

# Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Architect

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Professional-Cloud-Architect/>



### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants to set up a continuous delivery pipeline. Their architecture includes many small services that they want to be able to update and roll back quickly. Mountkirk Games has the following requirements:

- Services are deployed redundantly across multiple regions in the US and Europe.
- Only frontend services are exposed on the public internet.
- They can provide a single frontend IP for their fleet of services.
- Deployment artifacts are immutable. Which set of products should they use?

- A. Google Cloud Storage, Google Cloud Dataflow, Google Compute Engine
- B. Google Cloud Storage, Google App Engine, Google Network Load Balancer
- C. Google Kubernetes Registry, Google Container Engine, Google HTTP(S) Load Balancer
- D. Google Cloud Functions, Google Cloud Pub/Sub, Google Cloud Deployment Manager

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

The TerramEarth development team wants to create an API to meet the company's business requirements. You want the development team to focus their development effort on business value versus creating a custom framework. Which method should they use?

- A. Use Google App Engine with Google Cloud Endpoint
- B. Focus on an API for dealers and partners.
- C. Use Google App Engine with a JAX-RS Jersey Java-based framework
- D. Focus on an API for the public.
- E. Use Google App Engine with the Swagger (open API Specification) framework
- F. Focus on an API for the public.
- G. Use Google Container Engine with a Django Python container
- H. Focus on an API for the public.
- I. Use Google Container Engine with a Tomcat container with the Swagger (Open API Specification) framework
- J. Focus on an API for dealers and partners.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/about-cloud-endpoints?hl=en\\_US&\\_ga=2.21787131.-1712523](https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/about-cloud-endpoints?hl=en_US&_ga=2.21787131.-1712523)

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/architecture-overview>

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/test>

Develop, deploy, protect and monitor your APIs with Google Cloud Endpoints. Using an Open API Specification or one of our API frameworks, Cloud Endpoints gives you the tools you need for every phase of API development.

From scenario: Business Requirements

Decrease unplanned vehicle downtime to less than 1 week, without increasing the cost of carrying surplus inventory

Support the dealer network with more data on how their customers use their equipment to better position new products and services

Have the ability to partner with different companies – especially with seed and fertilizer suppliers in the fast-growing agricultural business – to create compelling joint offerings for their customers.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/certification/guides/cloud-architect/casestudy-terramearth>

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 4)

The current Dress4win system architecture has high latency to some customers because it is located in one data center.

As of a future evaluation and optimizing for performance in the cloud, Dress4win wants to distribute its system architecture to multiple locations when Google cloud platform. Which approach should they use?

- A. Use regional managed instance groups and a global load balancer to increase performance because the regional managed instance group can grow instances in each region separately based on traffic.
- B. Use a global load balancer with a set of virtual machines that forward the requests to a closer group of virtual machines managed by your operations team.
- C. Use regional managed instance groups and a global load balancer to increase reliability by providing automatic failover between zones in different regions.
- D. Use a global load balancer with a set of virtual machines that forward the requests to a closer group of virtual machines as part of a separate managed instance groups.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company just finished a rapid lift and shift to Google Compute Engine for your compute needs. You have another 9 months to design and deploy a more cloud-native solution. Specifically, you want a system that is no-ops and auto-scaling. Which two compute products should you choose? Choose 2 answers

- A. Compute Engine with containers
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine with containers
- C. Google App Engine Standard Environment
- D. Compute Engine with custom instance types
- E. Compute Engine with managed instance groups

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

B: With Container Engine, Google will automatically deploy your cluster for you, update, patch, secure the nodes.  
Kubernetes Engine's cluster autoscaler automatically resizes clusters based on the demands of the workloads you want to run.  
C: Solutions like Datastore, BigQuery, AppEngine, etc are truly NoOps.  
App Engine by default scales the number of instances running up and down to match the load, thus providing consistent performance for your app at all times while minimizing idle instances and thus reducing cost.  
Note: At a high level, NoOps means that there is no infrastructure to build out and manage during usage of the platform. Typically, the compromise you make with NoOps is that you lose control of the underlying infrastructure.  
References:  
<https://www.quora.com/How-well-does-Google-Container-Engine-support-Google-Cloud-Platform%E2%80%99>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to ensure reliability for your application and operations by supporting reliable task scheduling for compute on GCP. Leveraging Google best practices, what should you do?

