

Q&As

Professional Cloud Architect on Google Cloud Platform

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QUESTION 1

A lead engineer wrote a custom tool that deploys virtual machines in the legacy data center. He wants to migrate the custom tool to the new cloud environment. You want to advocate for the adoption of Google Cloud Deployment Manager.

What are two business risks of migrating to Cloud Deployment Manager? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Cloud Deployment Manager uses Python
- B. Cloud Deployment Manager APIs could be deprecated in the future
- C. Cloud Deployment Manager is unfamiliar to the company's engineers
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager requires a Google APIs service account to run
- E. Cloud Deployment Manager can be used to permanently delete cloud resources
- F. Cloud Deployment Manager only supports automation of Google Cloud resources

Correct Answer: CF

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/deployments/deleting-deployments>

QUESTION 2

One of your primary business objectives is being able to trust the data stored in your application. You want to log all changes to the application data.

How can you design your logging system to verify authenticity of your logs?

- A. Write the log concurrently in the cloud and on premises
- B. Use a SQL database and limit who can modify the log table
- C. Digitally sign each timestamp and log entry and store the signature
- D. Create a JSON dump of each log entry and store it in Google Cloud Storage

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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 r gs://backups/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days
- D. Schedule a cron script using `gsutil ls gs://backups/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days and schedule it with cron

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 4

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Which of the compute services should be migrated as ?s and would still be an optimized architecture for performance in the cloud?

- A. Web applications deployed using App Engine standard environment
- B. RabbitMQ deployed using an unmanaged instance group
- C. Hadoop/Spark deployed using Cloud Dataproc Regional in High Availability mode
- D. Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts, security scanners services deployed on custom machine types

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Your company has decided to build a backup replica of their on-premises user authentication PostgreSQL database on Google Cloud Platform. The database is 4 TB, and large updates are frequent. Replication requires private address space communication.

Which networking approach should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Dedicated Interconnect
- B. Google Cloud VPN connected to the data center network
- C. A NAT and TLS translation gateway installed on-premises
- D. A Google Compute Engine instance with a VPN server installed connected to the data center network

Correct Answer: A

Google Cloud Dedicated Interconnect provides direct physical connections and RFC 1918 communication between your on-premises network and Google's network. Dedicated Interconnect enables you to transfer large amounts of data between networks, which can be more cost effective than purchasing additional bandwidth over the public Internet or using VPN tunnels.

Benefits:

Traffic between your on-premises network and your VPC network doesn't traverse the public Internet. Traffic traverses a dedicated connection with fewer hops, meaning there are less points of failure where traffic might get dropped or

disrupted.

Your VPC network's internal (RFC 1918) IP addresses are directly accessible from your on-premises network. You don't need to use a NAT device or VPN tunnel to reach internal IP addresses. Currently, you can only reach internal IP

addresses over a dedicated connection. To reach Google external IP addresses, you must use a separate connection.

You can scale your connection to Google based on your needs. Connection capacity is delivered over one or more 10 Gbps Ethernet connections, with a maximum of eight connections (80 Gbps total per interconnect). The cost of egress

traffic from your VPC network to your on-premises network is reduced. A dedicated connection is generally the least expensive method if you have a high-volume of traffic to and from Google's network.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/details/dedicated>

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