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NEW QUESTION: 1

A developer would like to add a new dimension of type: yesno for the enabled column in their users table. The column is of type: string in the database and returns yes and no values.

How should the developer define the yesno dimension?

A)

```
dimension: is_enabled {  
  type: yesno  
  sql: $(TABLE).enabled IS NOT NULL ;;  
}
```

B)

```
dimension: is_enabled {  
  type: yesno  
  sql: CASE WHEN $(TABLE).enabled = "yes" then "Yes" ELSE "No"  
  END;;  
}
```

C)

```

dimension: is_enabled {
  type: yesno
  sql: $(TABLE).enabled ;;
}

```

D)

```

dimension: is_enabled {
  type: yesno
  sql: $(TABLE).enabled = "yes" ;;
}

```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

A user reports the following SQL error when selecting the discounted sale price field:

ERROR: column "order_items.sale_price"; must appear in the GROUP BY clause or be used in an aggregate function.

The developer checks the field definition and finds it to be:

```

measure: discounted_sale_price {
  type: number
  sql: ${sale_price} * 0.8 ;;
}

```

The developer also finds the LookML definition of the sale_price field to be:

```

dimension: sale_price {
  type: number
  sql: ${TABLE}.sale_price ;;
}

```

What is the likely cause of the SQL error?

A. The underlying database table does not have a field called sale_price.

B. The sale_price field should be defined as a measure of type: number, not as a dimension.

- C. The discounted_sale_price field should have a group_by: yes parameter.
- D. The discounted_sale_price field should be defined as a dimension of type: number, not as a measure.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

A LookML developer finishes some LookML work and commits changes in their personal development branch. The developer is asked to Pull and Merge Other Changes.

What does this indicate?

- A. A change has been committed in another developer's personal branch
- B. A change has been deployed to a shared branch.
- C. A change has been committed in another shared branch.
- D. A change has been deployed to production.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4

A developer wants to create a measure that shows the item count broken out by category. When a second, more granular dimension is added to the same query, the count broken out by category should still represent the original aggregation and be duplicated on each line. The business wants this "count" in "category" available in the Explore section without any additional work done by the end user. For example:

The Count column represents the count for each combination of Category and Item.

The Count in Category column represents the count for each Category only.

Category	Item	Count	Count in Category
Fruit	Watermelon	3	10
Fruit	Apple	4	10
Fruit	Orange	3	10
Clothes	Pants	2	5
Clothes	Shirt	3	5

How can the developer address this need with a LookML object?

- A. Create a measure filtered on Category, and make the filter value controlled by a parameter.
- B. Calculate the measure using a derived table, and then join that derived table back into the Explore.
- C. Create a measure with type: sum_over_dimension, and make the dimension value controlled by a parameter.
- D. Calculate the overall count using table calculations in the Explore.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5

The developer is creating an Explore that includes the product users, and orders views that will meet the following guidelines.

Joins between the orders and users views should not incur high performance costs.

Users of this Explore will primarily be looking at data from the orders view.

Users of this Explore should only be able to see orders from the retailer "Fashion.ly".

The only field the users need from the products view is product.name.

Which LookML should the developer use?

A)

```
explore: orders {  
  join: product {  
    fields: [product.name]  
    join: users {...}  
    sql_always_where: ${orders.retailer} = 'Fashion.ly' ;;  
  }  
}
```

B)

```
explore: orders {  
  fields: [product.name]  
  join: product {...}  
  join: users {...}  
  sql_always_where: ${orders.retailer} = 'Fashion.ly' ;;  
}
```

C)

```
explore: users {  
  join: product {  
    fields: [product.name]  
  }  
  join: orders {...}  
  always filter: {  
    filters: {  
      fields: orders.retailer  
      value: "Fashion.ly"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

D)

```
explore: users {  
  join: product {  
    fields: [product.name]  
  }  
  join: orders {...}  
  sql_always_where: ${orders.retailer} = 'Fashion.ly' ;;  
}
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

A developer is building an e-commerce Explore with the following datasets: orders and users. The business user needs to be able to answer questions about sellers and buyers within the same Explore. Each order in the orders table reports a buyer and seller ID. The users table has the detailed information about the individual buyer and seller. How should the Explore be defined to meet this requirement?

