

Google Professional-Cloud-Architect Valid Dumps Questions, Frequent Professional-Cloud-Architect Updates



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Google Professional-Cloud-Architect certification exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and managing solutions on the Google Cloud Platform. Professional-Cloud-Architect exam is intended for architects, solution designers, and other professionals who have experience in cloud computing, and it covers a range of topics related to designing and managing cloud solutions. Professional-Cloud-Architect exam is designed to validate the skills and knowledge required to design, develop, and manage solutions on the Google Cloud Platform.

To prepare for the Google Professional-Cloud-Architect certification exam, candidates can choose from various training options such as instructor-led training, online courses, and self-paced study materials. Google Cloud Platform also provides free resources such as documentation, tutorials, and hands-on labs to help candidates gain the necessary skills and knowledge required for the exam. Passing the Google Professional-Cloud-Architect Certification Exam demonstrates an individual's expertise in cloud architecture and validates their ability to design and manage secure, scalable, and reliable cloud solutions using Google Cloud Platform.

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Our Professional-Cloud-Architect study guide stand the test of time and harsh market, convey their sense of proficiency with passing rate up to 98 to 100 percent. Easily being got across by exam whichever level you are, our Professional-Cloud-Architect simulating questions have won worldwide praise and acceptance as a result. They are 100 percent guaranteed practice materials. Though at first a lot of our new customers didn't believe our Professional-Cloud-Architect Exam Questions, but they have become the supporters now.

What Are Topics Covered by Google Professional Cloud Architect?

To increase your chances of success in this certification exam, you need to master its topics beforehand. This test covers six domains:

- **Developing & Planning Cloud Solution Infrastructure**

The Google Professional Cloud Architect exam is premised on issues to do with developing solution architectures that comply with business demands. The considerations included here are such as business use scenarios as well as product strategy, cost optimization, data movement, success measurements, and compliance with observability. It also scrutinizes how to develop infrastructure that complies with technical specifications. This is where factors like high availability, elasticity, failover design, scalability, performance as well as latency are covered. The next segments are about developing network, compute, and storage resources, creating a plan for migration and envisioning future improvements in solutions. The last bit looks at improvements on cloud in addition to technology, the evolution of enterprise needs, and advocacy and evangelism.

- **Managing & Provisioning Solution Infrastructure**

To manage and provision architectural solutions, candidates must focus on mastering how to configure topologies on networks. Concerned here are matters like hybrid networking, extending to environments like multi-cloud, data protection, and security. The next part concerns configuring storage systems and has considerations like allocation for data storage, data processing, access management and security, data retention, and growth management for data. Mastering abilities in compute systems is another tested area. It has considerations like provisioning for compute systems, the configuration of compute volatility, network configuration targeting compute nodes, and container orchestration using Kubernetes.

- **Developing for Security & Compliance**

The Professional Cloud Architect exam also concerns developing for security & compliance. The first part regarding security includes considerations like IAM, resource hierarchy such as folders, organizations, and projects, data security, penetration testing, separation of duties, and managing customers and their encryption keys. The second piece focuses on developing for compliance and considers matters like legislation, commercial, industry certifications like SOC 2, and audits with logs.

- **Analyzing & Enhancing Technical & Business Processes**

The first task is to analyze and define technical processes where considerations are such as SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle), continuous integration and deployment, troubleshooting, testing as well as validation, service catalogs, disaster recovery, and business continuity. Next is to study how to analyze and define business processes. This considers stakeholder management, change management, team assessment, the management of customer success, and cost optimization. To close this domain is creating procedures to make sure that there is resilience during solution production. An issue to consider in this case is, for example, chaos engineering.

- **Managing Implementation**

The Google Professional Cloud Architect exam is also about managing implementation. Thus, included here are matters like advising development or operation teams to make sure that solution deployment is successful. Additionally, issues to consider are such as application development, best practices for API, testing frameworks, and system & data migration tooling. This section also scrutinizes how to interact with the cloud by using GCP SDK (gcloud, gsutil, as well as bq), where the deliberations involved are location installation and Google Cloud Shell.

- **Ensuring Reliability in Solutions & Operations**

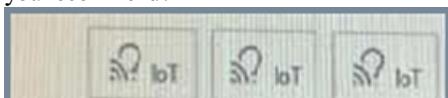
This concluding topic concerns such notions as controlling, profiling, logging, and alerting solutions. In addition, candidates will have to be aware of deploying and releasing management and should be equipped with the knowledge of offering assistance by supporting solutions that currently are in operation. To close this area there is an evaluation of measures for quality control.