- A. Using the Cron service provided by App Engine, publishing messages directly to a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- B. Using the Cron service provided by App Engine, publish messages to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic
- C. Subscribe to that topic using a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- D. Using the Cron service provided by Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), publish messages directly to a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- E. Using the Cron service provided by GKE, publish messages to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic
- F. Subscribe to that topic using a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/reliable-task-scheduling-compute-engine>

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer is receiving reports that their recently updated Google App Engine application is taking approximately 30 seconds to load for some of their users. This behavior was not reported before the update. What strategy should you take?

- A. Work with your ISP to diagnose the problem.
- B. Open a support ticket to ask for network capture and flow data to diagnose the problem, then roll back your application.
- C. Roll back to an earlier known good release initially, then use Stackdriver Trace and logging to diagnose the problem in a development/test/staging environment.
- D. Roll back to an earlier known good release, then push the release again at a quieter period to investigate. Then use Stackdriver Trace and logging to diagnose the problem.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Stackdriver Logging allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on log data and events from Google Cloud Platform and Amazon Web Services (AWS). Our API also allows ingestion of any custom log data from any source. Stackdriver Logging is a fully managed service that performs at scale and can ingest application and system log data from thousands of VMs. Even better, you can analyze all that log data in real time.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/>

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are using Cloud CDN to deliver static HTTP(S) website content hosted on a Compute Engine instance group. You want to improve the cache hit ratio. What should you do?

- A. Customize the cache keys to omit the protocol from the key.
- B. Shorten the expiration time of the cached objects.
- C. Make sure the HTTP(S) header "Cache-Region" points to the closest region of your users.
- D. Replicate the static content in a Cloud Storage bucket
- E. Point CloudCDN toward a load balancer on that bucket.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Reference [https://cloud.google.com/cdn/docs/bestpractices#using\\_custom\\_cache\\_keys\\_to\\_improve\\_cache\\_hit\\_ratio](https://cloud.google.com/cdn/docs/bestpractices#using_custom_cache_keys_to_improve_cache_hit_ratio)

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer runs a web service used by e-commerce sites to offer product recommendations to users. The company has begun experimenting with a machine learning model on Google Cloud Platform to improve the quality of results. What should the customer do to improve their model's results over time?

- A. Export Cloud Machine Learning Engine performance metrics from Stackdriver to BigQuery, to be used to analyze the efficiency of the model.
- B. Build a roadmap to move the machine learning model training from Cloud GPUs to Cloud TPUs, which offer better results.
- C. Monitor Compute Engine announcements for availability of newer CPU architectures, and deploy the model to them as soon as they are available for additional performance.
- D. Save a history of recommendations and results of the recommendations in BigQuery, to be used as training data.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/building-a-serverless-ml-model>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are building a continuous deployment pipeline for a project stored in a Git source repository and want to ensure that code changes can be verified deploying to production. What should you do?

- A. Use Spinnaker to deploy builds to production using the red/black deployment strategy so that changes can easily be rolled back.
- B. Use Spinnaker to deploy builds to production and run tests on production deployments.
- C. Use Jenkins to build the staging branches and the master branch.
- D. Build and deploy changes to production for 10% of users before doing a complete rollout.
- E. Use Jenkins to monitor tags in the repository.
- F. Deploy staging tags to a staging environment for testing. After testing, tag the repository for production and deploy that to the production environment.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/continuous-deployment-on-kubernetes/blob/master/README.md>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

The operations manager asks you for a list of recommended practices that she should consider when migrating a J2EE application to the cloud. Which three practices should you recommend? Choose 3 answers.

- A. Port the application code to run on Google App Engine.
- B. Integrate Cloud Dataflow into the application to capture real-time metrics.
- C. Instrument the application with a monitoring tool like Stackdriver Debugger.
- D. Select an automation framework to reliably provision the cloud infrastructure.
- E. Deploy a continuous integration tool with automated testing in a staging environment.
- F. Migrate from MySQL to a managed NoSQL database like Google Cloud Datastore or Bigtable.