A)

```
explore: orders

join: buyers {

  view_name: users

  sql_on: ${orders.buyer_id} = ${buyers.id} ;;

  relationship: many_to_one

}

join: sellers {

  view_name: users

  sql_on: ${orders.seller_id} = ${sellers.id} ;;

  relationship: many_to_one

}
```

B)

```
explore: orders

join: users {

  sql_on: ${orders.buyer_id} = ${users.id} AND ${orders.seller_id} = ${users.id} ;;

  relationship: many_to_one

}
```

C)

```

explore: orders

join: buyers {

  from: users

  sql_on: ${orders.buyer_id} = ${buyers.id} ;;

  relationship: many_to_one

}

join: sellers {

  from: users

  sql_on: ${orders.seller_id} = ${sellers.id} ;;

  relationship: many_to_one

}

```

D)

```

explore: orders

join: users {

  sql_on: ${orders.buyer_id} = ${users.id} OR ${orders.seller_id} = ${users.id} ;;

  relationship: many_to_one

}

```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

A user needs to create a report that shows a count of all orders and of orders over \$100.

Which solution should the developer implement to meet these requirements?

A. A filtered measure

- B. A front-end filter in the Explore
- C. A sql_always_where parameter
- D. An always_filter parameter

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

A user is seeing an error in the Explore that indicates the primary key defined for a one-million-row table is not unique. How can the developer use SQL Runner to troubleshoot quickly?

- A. Create a query that concatenates two columns to create a compound primary key.
- B. Create a query that counts how many occurrences of the primary key value are in the base view, and sort by count.
- C. Create a query that selects the primary key from the base view, and look for duplicates.
- D. Create a query that selects all the fields from the table, and sort by primary key.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

A LookML developer has written the following persistent derived table. It references orders_rollup, another persistent derived table that also rebuilds with the same SQL trigger value.

```
view: user_facts {  
  
  derived_table: {  
  
    sql_trigger_value: SELECT "current date function";  
  
    sql: SELECT col1, col2, col3  
    FROM ${orders_rollup.SQL_TABLE_NAME} ;;  
  
  }  
}
```

Which change is needed to guarantee that user_facts will always rebuild with the latest data from orders_rollup?

- A. Change the orders_rollup view reference to the literal table name from the database's scratch schema.
- B. Change the orders_rollup view reference to \${orders_rollup.DERIVED_TABLE_NAME}
- C. Change the sql_trigger_value parameter for both persistent derived tables to a datagroup_trigger parameter, and set them to use the same datagroup.
- D. Change the sql_trigger_value parameter of user_facts to select the current date plus one hour, so it triggers an hour after orders_rollup.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

A developer is connecting a LookML project to a remote Git repository. The developer wants to track which users are committing code changes, creating pull requests, or deploying to production when the different Git commands are initiated from within Looker.

Which type of Git connection should be utilized to meet this business requirement?

- A. SSH
- B. A bare Git repository
- C. Multiple account HTTPS
- D. Single account HTTPS

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

The code below shows a view order_items with its measures total_revenue and user_count

```
view: order_items {  
  
  measure: total_revenue {  
  
    type: sum  
  
    sql: ${TABLE}.sale_price ;;  
  }  
  
  measure: user_count {  
  
    type: count_distinct  
  
    sql: ${users.id} ;;  
  }  
}
```

Which code correctly represents a new measure that calculates average revenue per user?

