

# Talend

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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

Using the following input file format as an example:

```
Name, Phone
Abraham Smith, 510-555-5555
...
Steven Doe, 613-555-5555
```

Which tFileInputDelimited component parameters should you configure to parse the input file correctly? Choose 3 answers

- A. Limit
- B. Schema
- C. Field separator
- D. Footer
- E. Header

**Answer: B, C, E**

Explanation:

Using the following input file format as an example:

<OCR>Name, Phone Abraham Smith, 510-555-5555 ... Steven Doe, 613-555-5555 </OCR>

The tFileInputDelimited component parameters that you should configure to parse the input file correctly are Schema, Field separator, and Header. The Schema parameter defines the structure and type of the data in the input file. You can use a built-in schema or a repository schema to specify the columns and their properties. The Field separator parameter defines the character that separates each field in a row of data. In this case, it is a comma (.). The Header parameter defines the number of rows to be skipped at the beginning of the file. In this case, it is 1, as the first row contains the column names.

## Question: 2

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

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

**Answer: B, D, E**

Explanation:

The methods that you can use to specify the schema in a tFileInputDelimited component are:  
Add the component then drag and drop a generic schema metadata item onto the component. This method allows you to reuse an existing schema that is stored in the Metadata section of the Repository. A generic schema is a schema that is not associated with any specific file format or connection type. You can create a generic schema by right-clicking on Generic Schema in the Repository and selecting Create Generic Schema.

Drag a File delimited metadata item from the Repository onto the design workspace. This method allows you to create a new tFileInputDelimited component with a predefined schema that is based on a specific delimited file. A File delimited metadata item is a metadata item that contains information about a delimited file, such as its path, format, encoding, field separator, etc. You can create a File delimited metadata item by right-clicking on File delimited in the Repository and selecting Create File delimited.

Add the component, open the Component view, select the Built-in schema type, then click the Edit schema button. This method allows you to create a custom schema for the tFileInputDelimited component within the Component view. A built-in schema is a schema that is defined locally for a specific component and cannot be reused by other components. You can edit a built-in schema by clicking on the Edit schema button in the Basic settings tab of the Component view.

### Question: 3

You are using the tMap component to configure a mapping.  
What do the tables on the left side of the Map Editor window represent?

- A. Explosions to apply to the input data
- B. Schemas of the output rows
- C. Schemas of the input rows
- D. Expression to apply to the output data

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The tables on the left side of the Map Editor window represent the schemas of the input rows. The schemas define the structure and type of the data that is coming from the input components connected to the tMap component. You can drag and drop columns from the input tables to the output tables on the right side of the Map Editor window to create mappings and transformations.

### Question: 4

You need to calculate the total number of rows in an input file using a tMleInputDelimited component.

Which code should you use in a tJava component to write a nb-line variable?

- A. `Int nb_line=(integer)globalMap.put("tFileInputDelimited_1_NB_LINE")`
- B. `Int nb_line=(integer)globalMap.put("tFileInputDelimited_1_NB_LINE")`
- C. `Int nb_line=(integer)globalMap.put("tFileInputDelimited_1_NB_LINE")`
- D. `Int nb_line=(String )globalMap.put("tFileInputDelimited_1_NB_LINE")`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

You need to use the following code in a tJava component to write a nb\_line variable:

```
int nb_line = (Integer)globalMap.get("tFileInputDelimited_1_NB_LINE");
```

This code retrieves the value of the global variable tFileInputDelimited\_1\_NB\_LINE, which stores the number of rows processed by the tFileInputDelimited component, and assigns it to an integer variable named nb\_line. You can then use this variable to print or manipulate the number of rows in your Job. Note that you need to use globalMap.get, not globalMap.put, to access the value of a global variable.

### Question: 5

Which parameters are defined in File Delimited metadata?

Choose? answers

- A. Position of the fields
- B. ROW Separator
- C. File Path
- D. Component with which the metadata is associated

**Answer: B, C**

Explanation:

The parameters that are defined in File Delimited metadata are:

Row separator: This parameter defines the character or string that separates each row of data in a delimited file. For example, a row separator can be a newline character (\n), a carriage return (\r), or a combination of both (\r\n).

File path: This parameter defines the location and name of the delimited file that you want to read or write. You can browse your local system or enter a URL to specify the file path. You can also use context variables or global variables to make the file path dynamic.

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