**Answer:** AEF

#### Explanation:

References: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/java/tools/uploadinganapp> <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/java/building-app/cloud-sql>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are designing a large distributed application with 30 microservices. Each of your distributed microservices needs to connect to a database back-end. You want to store the credentials securely. Where should you store the credentials?

- A. In the source code
- B. In an environment variable
- C. In a secret management system
- D. In a config file that has restricted access through ACLs

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

[https://cloud.google.com/docs/authentication/production#providing\\_credentials\\_to\\_your\\_application](https://cloud.google.com/docs/authentication/production#providing_credentials_to_your_application)

#### NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster to automatically add or remove nodes based on CPU load. What should you do?

- A. Configure a HorizontalPodAutoscaler with a target CPU usage.
- B. Enable the Cluster Autoscaler from the GCP Console.
- C. Configure a HorizontalPodAutoscaler with a target CPU usage.
- D. Enable autoscaling on the managed instance group for the cluster using the gcloud command.
- E. Create a deployment and set the maxUnavailable and maxSurge properties.
- F. Enable the Cluster Autoscaler using the gcloud command.
- G. Create a deployment and set the maxUnavailable and maxSurge properties.
- H. Enable autoscaling on the cluster managed instance group from the GCP Console.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are tasked with building an online analytical processing (OLAP) marketing analytics and reporting tool. This requires a relational database that can operate on hundreds of terabytes of data. What is the Google recommended tool for such applications?

- A. Cloud Spanner, because it is globally distributed
- B. Cloud SQL, because it is a fully managed relational database
- C. Cloud Firestore, because it offers real-time synchronization across devices
- D. BigQuery, because it is designed for large-scale processing of tabular data

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/files/BigQueryTechnicalWP.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company creates rendering software which users can download from the company website. Your company has customers all over the world. You want to minimize latency for all your customers. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you store the files?

- A. Save the files in a Multi-Regional Cloud Storage bucket.
- B. Save the files in a Regional Cloud Storage bucket, one bucket per zone of the region.
- C. Save the files in multiple Regional Cloud Storage buckets, one bucket per zone per region.
- D. Save the files in multiple Multi-Regional Cloud Storage buckets, one bucket per multi-region.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/locations#location-mr>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company places a high value on being responsive and meeting customer needs quickly. Their primary business objectives are release speed and agility. You want to reduce the chance of security errors being accidentally introduced. Which two actions can you take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Ensure every code check-in is peer reviewed by a security SME.
- B. Use source code security analyzers as part of the CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Ensure you have stubs to unit test all interfaces between components.
- D. Enable code signing and a trusted binary repository integrated with your CI/CD pipeline.
- E. Run a vulnerability security scanner as part of your continuous-integration /continuous-delivery (CI/CD) pipeline.

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/vsts/articles/security-validation-cicd-pipeline?view=vsts>

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your marketing department wants to send out a promotional email campaign. The development team wants to minimize direct operation management. They project a wide range of possible customer responses, from 100 to 500,000 click-throughs per day. The link leads to a simple website that explains the promotion and collects user information and preferences. Which infrastructure should you recommend? (CHOOSE TWO)

- A. Use Google App Engine to serve the website and Google Cloud Datastore to store user data.
- B. Use a Google Container Engine cluster to serve the website and store data to persistent disk.
- C. Use a managed instance group to serve the website and Google Cloud Bigtable to store user data.
- D. Use a single compute Engine virtual machine (VM) to host a web server, backed by Google Cloud SQL.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/> References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/>

**NEW QUESTION 29**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your applications will be writing their logs to BigQuery for analysis. Each application should have its own table. Any logs older than 45 days should be removed. You want to optimize storage and follow Google recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Configure the expiration time for your tables at 45 days
- B. Make the tables time-partitioned, and configure the partition expiration at 45 days
- C. Rely on BigQuery's default behavior to prune application logs older than 45 days
- D. Create a script that uses the BigQuery command line tool (bq) to remove records older than 45 days

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/managing-partitioned-tables>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (Exam Topic 5)

A production database virtual machine on Google Compute Engine has an ext4-formatted persistent disk for data files. The database is about to run out of storage space. How can you remediate the problem with the least amount of downtime?

