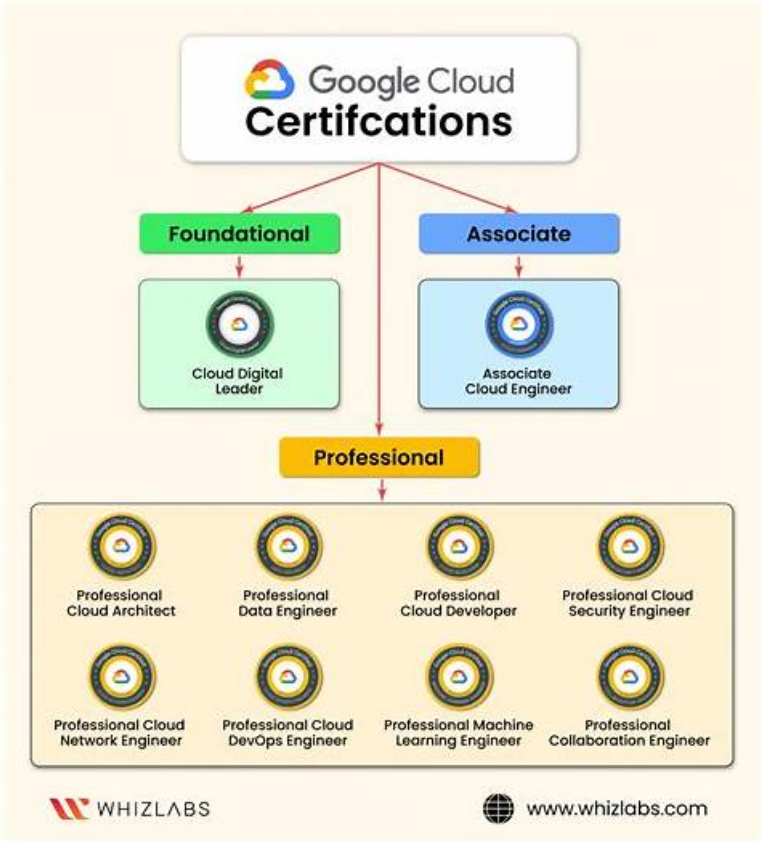
Professional-Cloud-Architect Exam Assessment & Updated Professional-Cloud-Architect Testkings



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Google Professional-Cloud-Architect certification exam consists of 50 multiple-choice and multiple-select questions that need to be completed within two hours. Professional-Cloud-Architect exam measures the candidate's proficiency in several areas such as designing and planning a cloud solution architecture, managing and provisioning the cloud infrastructure, and ensuring the security and compliance of the cloud solutions. Professional-Cloud-Architect Exam also tests the candidate's understanding of cloud-native architecture principles, application development methodologies, and hybrid and multi-cloud solutions.

>> Professional-Cloud-Architect Exam Assessment <<

2026 Professional-Cloud-Architect Exam Assessment 100% Pass | Efficient Updated Professional-Cloud-Architect Testkings: Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)

The candidates all enjoy learning on our Professional-Cloud-Architect practice exam study materials. Also, we have picked out the most important knowledge for you to learn. The difficult questions of the Professional-Cloud-Architect study materials have detailed explanations such as charts, illustrations and so on. We have invested a lot of efforts to develop the Professional-Cloud-Architect Training Questions. Please trust us. You absolutely can understand them after careful learning.

The Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP) certification exam consists of multiple-choice questions that evaluate the candidate's knowledge and understanding of GCP. Professional-Cloud-Architect Exam is divided into different sections, and each section focuses on a specific area of GCP. Professional-Cloud-Architect exam covers topics such as GCP infrastructure, networking, security, data storage, data processing, and application development. To pass the exam, the candidate must score at least 70% on the exam.

Exam Details

The Google Professional Cloud Architect test is timed. The exact number of questions has not been revealed by the vendor. But, it is known that candidates will be given 2 hours to complete the exam, and the questions will be based on multiple-choice and multiple select types. Available languages are English and Japanese, and one should pay $200 as a registration fee. Note that there can be an additional tax.

When it comes to the exam delivery formats, there are two choices for an aspirant. They can either sit for it in a testing center near them or can avail of the online proctoring facility. In both methods, the content and pattern of the test will be the same.

For this exam, a beta version is offered as well. Anyone who wants to save 40% on the total fee or willing to recertify can take it. The cost in this case is $120, the length increases to 3 hours, and some questions may be provided in the form of case studies. Also, pay attention to the fact that the results will be known after 6-8 weeks only.

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP) Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139
For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.
The JencoMart security team requires that all Google Cloud Platform infrastructure is deployed using a least privilege model with separation of duties for administration between production and development resources.
What Google domain and project structure should you recommend?

