



**Free Questions for Professional-Cloud-Database-Engineer by
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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your company is evaluating Google Cloud database options for a mission-critical global payments gateway application. The application must be available 24/7 to users worldwide, horizontally scalable, and support open source databases. You need to select an automatically shardable, fully managed database with 99.999% availability and strong transactional consistency. What should you do?

Options:

- A- Select Bare Metal Solution for Oracle.
- B- Select Cloud SQL.
- C- Select Bigtable.
- D- Select Cloud Spanner.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The application must be available 24/7 to users worldwide, horizontally scalable, and support open source databases.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your company's mission-critical, globally available application is supported by a Cloud Spanner database. Experienced users of the application have read and write access to the database, but new users are assigned read-only access to the database. You need to assign the appropriate Cloud Spanner Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to new users being onboarded soon. What roles should you set up?

Options:

- A- roles/spanner.databaseReader
- B- roles/spanner.databaseUser
- C- roles/spanner.viewer
- D- roles/spanner.backupWriter

Answer:

A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam?hl=it>

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You need to issue a new server certificate because your old one is expiring. You need to avoid a restart of your Cloud SQL for MySQL instance. What should you do in your Cloud SQL instance?

Options:

- A- Issue a rollback, and download your server certificate.
- B- Create a new client certificate, and download it.
- C- Create a new server certificate, and download it.
- D- Reset your SSL configuration, and download your server certificate.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/configure-ssl-instance#server-certs>

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to migrate an on-premises mission-critical PostgreSQL database to Cloud SQL. The database must be able to withstand a zonal failure with less than five minutes of downtime and still not lose any transactions. You want to follow Google-recommended practices for the migration. What should you do?

Options:

- A-** Take nightly snapshots of the primary database instance, and restore them in a secondary zone.
- B-** Build a change data capture (CDC) pipeline to read transactions from the primary instance, and replicate them to a secondary instance.

- C-** Create a read replica in another region, and promote the read replica if a failure occurs.
- D-** Enable high availability (HA) for the database to make it regional.

Answer:

D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are managing a Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL instance in Google Cloud. You have a primary instance in region 1 and a read replica in region 2. After a failure of region 1, you need to make the Cloud SQL instance available again. You want to minimize data loss and follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

Options:

- A-** Restore the Cloud SQL instance from the automatic backups in region 3.
- B-** Restore the Cloud SQL instance from the automatic backups in another zone in region 1.
- C-** Check 'Lag Bytes' in the monitoring dashboard for the primary instance in the read replica instance. Check the replication status using `pg_catalog.pg_last_wal_receive_lsn()`. Then, fail over to region 2 by promoting the read replica instance.

D- Check your instance operational log for the automatic failover status. Look for time, type, and status of the operations. If the failover operation is successful, no action is necessary. Otherwise, manually perform `gcloud sql instances failover` .

Answer:

C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/replication/cross-region-replicas#disaster_recovery

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are migrating an on-premises application to Compute Engine and Cloud SQL. The application VMs will live in their own project, separate from the Cloud SQL instances which have their own project. What should you do to configure the networks?

Options:

- A-** Create a new VPC network in each project, and use VPC Network Peering to connect the two together.
- B-** Create a Shared VPC that both the application VMs and Cloud SQL instances will use.
- C-** Use the default networks, and leverage Cloud VPN to connect the two together.
- D-** Place both the application VMs and the Cloud SQL instances in the default network of each project.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://groups.google.com/g/google-cloud-sql-discuss/c/M5G5_HPXytY?pli=1

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your ecommerce application connecting to your Cloud SQL for SQL Server is expected to have additional traffic due to the holiday weekend. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to set up alerts for CPU and memory metrics so you can be notified by text message at the first sign of potential issues. What should you do?

Options:

- A-** Use a Cloud Function to pull CPU and memory metrics from your Cloud SQL instance and to call a custom service to send alerts.
- B-** Use Error Reporting to monitor CPU and memory metrics and to configure SMS notification channels.
- C-** Use Cloud Logging to set up a log sink for CPU and memory metrics and to configure a sink destination to send a message to Pub/Sub.
- D-** Use Cloud Monitoring to set up an alerting policy for CPU and memory metrics and to configure SMS notification channels.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Cloud Monitoring collects metrics, events, and metadata from Google Cloud, Amazon Web Services (AWS), hosted uptime probes, and application instrumentation. Using the BindPlane service, you can also collect this data from over 150 common application components, on-premise systems, and hybrid cloud systems.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your team is building a new inventory management application that will require read and write database instances in multiple Google Cloud regions around the globe. Your database solution requires 99.99% availability and global transactional consistency. You need a fully managed backend relational database to store inventory changes. What should you do?

Options:

- A- Use Bigtable.
- B- Use Firestore.
- C- Use Cloud SQL for MySQL
- D- Use Cloud Spanner.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Spanner covers the SLA

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your organization has a ticketing system that needs an online marketing analytics and reporting application. You need to select a relational database that can manage hundreds of terabytes of data to support this new application. Which database should you use?

Options:

- A- Cloud SQL
- B- BigQuery
- C- Cloud Spanner
- D- Bigtable

Answer:

B

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your project is using Bigtable to store data that should not be accessed from the public internet under any circumstances, even if the requestor has a valid service account key. You need to secure access to this dat

a. What should you do?

Options:

- A- Use Identity and Access Management (IAM) for Bigtable access control.
- B- Use VPC Service Controls to create a trusted network for the Bigtable service.
- C- Use customer-managed encryption keys (CMEK).
- D- Use Google Cloud Armor to add IP addresses to an allowlist.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

"Users can define a security perimeter around Google Cloud resources such as Cloud Storage buckets, Bigtable instances, and BigQuery datasets to constrain data within a VPC and control the flow of data." <https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls>

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are a DBA on a Cloud Spanner instance with multiple databases. You need to assign these privileges to all members of the application development team on a specific database:

Can read tables, views, and DDL

Can write rows to the tables

Can add columns and indexes

Cannot drop the database

What should you do?

Options:

A- Assign the Cloud Spanner Database Reader and Cloud Spanner Backup Writer roles.

B- Assign the Cloud Spanner Database Admin role.

C- Assign the Cloud Spanner Database User role.

D- Assign the Cloud Spanner Admin role.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam#spanner.databaseUser>

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your organization is migrating 50 TB Oracle databases to Bare Metal Solution for Oracle. Database backups must be available for quick restore. You also need to have backups available for 5 years. You need to design a cost-effective architecture that meets a recovery time objective (RTO) of 2 hours and recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes. What should you do?

Options:

A- Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage.

Keep a local backup copy on all flash storage.

Keep backups older than one day stored in Actifio OnVault storage.

B- Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage.

Keep a local backup copy on standard storage.

Keep backups older than one day stored in Actifio OnVault storage.

C- Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage.

Keep a local backup copy on standard storage.

Use the Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup utility to move backups older than one day to a Coldline Storage bucket.

D- Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage.

Keep a local backup copy on all flash storage.

Use the Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup utility to move backups older than one day to an Archive Storage bucket.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

This answer meets the RTO and RPO requirements by using flash storage for the database and standard storage for the local backup copy. It also meets the cost-effectiveness requirement by using Actifio OnVault storage, which is a low-cost, high-performance, and scalable storage solution that integrates with Google Cloud Backup and DR Service1.

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