- A. In the Cloud Platform Console, increase the size of the persistent disk and use the `resize2fs` command in Linux.
- B. Shut down the virtual machine, use the Cloud Platform Console to increase the persistent disk size, then restart the virtual machine.
- C. In the Cloud Platform Console, increase the size of the persistent disk and verify the new space is ready to use with the `fdisk` command in Linux.
- D. In the Cloud Platform Console, create a new persistent disk attached to the virtual machine, format and mount it, and configure the database service to move the files to the new disk.
- E. In the Cloud Platform Console, create a snapshot of the persistent disk, restore the snapshot to a new larger disk, unmount the old disk, mount the new disk,

and restart the database service.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

On Linux instances, connect to your instance and manually resize your partitions and file systems to use the additional disk space that you added. Extend the file system on the disk or the partition to use the added space. If you grew a partition on your disk, specify the partition. If your disk does not have a partition table, specify only the disk ID.

```
sudo resize2fs /dev/[DISK_ID][PARTITION_NUMBER]
```

where [DISK\_ID] is the device name and [PARTITION\_NUMBER] is the partition number for the device where you are resizing the file system.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/add-persistent-disk>

**NEW QUESTION 36**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are using Cloud SQL as the database backend for a large CRM deployment. You want to scale as usage increases and ensure that you don't run out of storage, maintain 75% CPU usage cores, and keep replication lag below 60 seconds. What are the correct steps to meet your requirements?

- A. 1) Enable automatic storage increase for the instance.2) Create a Stackdriver alert when CPU usage exceeds 75%, and change the instance type to reduce CPU usage.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and shard the database to reduce replication time.
- B. 1) Enable automatic storage increase for the instance.2) Change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to keep CPU usage below 75%.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and shard the database to reduce replication time.
- C. 1) Create a Stackdriver alert when storage exceeds 75%, and increase the available storage on the instance to create more space.2) Deploy memcached to reduce CPU load.3) Change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to reduce replication lag.
- D. 1) Create a Stackdriver alert when storage exceeds 75%, and increase the available storage on the instance to create more space.2) Deploy memcached to reduce CPU load.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to reduce replication lag.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 37**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are running a cluster on Kubernetes Engine to serve a web application. Users are reporting that a specific part of the application is not responding anymore. You notice that all pods of your deployment keep restarting after 2 seconds. The application writes logs to standard output. You want to inspect the logs to find the cause of the issue. Which approach can you take?

- A. Review the Stackdriver logs for each Compute Engine instance that is serving as a node in the cluster.
- B. Review the Stackdriver logs for the specific Kubernetes Engine container that is serving the unresponsive part of the application.
- C. Connect to the cluster using gcloud credentials and connect to a container in one of the pods to read the logs.
- D. Review the Serial Port logs for each Compute Engine instance that is serving as a node in the cluster.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 41**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are creating a solution to remove backup files older than 90 days from your backup Cloud Storage bucket. You want to optimize ongoing Cloud Storage spend. What should you do?

- A. Write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- B. Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- C. Schedule a cron script using gsutil ls -lr gs://backups/\*\* to find and remove items older than 90 days.
- D. Schedule a cron script using gsutil ls -l gs://backups/\*\* to find and remove items older than 90 days and schedule it with cron.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/lifecycle>

**NEW QUESTION 43**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an outage in your Compute Engine managed instance group: all instances keep restarting after 5 seconds. You have a health check configured, but autoscaling is disabled. Your colleague, who is a Linux expert, offered to look into the issue. You need to make sure that he can access the VMs. What should you do?

- A. Grant your colleague the IAM role of project Viewer
- B. Perform a rolling restart on the instance group
- C. Disable the health check for the instance group
- D. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH keys
- E. Disable autoscaling for the instance group
- F. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH Keys

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs>

Health checks used for autohealing should be conservative so they don't preemptively delete and recreate your instances. When an autohealer health check is too aggressive, the autohealer might mistake busy instances for failed instances and unnecessarily restart them, reducing availability

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to evaluate your team readiness for a new GCP project. You must perform the evaluation and create a skills gap plan incorporates the business goal of cost optimization. Your team has deployed two GCP projects successfully to date. What should you do?

- A. Allocate budget for team trainin
- B. Set a deadline for the new GCP project.
- C. Allocate budget for team trainin
- D. Create a roadmap for your team to achieve Google Cloud certification based on job role.
- E. Allocate budget to hire skilled external consultant
- F. Set a deadline for the new GCP project.
- G. Allocate budget to hire skilled external consultant
- H. Create a roadmap for your team to achieve Google Cloud certification based on job role.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

[https://services.google.com/fh/files/misc/cloud\\_center\\_of\\_excellence.pdf](https://services.google.com/fh/files/misc/cloud_center_of_excellence.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 5)

Google Cloud Platform resources are managed hierarchically using organization, folders, and projects. When Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies exist at these different levels, what is the effective policy at a particular node of the hierarchy?

- A. The effective policy is determined only by the policy set at the node
- B. The effective policy is the policy set at the node and restricted by the policies of its ancestors
- C. The effective policy is the union of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors
- D. The effective policy is the intersection of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

#### NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 5)

One of the developers on your team deployed their application in Google Container Engine with the Dockerfile below. They report that their application deployments are taking too long.

```
FROM ubuntu:16.04

COPY . /src

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python python-pip

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

You want to optimize this Dockerfile for faster deployment times without adversely affecting the app's functionality. Which two actions should you take? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Remove Python after running pip.
- B. Remove dependencies from requirements.txt.
- C. Use a slimmed-down base image like Alpine linux.
- D. Use larger machine types for your Google Container Engine node pools.
- E. Copy the source after the package dependencies (Python and pip) are installed.

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

The speed of deployment can be changed by limiting the size of the uploaded app, limiting the complexity of the build necessary in the Dockerfile, if present, and by ensuring a fast and reliable internet connection.

Note: Alpine Linux is built around musl libc and busybox. This makes it smaller and more resource efficient than traditional GNU/Linux distributions. A container requires no more than 8 MB and a minimal installation to disk requires around 130 MB of storage. Not only do you get a fully-fledged Linux environment but a large selection of packages from the repository.

References: <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/google-appengine/hZMEkmmObDU> <https://www.alpinelinux.org/about/>

#### NEW QUESTION 56

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has successfully migrated to the cloud and wants to analyze their data stream to optimize operations. They do not have any existing code for this analysis, so they are exploring all their options. These options include a mix of batch and stream processing, as they are running some hourly jobs and live-processing some data as it comes in. Which technology should they use for this?

- A. Google Cloud Dataproc
- B. Google Cloud Dataflow
- C. Google Container Engine with Bigtable
- D. Google Compute Engine with Google BigQuery

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Dataflow is for processing both the Batch and Stream.

Cloud Dataflow is a fully-managed service for transforming and enriching data in stream (real time) and batch (historical) modes with equal reliability and expressiveness -- no more complex workarounds or compromises needed.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/>

#### NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 5)

You deploy your custom java application to google app engine. It fails to deploy and gives you the following stack trace:

```
Java.lang.securityException : SHA1 digest  
  
At com.google.appengine.runtime.Request.pr  
  
At  
  
Sun.securityutil.manifestEntryVerifier.ver  
  
At java . net . URLClassLoader . defineCla  
  
At sun . reflect . GeneratedMethodAccessors  
  
At  
  
Sun.reflect . DelegatingMethodAccesorImpl.  
  
At java . lang . reflect . MThod . invoke
```

- A. Recompile the CLOakedServlet class using and MD5 hash instead of SHA1
- B. Digitally sign all of your JAR files and redeploy your application.
- C. Upload missing JAR files and redeploy your application

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are creating an App Engine application that uses Cloud Datastore as its persistence layer. You need to retrieve several root entities for which you have the identifiers. You want to minimize the overhead in operations performed by Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

- A. Create the Key object for each Entity and run a batch get operation
- B. Create the Key object for each Entity and run multiple get operations, one operation for each entity
- C. Use the identifiers to create a query filter and run a batch query operation
- D. Use the identifiers to create a query filter and run multiple query operations, one operation for each entity

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/concepts/entities#datastore-datastore-batch-upsert-nodejs>

#### NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to develop procedures to test a disaster plan for a mission-critical application. You want to use Google-recommended practices and native capabilities within GCP.

What should you do?

- A. Use Deployment Manager to automate service provisionin
- B. Use Activity Logs to monitor and debug your tests.
- C. Use Deployment Manager to automate provisionin
- D. Use Stackdriver to monitor and debug your tests.
- E. Use gcloud scripts to automate service provisionin
- F. Use Activity Logs monitor and debug your tests.
- G. Use automated scripts to automate service provisionin
- H. Use Activity Logs monitor and debug your tests.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/dr-scenarios-planning-guide>

#### NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your application needs to process credit card transactions. You want the smallest scope of Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliance without compromising the ability to analyze transactional data and trends relating to which payment methods are used. How should you design your architecture?

- A. Create a tokenizer service and store only tokenized data.
- B. Create separate projects that only process credit card data.
- C. Create separate subnetworks and isolate the components that process credit card data.

- D. Streamline the audit discovery phase by labeling all of the virtual machines (VMs) that process PCI data.
- E. Enable Logging export to Google BigQuery and use ACLs and views to scope the data shared with the auditor.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/pci-dss-compliance-in-gcp>

**NEW QUESTION 72**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is forecasting a sharp increase in the number and size of Apache Spark and Hadoop jobs being run on your local datacenter. You want to utilize the cloud to help you scale this upcoming demand with the least amount of operations work and code change. Which product should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Dataflow
- B. Google Cloud Dataproc
- C. Google Compute Engine
- D. Google Container Engine

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud Dataproc is a fast, easy-to-use, low-cost and fully managed service that lets you run the Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop ecosystem on Google Cloud Platform. Cloud Dataproc provisions big or small clusters rapidly, supports many popular job types, and is integrated with other Google Cloud Platform services, such as Google Cloud Storage and Stackdriver Logging, thus helping you reduce TCO.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/resources/faq>

**NEW QUESTION 75**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer wants to do resilience testing of their authentication layer. This consists of a regional managed instance group serving a public REST API that reads from and writes to a Cloud SQL instance.

What should you do?

- A. Engage with a security company to run web scrapes that look your users' authentication data on malicious websites and notify you if any is found.
- B. Deploy intrusion detection software to your virtual machines to detect and log unauthorized access.
- C. Schedule a disaster simulation exercise during which you can shut off all VMs in a zone to see how your application behaves.
- D. Configure a read replica for your Cloud SQL instance in a different zone than the master, and then manually trigger a failover while monitoring KPIs for our REST API.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are designing an application for use only during business hours. For the minimum viable product release, you'd like to use a managed product that automatically "scales to zero" so you don't incur costs when there is no activity.

Which primary compute resource should you choose?

- A. Cloud Functions
- B. Compute Engine
- C. Kubernetes Engine
- D. AppEngine flexible environment

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

**NEW QUESTION 82**

- (Exam Topic 5)

The database administration team has asked you to help them improve the performance of their new database server running on Google Compute Engine. The database is for importing and normalizing their performance statistics and is built with MySQL running on Debian Linux. They have an n1-standard-8 virtual machine with 80 GB of SSD persistent disk. What should they change to get better performance from this system?

- A. Increase the virtual machine's memory to 64 GB.
- B. Create a new virtual machine running PostgreSQL.
- C. Dynamically resize the SSD persistent disk to 500 GB.
- D. Migrate their performance metrics warehouse to BigQuery.
- E. Modify all of their batch jobs to use bulk inserts into the database.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 86**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is building a new architecture to support its data-centric business focus. You are responsible for setting up the network. Your company's mobile and web-facing applications will be deployed on-premises, and all data analysis will be conducted in GCP. The plan is to process and load 7 years of archived .csv files totaling 900 TB of data and then continue loading 10 TB of data daily. You currently have an existing 100-MB internet connection.

What actions will meet your company's needs?

- A. Compress and upload both archived files and files uploaded daily using the `gsutil -m` option.

- B. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storage
- C. Establish a connection with Google using a Dedicated Interconnect or Direct Peering connection and use it to upload files daily.
- D. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storage
- E. Establish one Cloud VPN Tunnel to VPC networks over the public internet, and compress and upload files daily using the gsutil -m option.
- F. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storage
- G. Establish a Cloud VPN Tunnel to VPC networks over the public internet, and compress and upload files daily.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/how-to/direct-peering>

**NEW QUESTION 87**

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