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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Job has two contexts defined: lest (the default) and Prod, and two context variables defined: path and server.

Which expression should you use to reference the path?

Options:

A- context.Tfblpdtr1
B- context(path)
C- contex,(test.Prod).path
D- context, path

Answer:

D

Explanation:

To reference the value of a context variable you defined, you can use the syntax context.variable_name, where variable_name is the name of the context variable. For example, if you have a context variable named path, you can reference its value by using context.path. You do not need to specify the context name (such as test or prod) or use parentheses or brackets around the variable name.Reference:Talend Data Integration --- Software to Connect, Access, and Transform Data | Talend,

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You need to create a centralized metadata connection to database server for an application.

Which steps should you take before building a Job that reads from that database?

Choose 3 answers

Options:

A- Add a tMap component handle and convert DB Types.
B- Retrieve schemas from the database connection.
C- Drag the Db Connection metadata into the Designer to read from the database component.
D- Create DB Connections metadata to describe the database connection.
E- Add a tCreatTable component to create a table in the database.

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

To create a centralized metadata connection to a database server for an application, you need to take the following steps before building a job that reads from that database:

Create DB Connections metadata to describe the database connection. You can do this by right-clicking on the DB Connections node in the Repository and selecting Create Connection. You can then enter the connection details, such as host, port, database, username, password, etc., and test the connection.

Retrieve schemas from the database connection. You can do this by expanding the DB Connections node in the Repository and right-clicking on the connection you created. You can then select Retrieve Schema and choose the tables or views you want to import as metadata schemas. You can also edit or customize the schemas as needed.

Drag the DB Connection metadata into the Designer to read from the database component. You can do this by dragging the connection or a specific schema from the Repository to the Designer workspace. This will automatically create a database input component (such as tMysqlInput) that is configured with the connection and schema properties. You can then use this component to read data from the database in your job.

You do not need to add a tMap component to handle and convert DB Types, nor a tCreateTable component to create a table in the database. These components are not required for reading data from an existing database, but they can be used for other purposes, such as transforming or writing data.Reference:Talend Open Studio: Open-source ETL and Free Data Integration | Talend, [DB Connections - 7.3], [tMap properties - 7.3], [tCreateTable properties - 7.3]

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the tMap component, where do you set up a filter on the input fields?

Options:

A- Match Model parameter field for fine of the inputs
B- Expression field for a single column of the output
C- Expression filter in the output table
D- Match Model parameter field for one of the main inputs

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The tMap component allows you to set up a filter on the input fields by using the Expression filter in the output table. The Expression filter is a field where you can enter a logical expression that evaluates to true or false for each input row. For example, if you want to filter out the rows that have null values in a certain column, you can use row1.column != null as the expression filter for that output. The expression filter applies to all the input fields of the row, not just a single column. You cannot set up a filter on the input fields by using the Match Model parameter field for one of the inputs or outputs, as this field is used to define how to match rows between different inputs or outputs based on a key attribute.Reference:Talend Open Studio: Open-source ETL and Free Data Integration | Talend

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which section in Talend Studio allows you to graphically connect components in a Job to run a dataflow process?

Options:

A- Design workspace
B- Component view
C- Repository
D- Code

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The design workspace in Talend Studio allows the user to graphically connect components in a Job to run a dataflow process. The design workspace is the main area where the user can design the data integration logic by dragging and dropping components from the palette and linking them with connectors. The design workspace also shows the schema of each component, which defines the structure and type of the data.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which method allows you to execute the compiled Job Talend Studio?

Options:

A- Click the Export button in the Edit Properties window.
B- Right-click the Job in the Repository and select Build Job
C- Right-click the Job in the Repository and select Export items.
D- Select Save As on the main File menu

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To execute the compiled job outside Talend Studio, you need to right-click on the job in the Repository tree view and select Build Job option. This option allows you to export your job as an executable file that can be run independently from Talend Studio on any platform that supports Java. You can access this option by right-clicking on your job in the Repository tree view and selecting Build Job. This will open a dialog box where you can configure the build settings, such as destination folder, archive name, context, etc.

You do not need to click the Export button in the Edit Properties window, right-click on the job in the Repository and select Export items, or select Save As on the main File menu. These options are not used to execute the compiled job outside Talend Studio. The Export button in the Edit

Properties window is used to export your job properties as an XML file. The Export items option is used to export your items (such as jobs, metadata, routines, etc.) as an archive file that can be imported into another project or workspace. The Save As option is used to save a copy of your job with a different name or location.Reference:Talend Open Studio: Open-source ETL and Free Data Integration | Talend, [Build Job - 7.3]

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You need to call a different Job within a Job you are developing.

Which mechanism allows you to pass the parameters to the lob you want to call?