- A. Create a single G Suite account to manage users with each stage of each application in its own project.
- B. Create two G Suite accounts to manage users: one with a single project for all development applications and one with a single project for all production applications.
- C. Create a single G Suite account to manage users with one project for the development/test/staging environment and one project for the production environment.
- D. Create two G Suite accounts to manage users: one for development/test/staging and one for production.
  Each account should contain one project for every application.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
Note: The principle of least privilege and separation of duties are concepts that, although semantically different, are intrinsically related from the standpoint of security. The intent behind both is to prevent people from having higher privilege levels than they actually need Principle of Least Privilege: Users should only have the least amount of privileges required to perform their job and no more. This reduces authorization exploitation by limiting access to resources such as targets, jobs, or monitoring templates for which they are not authorized.
Separation of Duties: Beyond limiting user privilege level, you also limit user duties, or the specific jobs they can perform. No user should be given responsibility for more than one related function. This limits the ability of a user to perform a malicious action and then cover up that action.
References: https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/separation-of-duties
Topic 4, Dress4Win case study
Company Overview
Dress4win is a web-based company that helps their users organize and manage their personal wardrobe using a website and mobile application. The company also cultivates an active social network that connects their users with designers and retailers. They monetize their services through advertising, e-commerce, referrals, and a freemium app model.
Company Background
Dress4win's application has grown from a few servers in the founder's garage to several hundred servers and appliances in a colocated data center. However, the capacity of their infrastructure is now insufficient for the application's rapid growth. Because of this growth and the company's desire to innovate faster, Dress4win is committing to a full migration to a public cloud.
Solution Concept
For the first phase of their migration to the cloud, Dress4win is considering moving their development and test environments. They

are also considering building a disaster recovery site, because their current infrastructure is at a single location. They are not sure which components of their architecture they can migrate as is and which components they need to change before migrating them.
Existing Technical Environment
The Dress4win application is served out of a single data center location.
Databases:
MySQL - user data, inventory, static data
Redis - metadata, social graph, caching
Application servers:
Tomcat - Java micro-services
Nginx - static content
Apache Beam - Batch processing
Storage appliances:
iSCSI for VM hosts
Fiber channel SAN - MySQL databases
NAS - image storage, logs, backups
Apache Hadoop/Spark servers:
Data analysis
Real-time trending calculations
MQ servers:
Messaging
Social notifications
Events
Miscellaneous servers:
Jenkins, monitoring, bastion hosts, security scanners
Business Requirements
Build a reliable and reproducible environment with scaled parity of production.
Improve security by defining and adhering to a set of security and Identity and Access Management (IAM) best practices for cloud.
Improve business agility and speed of innovation through rapid provisioning of new resources.
Analyze and optimize architecture for performance in the cloud.
Migrate fully to the cloud if all other requirements are met.
Technical Requirements
Evaluate and choose an automation framework for provisioning resources in cloud.
Support failover of the production environment to cloud during an emergency.
Identify production services that can migrate to cloud to save capacity.
Use managed services whenever possible.
Encrypt data on the wire and at rest.
Support multiple VPN connections between the production data center and cloud environment.
CEO Statement
Our investors are concerned about our ability to scale and contain costs with our current infrastructure. They are also concerned that a new competitor could use a public cloud platform to offset their up-front investment and freeing them to focus on developing better features.
CTO Statement
We have invested heavily in the current infrastructure, but much of the equipment is approaching the end of its useful life. We are consistently waiting weeks for new gear to be racked before we can start new projects. Our traffic patterns are highest in the mornings and weekend evenings; during other times, 80% of our capacity is sitting idle.
CFO Statement
Our capital expenditure is now exceeding our quarterly projections. Migrating to the cloud will likely cause an initial increase in spending, but we expect to fully transition before our next hardware refresh cycle. Our total cost of ownership (TCO) analysis over the next 5 years puts a cloud strategy between 30 to 50% lower than our current model.

NEW QUESTION # 140
Case Study: 10 - EHR Healthcare
Company overview
EHR Healthcare is a leading provider of electronic health record software to the medical industry.
EHR Healthcare provides their software as a service to multi-national medical offices, hospitals, and insurance providers.
Solution concept
Due to rapid changes in the healthcare and insurance industry, EHR Healthcare's business has been growing exponentially year over year. They need to be able to scale their environment, adapt their disaster recovery plan, and roll out new continuous deployment capabilities to update their software at a fast pace. Google Cloud has been chosen to replace their current colocation facilities.

