Google GCP-Cloud Architect Exam

Volume: 320 Questions

Question: 1
Which of the following services provides real-time messaging?

A. Cloud Pub/Sub

B. Big Query

C. App Engine

D. Datastore

Answer: A

Explanation: Cloud Pub/Sub is a fully-managed real-time messaging service that allows you to send and receive messages between independent applications. You can leverage Cloud Pub/Sub's flexibility to decouple systems and components hosted on Google Cloud Platform or elsewhere on the Internet. By building on the same technology Google uses, Cloud Pub/Sub is designed to provide "at least once" delivery at low latency with on-demand scalability to 1 million messages per second (and beyond).
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/

Question: 2
Which of the following tasks would Nearline Storage be well suited for?

A. A mounted Linux file system

B. Image assets for a high traffic website

C. Frequently read files

D. Infrequently read data backups

Answer: D

Explanation: Nearline Storage: "Data you do not expect to access frequently (i.e., no more than once per month). Ideal for back-up and serving long-tail multimedia content."
Reference:
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#comparison_of_storage_classes

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Question: 3
Which of the following products will allow you to administer your projects through a browser based command-line?

A. Cloud Datastore

B. Cloud Command-line

C. Cloud Terminal

D. Cloud Shell

Answer: D

Explanation: Google Cloud Shell provides you with command-line access to your cloud resources directly from your browser. You can easily manage your projects and resources without having to install the Google Cloud SDK or other tools on your system. With Cloud Shell, the Cloud SDK gcloud command and other utilities you need are always available, up to date and fully authenticated when you need them.
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/shell/

Question: 4
Cloud SQL is based on which database engine?

A. Microsoft SQL Server

B. MySQL

C. Oracle

D. Informix

Answer: B

Explanation: In general, the MySQL functionality provided by a Cloud SQL instance is the same as the functionality provided by a locally-hosted MySQL instance. However, there are a few differences between a standard MySQL instance and a Cloud SQL instance.
Unsupported features
User defined functions
Performance schema
InnoDB memcached plugin
Federated Engine

The SUPER privilege
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/features#differences

Question: 5
Which of the following products will allow you to perform live debugging without stopping your application?

A. App Engine Active Debugger (AEAD)

B. Stackdriver Debugger

C. Code Inspector

D. Pause IT

Answer: B

Explanation: Stackdriver Debugger is a feature of Google Cloud Platform that lets you inspect the state of a Java, Python, or Go application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app. Stackdriver Debugger makes it easier to view the application state without adding logging statements.
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/debugger/docs/

Question: 6
Which of these options is not a valid Cloud Storage class?

A. Glacier Storage

B. Nearline Storage

C. Coldline Storage

D. Regional Storage

Answer: A
Explanation: Cloud Storage offers four storage classes: Multi-Regional Storage, Regional Storage, Nearline Storage, and Coldline Storage.
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes

Question: 7

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Regarding Cloud Storage, which option allows any user to access to a Cloud Storage resource for a limited time, using a specific URL?

A. Open Buckets

B. Temporary Resources

C. Signed URLs

D. Temporary URLs

Answer: C

Explanation: Signed URLs provide a way to give time-limited read or write access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account
In some scenarios, you might not want to require your users to have a Google account in order to access Cloud Storage, but you still want to control access using your application-specific logic. The typical way to address this use case is to provide a signed URL to a user, which gives the user read, write, or delete access to that resource for a limited time. Anyone who knows the URL can access the resource until the URL expires. You specify the expiration time in the query string to be signed.
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls

Question: 8
Of the options given, which is a NoSQL database?

A. Cloud Datastore

B. Cloud SQL

C. All of the given options

D. Cloud Storage

Answer: A

Explanation: Google Cloud Datastore is a NoSQL document database built for automatic scaling, high performance, and ease of application development. Cloud Datastore features include:
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/python/datastore/

Question: 9

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Container Engine allows orchastration of what type of containers?

A. Blue Whale

B. LXC

C. BSD Jails

D. Docker

Answer: D

Explanation: Google Container Engine is a powerful cluster manager and orchestration system for running your Docker containers.
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/container-engine/

Question: 10
Regarding Cloud IAM, what type of role(s) are available?

A. Basic roles and Compiled roles

B. Primitive roles and Predefined roles

C. Simple roles

D. Basic roles and Curated roles

Answer: B

Explanation: Prior to Cloud IAM, you could only grant Owner, Editor, or Viewer roles to users. A wide range of services and resources now surface additional IAM roles out of the box. For example, the Cloud Pub/Sub service exposes Publisher and Subscriber roles in addition to the Owner, Editor, and Viewer roles.
There are two kinds of roles in Cloud IAM:
Primitive roles: The roles historically available in the Google Cloud Platform Console will continue to work. These are the Owner, Editor, and Viewer roles.
Predefined roles: Predefined roles are the new IAM roles that give finer-grained access control than the primitive roles. For example, the curated role Publisher provides access to only publish messages to a Pub/Sub topic.
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/overview