complete the creation process. The new generic schema will now be available under the 'Generic schemas' node in the Repository.

This method allows you to create a reusable generic schema that can be applied across multiple components and Jobs within Talend Studio.

Reference: Talend Official Documentation, Talend Studio User Guide

2.In some instances, after applying changes to a component schema, you are asked if you would like to propagate the changes.

What is the significance of this prompt?

- A. Confirm that you want to apply the schema changes to the previous component in the Job.
- B. Confirm that you want to apply the schema changes to both the previous and next components in the Job.
- C. Confirm that you want to apply the schema changes to the next component in the Job.
- D. Confirm that you want to apply the schema changes to the selected component.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you modify the schema of a component in Talend Studio, the application prompts you to propagate these changes. This propagation ensures that any alterations to the data structure are consistently applied throughout the Job, maintaining data integrity and coherence.

Understanding Schema Propagation:

Purpose: Schema propagation is essential to synchronize the data structure across connected components. When a schema changes (e.g., adding or removing a column), downstream components

that rely on this schema need to be updated to reflect these changes.

Prompt Significance: The prompt serves as a confirmation to apply the schema changes to the subsequent components in the Job. By agreeing to propagate, Talend Studio automatically updates the schemas of all downstream components connected to the modified component.

Example Scenario:

Consider a Job where a tFileInputDelimited component reads data and passes it to a tMap component, which then outputs to a tFileOutputDelimited component. If you add a new column to the schema of tFileInputDelimited:

Modification:

You add a new column, 'emailAddress', to the tFileInputDelimited schema.

Propagation Prompt:

Upon making this change, Talend Studio prompts you to propagate the schema changes.

Effect of Propagation:

By confirming, the 'emailAddress' column is added to the schemas of all downstream components (e.g., tMap and tFileOutputDelimited). This ensures that these components recognize and can process the new column appropriately.

By understanding and utilizing schema propagation, you ensure that all components within your Talend Jobs remain synchronized, reducing errors and enhancing data processing efficiency.

Reference: Talend Official Documentation, Talend Schema Management Guide

3.Which methods can you use to specify the schema in a tFileInputDelimited component? Choose 3 answers.

- A. Add the component, open the Component view, select the Built-in schema type, then click the Edit schema button.
- B. Drag a generic schema metadata item onto the Designer.
- C. Add the component, then drag and drop a generic schema metadata item onto the component.
- D. Add the schema to the component using the Schema Editor.
- E. Drag a File delimited metadata item from the Repository onto the design workspace.

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation:

In Talend Studio, there are multiple methods to specify the schema for a tFileInputDelimited component. The three primary approaches include:

A. Add the component, open the Component view, select the Built-in schema type, then click the Edit schema button.

Process:

Add the Component:

Drag and drop the tFileInputDelimited component onto the design workspace.

Access Component View:

Click on the component to open its Basic settings in the Component view.

Select Built-in Schema Type:

Under the 'Schema' section, choose 'Built-In' from the 'Property Type' dropdown menu.

Edit Schema:

Click the 'Edit schema' button to define the schema structure by adding columns and specifying their data types.

Reference: Talend Components Documentation

C. Add the component, then drag and drop a generic schema metadata item onto the component.

Process:

Add the Component:

Place the tFileInputDelimited component onto the design workspace.

Drag Generic Schema:

From the Repository, locate the predefined generic schema metadata item.

Assign Schema to Component:

Drag the generic schema metadata item and drop it onto the tFileInputDelimited component. This action assigns the predefined schema to the component.

Reference: Talend Studio User Guide

E. Drag a File delimited metadata item from the Repository onto the design workspace.

Process:

Locate Metadata Item:

In the Repository, navigate to the 'Metadata' section and find the 'File delimited' metadata item corresponding to your delimited file.

Drag to Workspace:

Drag the 'File delimited' metadata item and drop it onto the design workspace.

Automatic Component Creation:

Talend Studio automatically creates a tFileInputDelimited component configured with the schema defined in the metadata.

Reference: Talend Studio User Guide

These methods provide flexibility in defining schemas for the tFileInputDelimited component, allowing for both manual configuration and reuse of predefined metadata.

4. Which methods can you use to name an output row in a tMap component? Choose 3 answers.

- A. Click the name of the table in the Map Editor window and edit it.
- B. Assign the name when defining a new output table in the Map Editor window.
- C. Select the output row, then open the Component view and click the View tab.
- D. Assign the name when connecting a new output component.
- E. Double-click the output row in the Designer and enter a new name.

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation:

In a tMap component, naming an output row correctly helps in managing data flow efficiently.

The correct methods are:

- A. Click the name of the table in the Map Editor window and edit it.
Open tMap, locate the output table, and click its name to edit it directly.
- B. Assign the name when defining a new output table in the Map Editor window.
When adding a new output table, you can name it immediately in the Map Editor.
- D. Assign the name when connecting a new output component.
When you connect an output component to tMap, you can assign a custom row name.

Reference: Talend Studio User Guide, Talend Data Mapping Documentation

5. Which operations can you perform using a tMap component? Choose 3 answers.

- A. Map data using filters, constraints, and simple explicit joins.
- B. Perform full outer joins.
- C. Transform data from single or multiple sources to single or multiple destinations.
- D. Load single lookup tables only.
- E. Reject data using inner join rejections.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The tMap component in Talend allows for various data transformation and mapping operations. The correct operations include:

- A. Map data using filters, constraints, and simple explicit joins.

tMap allows mapping fields between sources and destinations with filters and constraints.

- B. Perform full outer joins.

Unlike tJoin, tMap supports full outer joins, allowing all records from both tables to be included.

- C. Transform data from single or multiple sources to single or multiple destinations.

You can map multiple input sources to multiple output targets with transformations.

Reference: Talend Studio User Guide, Talend Data Integration Documentation