Existing technical environment
EHR's software is currently hosted in multiple colocation facilities. The lease on one of the data centers is about to expire.
Customer-facing applications are web-based, and many have recently been containerized to run on a group of Kubernetes clusters.
Data is stored in a mixture of relational and NoSQL databases (MySQL, MS SQL Server, Redis, and MongoDB).
EHR is hosting several legacy file- and API-based integrations with insurance providers on- premises. These systems are scheduled to be replaced over the next several years. There is no plan to upgrade or move these systems at the current time.
Users are managed via Microsoft Active Directory. Monitoring is currently being done via various open source tools. Alerts are sent via email and are often ignored.
Business requirements
* On-board new insurance providers as quickly as possible.
* Provide a minimum 99.9% availability for all customer-facing systems.
* Provide centralized visibility and proactive action on system performance and usage.
* Increase ability to provide insights into healthcare trends.
* Reduce latency to all customers.
* Maintain regulatory compliance.
* Decrease infrastructure administration costs.
* Make predictions and generate reports on industry trends based on provider data.
Technical requirements
* Maintain legacy interfaces to insurance providers with connectivity to both on-premises systems and cloud providers.
* Provide a consistent way to manage customer-facing applications that are container-based.
* Provide a secure and high-performance connection between on-premises systems and Google Cloud.
* Provide consistent logging, log retention, monitoring, and alerting capabilities.
* Maintain and manage multiple container-based environments.
* Dynamically scale and provision new environments.
* Create interfaces to ingest and process data from new providers.
Executive statement
Our on-premises strategy has worked for years but has required a major investment of time and money in training our team on distinctly different systems, managing similar but separate environments, and responding to outages. Many of these outages have been a result of misconfigured systems, inadequate capacity to manage spikes in traffic, and inconsistent monitoring practices. We want to use Google Cloud to leverage a scalable, resilient platform that can span multiple environments seamlessly and provide a consistent and stable user experience that positions us for future growth.
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For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You need to define the technical architecture for hybrid connectivity between EHR's on-premises systems and Google Cloud. You want to follow Google's recommended practices for production-level applications. Considering the EHR Healthcare business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Configure two Partner Interconnect connections in one metro (City), and make sure the Interconnect connections are placed in different metro zones.
- B. Configure Direct Peering between EHR Healthcare and Google Cloud, and make sure you are peering at least two Google locations.
- C. Configure two Dedicated Interconnect connections in one metro (City) and two connections in another metro, and make sure the Interconnect connections are placed in different metro zones.
- D. Configure two VPN connections from on-premises to Google Cloud, and make sure the VPN devices on-premises are in separate racks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Google's recommended practices for production-level applications" and then see overview of these 2 pages-
https://cloud.google.com/network- connectivity/docs/interconnect/tutorials/production-level-overview and
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/tutorials/non-critical-overview.

NEW QUESTION # 141
You have an application deployed on Kubernetes Engine using a Deployment named echo- deployment. The deployment is exposed using a Service called echo-service. You need to perform an update to the application with minimal downtime to the application. What should you do?

- A. Update the deployment yaml file with the new container image.
  Use kubectl delete deployment/echo-deployment and kubectl create -f <yaml-file>
- B. Update the service yaml file which the new container image.
  Use kubectl delete service/ echo-service and kubectl create -f <yaml-file>
- C. Use the rolling update functionality of the Instance Group behind the Kubernetes cluster
- D. Use kubectl set image deployment/echo-deployment <new-image>

Answer: D

Explanation:
Deployment ensures that only a certain number of Pods are down while they are being updated.
By default, it ensures that at least 75% of the desired number of Pods are up (25% max unavailable).
Deployment also ensures that only a certain number of Pods are created above the desired number of Pods. By default, it ensures that at most 125% of the desired number of Pods are up (25% max surge).
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/deployment/#updating-a-deployment

NEW QUESTION # 142
Your organization has decided to restrict the use of external IP addresses on instances to only approved instances. You want to enforce this requirement across all of your Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). What should you do?

- A. Remove the default route on all VPCs. Move all approved instances into a new subnet that has a default route to an internet gateway.
- B. Create a new VPC in custom mode. Create a new subnet for the approved instances, and set a default route to the internet gateway on this new subnet.
- C. Implement a Cloud NAT solution to remove the need for external IP addresses entirely.
- D. Set an Organization Policy with a constraint on constraints/compute.vmExternalIpAccess. List the approved instances in

the allowedValues list.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 143
Your customer is moving their corporate applications to Google Cloud Platform. The security team wants detailed visibility of all resources in the organization. You use Resource Manager to set yourself up as the org admin. What Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) roles should you give to the security team?

- A. Project owner, Network admin
- B. Org viewer, Project owner
- C. Org admin, Project browser
- D. Org viewer, Project viewer

Answer: D

Explanation:
A is not correct because Project owner is too broad. The security team does not need to be able to make changes to projects.
B is correct because:
- Org viewer grants the security team permissions to view the organization's display name.
- Project viewer grants the security team permissions to see the resources within projects.
C is not correct because Org admin is too broad. The security team does not need to be able to make changes to the organization.
D is not correct because Project owner is too broad. The security team does not need to be able to make changes to projects.
https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-org#using_predefined_roles

NEW QUESTION # 144
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