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QUESTION 1

Your organization is running a critical production database on a virtual machine (VM) on Compute Engine. The VM has an ext4-formatted persistent disk for data files. The database will soon run out of storage space. You need to implement a solution that avoids downtime. What should you do?

- A. In the Google Cloud Console, increase the size of the persistent disk, and use the `resize2fs` command to extend the disk.
- B. In the Google Cloud Console, increase the size of the persistent disk, and use the `fdisk` command to verify that the new space is ready to use
- C. In the Google Cloud 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 Google Cloud Console, create a new persistent disk attached to the VM, and configure the database service to move the files to the new disk.

Correct Answer: A

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/resize-persistent-disk#resize_partitions

QUESTION 2

You are managing a mission-critical Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL instance. Your application team is running important transactions on the database when another DBA starts an on-demand backup. You want to verify the status of the backup. What should you do?

- A. Check the `cloudsql.googleapis.com/postgres.log` instance log.
- B. Perform the `gcloud sql operations list` command.
- C. Use Cloud Audit Logs to verify the status.
- D. Use the Google Cloud Console.

Correct Answer: B

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/backup-recovery/backups#troubleshooting-backups> Under Troubleshooting: Issue: "You can't see the current operation's status." The Google Cloud console reports only success or failure when the operation is done. It isn't designed to show warnings or other updates. Run the `gcloud sql operations list` command to list all operations for the given Cloud SQL instance.

QUESTION 3

You are configuring a brand new PostgreSQL database instance in Cloud SQL. Your application team wants to have an optimal and highly available environment with automatic failover to avoid any unplanned outage. What should you do?

- A. Create one regional Cloud SQL instance with a read replica in another region.
- B. Create one regional Cloud SQL instance in one zone with a standby instance in another zone in the same region.



- C. Create two read-write Cloud SQL instances in two different zones with a standby instance in another region.
- D. Create two read-write Cloud SQL instances in two different regions with a standby instance in another zone.

Correct Answer: B

This answer is correct because it meets the requirements of having an optimal and highly available environment with automatic failover. According to the Google Cloud documentation¹, a regional Cloud SQL instance is an instance that has a primary server in one zone and a standby server in another zone within the same region. The primary and standby servers are kept in sync using synchronous replication, which ensures zero data loss and minimal downtime in case of a zonal outage or an instance failure. If the primary server becomes unavailable, Cloud SQL automatically fails over to the standby server, which becomes the new primary server¹.

QUESTION 4

Your company is migrating the existing infrastructure for a highly transactional application to Google Cloud. You have several databases in a MySQL database instance and need to decide how to transfer the data to Cloud SQL. You need to minimize the downtime for the migration of your 500 GB instance. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud SQL for MySQL instance for your databases, and configure Datastream to stream your database changes to Cloud SQL. Select the Backfill historical data check box on your stream configuration to initiate Datastream to backfill any data that is out of sync between the source and destination. Delete your stream when all changes are moved to Cloud SQL for MySQL, and update your application to use the new instance.
- B. Create migration job using Database Migration Service. