

Google - Professional-Cloud-Architect - Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)–Efficient Exam Objectives



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Topics of Google Professional Cloud Architect Exam

Candidates must know the exam topics before they start of preparation, because it will really help them in hitting the core. Our **Google Professional Cloud Architect Dumps** will include the following topics:

1. Designing and planning a cloud solution architecture

Business requirements considerations

- Business use cases and product strategy
- Supporting the application design
- Integration with external systems
- Compliance and observability
- Success measurements (e.g., key performance indicators [KPI], return on investment [ROI], metrics)
- Cost optimization

Technical requirements considerations

- High availability and failover design
- Performance and latency
- Elasticity of cloud resources
- Scalability to meet growth requirements

Network, Storage, and Compute resources Considerations

- Choosing appropriate storage types (e.g., object, file, RDBMS, NoSQL, NewSQL)
- Choosing compute resources (e.g., preemptible, custom machine type, specialized workload)
- Cloud-native networking (VPC, peering, firewalls, container networking)
- Choosing data processing technologies
- Mapping compute needs to platform products

Creating a migration plan

- Integrating solution with existing systems
- Licensing mapping
- Migrating systems and data to support the solution
- Testing and proof of concept
- Network planning

Envisioning future solution improvements

- Cloud and technology improvements
- Business needs evolution
- Evangelism and advocacy

2. Managing and provisioning a solution Infrastructure

Configuring network topologies

- Extending to a multi-cloud environment that may include GCP to GCP communication
- Extending to on-premises (hybrid networking)
- Security and data protection

Configuring individual storage systems

- Data storage allocation
- Data retention and data life cycle management
- Data processing/compute provisioning
- Data growth management

Configuring compute systems

- Compute volatility configuration (preemptible vs. standard)
- Container orchestration with Kubernetes
- Compute system provisioning
- Infrastructure provisioning technology configuration (e.g. Chef/Puppet/Ansible/Terraform/Deployment Manager)
- Network configuration for compute nodes

3. Designing for security and compliance

Security considerations

- Data security (key management, encryption)
- Identity and access management (IAM)
- Resource hierarchy (organizations, folders, projects)

compliance Considerations

- Legislation (e.g., health record privacy, children's privacy, data privacy, and ownership)
- Audits (including logs)
- Industry certifications (e.g., SOC 2)

- Commercial (e.g., sensitive data such as credit card information handling, personally identifiable information [PII])

4. Analyzing and optimizing technical and business processes

Analyzing and defining technical processes considerations

- Service catalog and provisioning
- Software development life cycle plan (SDLC)
- Continuous integration / continuous deployment

Analyzing and defining business processes. Considerations include:

- Team assessment / skills readiness
- Change management
- Decision- making process
- Customer success management
- Stakeholder management (e.g. influencing and facilitation)

Developing procedures to ensure resilience of solution in production (e.g., chaos engineering)

5. Managing implementation

Advising development/operation team(s) to ensure successful deployment of the solution. considerations

- Data and system migration tooling
- API best practices
- Application development
- Testing frameworks (load/unit/integration)

Interacting with Google Cloud using GCP SDK (gcloud, gsutil, and bq) considerations

- Google Cloud Shell
- Local installation

6. Ensuring solution and operations reliability

- Deployment and release management
- Assisting with the support of solutions in operation
- Evaluating quality control measures
- Monitoring/logging/profiling/alerting solution

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Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP) Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116

For this question refer to the TerramEarth case study.

Which of TerramEarth's legacy enterprise processes will experience significant change as a result of increased Google Cloud Platform adoption.

- A. Data Center expansion, TCO calculations, utilization measurement
- B. Capacity planning, TCO calculations, opex/capex allocation

- C. Capacity planning, utilization measurement, data center expansion
- D. Opex/capex allocation, LAN changes, capacity planning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

Capacity planning, TCO calculations, opex/capex allocation From the case study, it can conclude that Management (CXO) all concern rapid provision of resources (infrastructure) for growing as well as cost management, such as Cost optimization in Infrastructure, trade up front capital expenditures (Capex) for ongoing operating expenditures (Opex), and Total cost of ownership (TCO)

Topic 1, JencoMart Case Study

Company Overview

JencoMart is a global retailer with over 10,000 stores in 16 countries. The stores carry a range of goods, such as groceries, tires, and jewelry. One of the company's core values is excellent customer service. In addition, they recently introduced an environmental policy to reduce their carbon output by 50% over the next 5 years.

Company Background

JencoMart started as a general store in 1931, and has grown into one of the world's leading brands known for great value and customer service. Over time, the company transitioned from only physical stores to a stores and online hybrid model, with 25% of sales online. Currently, JencoMart has little presence in Asia, but considers that market key for future growth.

Solution Concept

JencoMart wants to migrate several critical applications to the cloud but has not completed a technical review to determine their suitability for the cloud and the engineering required for migration. They currently host all of these applications on infrastructure that is at its end of life and is no longer supported.

Existing Technical Environment

JencoMart hosts all of its applications in 4 data centers: 3 in North American and 1 in Europe, most applications are dual-homed. JencoMart understands the dependencies and resource usage metrics of their on-premises architecture.

Application Customer loyalty portal

LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP) application served from the two JencoMart-owned U.S. data centers.

Database

* Oracle Database stores user profiles

20 TB

Complex table structure

Well maintained, clean data

Strong backup strategy

* PostgreSQL database stores user credentials

Single-homed in US West

o No redundancy

o Backed up every 12 hours

100% uptime service level agreement (SLA)

Authenticates all users

Compute

* 30 machines in US West Coast, each machine has:

o Twin, dual core CPUs

o 32GB of RAM

Twin 250 GB HDD (RAID 1)

* 20 machines in US East Coast, each machine has:

o Single dual-core CPU

o 24 GB of RAM

Twin 250 GB HDD (RAID 1)

Storage

* Access to shared 100 TB SAN in each location

* Tape backup every week

Business Requirements

* Optimize for capacity during peak periods and value during off-peak periods

* Guarantee service availability and support

* Reduce on-premises footprint and associated financial and environmental impact.

* Move to outsourcing model to avoid large upfront costs associated with infrastructure purchase

* Expand services into Asia.

Technical Requirements

* Assess key application for cloud suitability.

- * Modify application for the cloud.
- * Move applications to a new infrastructure.
- * Leverage managed services wherever feasible
- * Sunset 20% of capacity in existing data centers
- * Decrease latency in Asia

CEO Statement

JencoMart will continue to develop personal relationships with our customers as more people access the web. The future of our retail business is in the global market and the connection between online and in-store experiences. As a large global company, we also have a responsibility to the environment through 'green' initiatives and policies.

CTO Statement

The challenges of operating data centers prevents focus on key technologies critical to our long-term success. Migrating our data services to a public cloud infrastructure will allow us to focus on big data and machine learning to improve our service customers.

CFO Statement

Since its founding JencoMart has invested heavily in our data services infrastructure. However, because of changing market trends, we need to outsource our infrastructure to ensure our long-term success. This model will allow us to respond to increasing customer demand during peak and reduce costs.

NEW QUESTION # 117

You have created several preemptible Linux virtual machine instances using Google Compute Engine.

You want to properly shut down your application before the virtual machines are preempted. What should you do?

- **A. Create a shutdown script and use it as the value for a new metadata entry with the key shutdown-script in the Cloud Platform Console when you create the new virtual machine instance.**
- B. Create a shutdown script registered as a xinetd service in Linux and configure a Stackdriver endpoint check to call the service.
- C. Create a shutdown script named k99.shutdown in the /etc/rc.6.d/ directory.
- D. Create a shutdown script, registered as a xinetd service in Linux, and use the gcloud compute instances add-metadata command to specify the service URL as the value for a new metadata entry with the key shutdown-script-url

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/shutdownscript>

NEW QUESTION # 118

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 verify the new space is ready to use with the fdisk command in Linux.
- **B. In the Cloud Platform Console, increase the size of the persistent disk and use the resize2fs command in Linux.**
- C. 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.
- 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. Shut down the virtual machine, use the Cloud Platform Console to increase the persistent disk size, then restart the virtual machine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 # 119

Your company is migrating its on-premises data center into the cloud. As part of the migration, you want to integrate Kubernetes Engine for workload orchestration. Parts of your architecture must also be PCI DSS compliant.

Which of the following is most accurate?

- A. App Engine is the only compute platform on GCP that is certified for PCI DSS hosting.
- **B. Kubernetes Engine and GCP provide the tools you need to build a PCI DSS-compliant environment.**
- C. Kubernetes Engine cannot be used under PCI DSS because it is considered shared hosting.
- D. All Google Cloud services are usable because Google Cloud Platform is certified PCI-compliant.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

It is important to note that customers are still responsible for ensuring that their applications are PCI DSS compliant.

NEW QUESTION # 120

You are designing the storage configuration for a critical Cloud Storage bucket. This bucket will store trade confirmation documents for a financial services company. These documents are immutable and serve as a legal record. Your design must meet two primary data protection requirements:

- The system must allow for the rapid recovery of any document that is accidentally deleted or maliciously overwritten.

- Once a document is written, it must be impossible for anyone, including administrators, to delete or modify it for seven years.

What should you do?

- A. Grant only the roles/storage.objectCreator IAM role to the application's service account. Remove all other admin permissions from the bucket.
- B. Configure an Object Lifecycle Management rule on the bucket to ensure all objects are retained for at least seven years before they can be deleted.
- C. Use Storage Transfer Service to create a daily replication job that synchronizes the bucket to a separate archive bucket in another region.
- **D. Enable Object Versioning on the bucket. Additionally, configure the bucket with a Bucket Lock and a retention policy of seven years.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Object Versioning allows rapid recovery by preserving older versions of objects that are deleted or overwritten. Bucket Lock with a seven-year retention policy enforces immutability by making it impossible for anyone, including administrators, to delete or modify objects before the retention period expires.

NEW QUESTION # 121

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