

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Google Cloud

Professional Cloud Architect

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Google Cloud Professional Cloud Architect

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10 practice questions for the Google Cloud Professional Cloud Architect exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A SaaS company wants one HTTPS endpoint with autoscaling backends in Europe and Asia, and wants client connections to enter Google's network at the closest point. Which load balancer fits?
 - A Regional internal Application Load Balancer
 - B Regional external Network Load Balancer
 - C Internal passthrough Network Load Balancer
 - D Global external Application Load Balancer

Answer: D

The global external Application Load Balancer uses one anycast IP and terminates HTTPS at the Google edge nearest each client, then routes to healthy backends in several regions. Regional and internal balancers keep traffic inside one region or inside the VPC, which fails the requirement. Passthrough balancers do not terminate HTTPS.

2. A legacy Hadoop and Spark estate must move to Google Cloud with minimal code changes, and the managed service that runs those clusters is _____.

Answer: Dataproc (also accepted: Cloud Dataproc)

Dataproc runs Hadoop and Spark clusters as a managed service, which keeps existing jobs close to their current form. Dataflow requires rewriting pipelines in Apache Beam. BigQuery replaces warehouse workloads and is not a drop-in Hadoop runtime.

3. Application logs must be kept for seven years for audit, rarely read, and occasionally queried with SQL. Which design fits best?
 - A Export logs to Cloud Storage Archive with a retention policy and to BigQuery
 - B Keep everything in the _Default bucket and delete the logs automatically after one year
 - C Keep the logs on each VM's local disk
 - D Publish the logs to a Pub/Sub topic with default retention

Answer: A

A sink to Cloud Storage in an archive class with a retention policy meets the seven-year requirement at low cost, and a BigQuery sink supports occasional SQL without keeping all data in expensive storage. The default log bucket can be configured for long retention, but it is priced as log storage rather than cold archive. Local disks and a Pub/Sub topic with default retention cannot meet audit retention reliably.

4. The global external Application Load Balancer advertises a single anycast IP address for its frontend.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

The global external Application Load Balancer uses one anycast IP, so clients connect to the nearest Google edge location. The misconception is that every region needs its own public address. That is the design of regional balancers, which work differently.

5. Which two controls help satisfy a requirement that EU customer data stays in the European Union? (Choose two.)
- A Limiting gcp.resourceLocations to EU locations with an organization policy
 - B Storing the data only in a US multi-region bucket
 - C Applying Assured Workloads to an EU-aligned folder
 - D Sending the application logs to a US-based SaaS tool
 - E Using a global load balancer that terminates connections everywhere

Answer: A, C

The resource location constraint blocks resources outside approved regions, and Assured Workloads applies compliance controls to a folder aligned with a regime such as the EU. A US multi-region bucket and a US logging tool both move data outside the EU. A global front end is not a residency control on its own.

6. A data team needs a managed Apache Airflow environment to orchestrate multi-step pipelines across Google Cloud services. Which service provides it?
- A Cloud Scheduler
 - B Cloud Composer
 - C Dataflow
 - D Pub/Sub

Answer: B

Cloud Composer is the managed Apache Airflow service for authoring and scheduling workflows with dependencies across services. Cloud Scheduler triggers single jobs on a timetable without dependency graphs. Dataflow runs data processing, and Pub/Sub is a messaging service.

7. An internal HR web app must be reachable only by employees on managed devices, without a VPN. Which approach matches a zero-trust design?
- A Identity-Aware Proxy with access levels that require a managed device
 - B A public URL protected by a shared password in the query string of the link
 - C One shared VPN account for all employees
 - D A public IP address with no authentication

Answer: A

Identity-Aware Proxy authenticates each request against the user's identity, and access levels can require device conditions such as a managed device. A password in the URL leaks credentials and has no device check. A shared VPN account and an unauthenticated public address give no per-user control.

8. To replicate ongoing changes from an operational MySQL or PostgreSQL database into Google Cloud with low latency, the managed change data capture service is named _____.

Answer: Datastream (also accepted: Cloud Datastream)

Datastream reads change logs from supported sources and streams them into destinations such as BigQuery and Cloud Storage. Database Migration Service is aimed at migrations, although it also replicates continuously. Storage Transfer Service moves files and objects rather than database changes.

9. An on-premises Oracle database must move to Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL with minimal downtime. Which approach is most appropriate?
- A Use Database Migration Service with continuous replication and a planned cutover
 - B Export a SQL dump and restore it while the application is offline
 - C Rebuild the schema by hand and reload every table from scratch over about a month
 - D Use Storage Transfer Service to copy the data files into Cloud SQL

Answer: A

Database Migration Service replicates changes continuously so the cutover window stays short, which is the stated requirement. A dump and restore takes the system offline for the full copy time. Hand rebuilding the schema is slow, and Storage Transfer Service moves files rather than live database changes.

10. A release manager wants infrastructure changes reviewed, tested in staging and applied the same way in every environment. Which practice achieves this?
- A Manual console changes made directly in production and tracked in a spreadsheet
 - B Infrastructure as code in version control applied by a CI/CD pipeline
 - C Hand-editing the Terraform state file
 - D Copying VMs between projects by hand

Answer: B

Infrastructure as code in version control, with CI-driven plans and applies, makes changes reviewable, repeatable and promotable across environments. Manual production edits are not reproducible and skip review. Hand-editing state corrupts tracking, and copying VMs by hand is a one-off process.