A)

```
measure: average_revenue_per_user {  
  type: number  
  sql: ${total_revenue}/${user_count} ;;  
}
```

B)

```
measure: average_revenue_per_user {
  type: average
  sql: ${total_revenue}/${user_count} ;;
}
```

C)

```
measure: average_revenue_per_user {
  type: number
  sql: ${total_revenue}/${users.id};;
}
```

D)

```
measure: average_revenue_per_user {
  type: average sql: ${total_revenue}/${users.id};;
}
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

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. link

B. drill_fields

C. url_encode

D. tags

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

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 group_label parameter to relevant fields to organize them into logical categories.
- B. Use the hidden parameter to remove irrelevant fields from the Explore.
- C. Add a description parameter to each field with context so that users can search key terms.
- D. Create a separate project for each business unit containing only the fields that the unit needs.
- E. Use a derived table to show only the relevant fields.

Answer: A,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Users report that every time they change the filter on their Explore, the filters take a very long time to populate.

How can the developer improve the filtering experience with this Explore?

- A. Add an always_filter parameter to restrict the filter suggestions.
- B. Use an access_filter parameter to automatically apply filters.
- C. Limit the filter suggestions using the suggestions parameter.
- D. Add persistence to the base view of the Explore.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 15

A developer has a persistent derived table view called user_facts that contains aggregated data for each user. The developer needs to query the data from this table in another derived table view called user_region_facts.

Which strategy should the developer use to write the query for user_region_facts that will leverage the existing derived table?

- A. Write a subquery in the FROM clause and alias with \${user_facts}.
- B. Copy the name of the database table in the scratch schema for the user_facts derived table.
- C. Use \${user_facts.SQL_TABLE_NAME} to reference the user_facts derived table.
- D. Write the query from user_facts into a common table expression (WITH user_facts AS...).

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

A developer needs to model out LookML to convert existing reports into Looker. The existing reports are:

Report 1: A report with order and order_items data, which finds the order with the largest total value of the order_item prices.

Report 2: A report with order and order_items data, which finds the order with the largest total number of products ordered.

Report 3: A report with data on every product, whether or not it has been ordered.

Each database table used is updated in real time as orders are made.

How should the developer construct an Explore using the order_items view as the base view?

- A. Create one persistent derived table to calculate Report 1, create one persistent derived table to calculate Report 2, and join in the products view with a full_outer join.
- B. Create one persistent derived table to calculate Reports 1 and 2, and join in the products view with a full_outer join.

- C.** Create one ephemeral derived table to calculate Reports 1 and 2, and join in the products view with a full_outer join.
- D.** Create one ephemeral derived table to calculate Report 1, create one ephemeral derived table to calculate Report 2, and join in the products view with a left_outer join.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

A developer needs to implement three persistent derived tables (PDTs) as described below.

The PDTs need to be refreshed after the daily ETL pipeline adds incremental loads to the underlying tables.

Each PDT is built off of one underlying table in the database (one PDT per table).

The underlying tables for each PDT are updated one after the other, and a new row is added to an ETL log table each time a table is updated.

Due to the unpredictable nature of the ETL pipeline, each PDT does not refresh at the same time from day to day.

Each PDT takes over an hour to build, and to save on compute costs each PDT should only be refreshed once per day.

How can the developer set up the PDTs according to these requirements?

- A.** Create three separate datagroups tied to three PDTs that run when a new row is added to the ETL log table.
- B.** Create one datagroup tied to all three PDTs that runs when the total row count across all three tables changes.
- C.** Create one datagroup tied to all three PDTs that parameterizes the view name for each PDT in the SQL trigger condition.
- D.** Create three separate datagroups tied to three PDTs that run when each corresponding table's row count changes.

Answer: **A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

A developer creates a derived table and wants to add persistence to it. Because the table is not used on a frequent basis, the developer wants the table to be cached for 12 hours, but only when a user has queried it.

Which persistence parameter should be added to the derived table's definition in order to satisfy this use case?

- A.** persist_for: "12 hours"
- B.** datagroup: 12_hours {
max_cache_age: "12 hours"
}
- C.** sql_trigger_value: SELECT FLOOR{UNIX_TIMESTAMP{} / {6*60*60}} ;;
- D.** persist_with: "12 hours"

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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