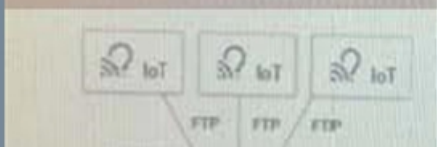
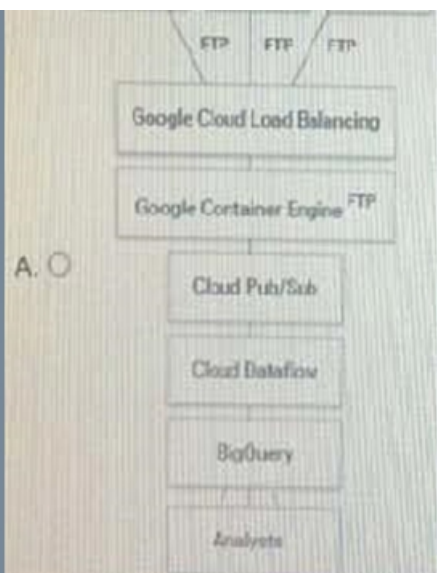
Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP) Sample Questions (Q194-Q199):

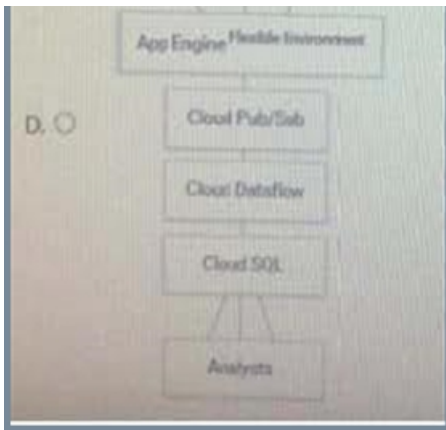
NEW QUESTION # 194

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth's CTO wants to use the raw data from connected vehicles to help identify approximately when a vehicle in the development team to focus their failure. You want to allow analysts to centrally query the vehicle data. Which architecture should you recommend?







- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot/>

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform>

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform#data_ingestion

<http://www.eweek.com/big-data-and-analytics/google-touts-value-of-cloud-iot-core-for-analyzing-connected-car-data>

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot/>

NEW QUESTION # 195

Your company has decided to make a major revision of their API in order to create better experiences for their developers. They need to keep the old version of the API available and deployable, while allowing new customers and testers to try out the new API. They want to keep the same SSL and DNS records in place to serve both APIs. What should they do?

- A. Reconfigure old clients to use a new endpoint for the new API.
- B. Use separate backend pools for each API path behind the load balancer.
- C. Have the old API forward traffic to the new API based on the path.
- D. Configure a new load balancer for the new version of the API.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/lifecycle-management>

NEW QUESTION # 196

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth has equipped unconnected trucks with servers and sensors to collect telemetry data. Next year they want to use the data to train machine learning models. They want to store this data in the cloud while reducing costs. What should they do?

- A. Push the telemetry data in Real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Google BigQuery.
- B. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a Google Cloud storage (GCS) Nearline bucket.
- C. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a GCS Coldline bucket.
- D. Push the telemetry data in real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Cloud Bigtable.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 197

You write a Python script to connect to Google BigQuery from a Google Compute Engine virtual machine. The script is printing errors that it cannot connect to BigQuery. What should you do to fix the script?

- A. Create a new service account with BigQuery access and execute your script with that user
- B. Install the latest BigQuery API client library for Python
- **C. Run your script on a new virtual machine with the BigQuery access scope enabled**
- D. Install the bq component for gcloud with the command `gcloud components install bq`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

The error is most like caused by the access scope issue. When create new instance, you have the default Compute engine default service account but most serves access including BigQuery is not enable. Create an instance Most access are not enabled by default You have default service account but don't have the permission (scope) you can stop the instance, edit, change scope and restart it to enable the scope access. Of course, if you Run your script on a new virtual machine with the BigQuery access scope enabled, it also works

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts>

NEW QUESTION # 198

To reduce costs, the Director of Engineering has required all developers to move their development infrastructure resources from on-premises virtual machines (VMs) to Google Cloud Platform. These resources go through multiple start/stop events during the day and require state to persist. You have been asked to design the process of running a development environment in Google Cloud while providing cost visibility to the finance department.

Which two steps should you take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Apply VM CPU utilization label and include it in the BigQuery billing export.
- **B. Use the --no-auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and stop the VM.**
- C. Store all state in Google Cloud Storage, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM.
- **D. Use Google BigQuery billing export and labels to associate cost to groups.**
- E. Store all state into local SSD, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM.
- F. Use the -auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and terminate the VM.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A is correct because persistent disks will not be deleted when an instance is stopped.

B is not correct because the --auto-delete flag has no effect unless the instance is deleted.

Stopping an instance does not delete the instance or the attached persistent disks.

C is not correct because labels are used to organize instances, not to monitor metrics.

D is correct because exporting daily usage and cost estimates automatically throughout the day to a BigQuery dataset is a good way of providing visibility to the finance department. Labels can then be used to group the costs based on team or cost center.

E is not correct because the state stored in local SSDs will be lost when the instance is stopped.

F is not correct because there is no need for persistent disks or snapshots if the state is to be stored in Cloud Storage.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/instance-life-cycle>

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/set-disk-auto-delete#--auto-delete>

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/create#--disk>

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/local-ssd#data_persistence

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery>

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-labels>

NEW QUESTION # 199

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