Options:

A- Context parameters
B- File
C- CommandLine options
D- Java Function paramters

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To call a different job within a job you are developing, you can use the tRunJob component. This component allows you to execute another job as a subjob within a parent job. To pass the parameters to the job you want to call, you can use the context parameters. Context parameters are variables that can store values that can be changed at runtime or between different contexts. You can define context parameters in the Contexts tab of your job and assign them values for each context. You can also pass context parameters from the parent job to the child job by using the Context Param tab of the tRunJob component. This way, you can parameterize the properties or expressions of the child job with the values from the parent job.

You do not need to use a file, command line options, or Java function parameters to pass parameters to a different job. These methods are not supported by Talend Studio and may cause errors or unexpected results.Reference:Talend Open Studio: Open-source ETL and Free Data Integration | Talend, [tRunJob properties - 7.3], [Contexts - 7.3]

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which element carries data between two components in a Job?

Options:

A- Sublob
B- Link
C- Trigger
D- Row

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A row is an element that carries data between two components in a Job. A row is also called a link or a connector. A row can be of different types, such as Main, Lookup, Reject, Iterate, etc. A subjob is a group of components that are connected together and executed as a single unit. A trigger is an element that controls the execution flow of a Job or a subjob. A trigger can be of different types, such as OnSubjobOk, OnComponentOk, RunIf, etc.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which characteristics distinguish Traces Debug from Java Debug?

Choose 2 answers

Options:

A- Allow row-by-row inspection of data flows
B- Requires a separate perspective
C- Require Java development experiences

D- Supports breakpoints based on input data condition

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Trace Debug and Java Debug are two modes that allow you to debug your jobs in Talend Studio. Trace Debug mode allows you to trace each row processed by your job components and see the values of each column in each row. Java Debug mode allows you to debug your job code in Java or Perl and see the values of each variable or expression in your code.

The characteristics that distinguish Trace Debug from Java Debug are:

Trace Debug mode allows row-by-row inspection of data flows, while Java Debug mode does not. Data flows are the links that show the data transfer between components in your job design workspace. In Trace Debug mode, you can see the data flow on each trace and inspect the values of each column for each row processed by your job. You can also use filters to display only the rows that match a condition or an expression. In Java Debug mode, you cannot see the data flow on each trace or inspect the values of each column for each row.

Trace Debug mode supports breakpoints based on input data condition, while Java Debug mode does not. Breakpoints are points where the execution of your job pauses and waits for your action. You can use breakpoints to inspect your data or debug your logic at specific points of your job execution. In Trace Debug mode, you can set breakpoints on traces based on a condition or an expression that involves input data columns. For example, you can set a breakpoint to pause your job when a customer name contains a certain string or when a product price exceeds a certain value. In Java Debug mode, you can only set breakpoints on lines of code based on a condition or an expression that involves variables or expressions.

The characteristics that do not distinguish Trace Debug from Java Debug are:

Both modes require a separate perspective. A perspective is a set of views and editors that are arranged in a specific way to support a specific task. In Talend Studio, you can switch between different perspectives, such as Integration, Debug, Profiling, etc. To use Trace Debug mode, you need to switch to the Debug perspective by clicking on the Open Perspective button and selecting Debug. To use Java Debug mode, you need to switch to the Java perspective by clicking on the Open Perspective button and selecting Java.

Neither mode requires Java development experience. Although Java Debug mode allows you to debug your job code in Java or Perl, you do not need to have Java development experience to use it. You can use the graphical interface of Talend Studio to design your job components and properties without writing any code. You can also use the Code view to see the generated code of your job in Java or Perl and modify it if needed. However, you do not need to write any code from scratch or understand all the details of the code to use Java Debug mode.Reference:Talend Open

Studio: Open-source ETL and Free Data Integration | Talend, [Trace Debug mode - 7.3], [Java Debug mode - 7.3]

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to use the value of a context variable you defined to configure a component, but you do not remember the exact name. You decide to use the auto-completion feature in Talend Studio Studio to get assistance.

Which keystrokes can you use to trigger auto-completion?

Options:

A- Fsc + Space
B- Ctrl + Alt + Space
C- Ctrl + Space
D- Alt - Space

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To trigger auto-completion in Talend Studio, you can use the keystrokes Ctrl + Space. This will display a list of possible suggestions based on what you have typed so far. For example, if you type context. and press Ctrl + Space, you will see a list of all the context variables you have defined. You can then select the one you want from the list or continue typing to narrow down the choices. Auto-completion can help you avoid typing errors and save time when configuring components or writing expressions.Reference:Talend Open Studio: Open-source ETL and Free Data Integration | Talend

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which tab provides lines of code generated for the selected component in Telend Studio?

Options:

A- Jobscript tab
B- Code viewer tab
C- Run consult
D- Outline tab

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The code viewer tab in Talend Studio provides lines of code generated for the selected component in a Job. It shows the code in the language of the component, such as Java or Perl. The code viewer tab allows the user to view and edit the code, as well as copy and paste it to another editor. The code viewer tab also displays errors and warnings related to the code.Reference:Code viewer tab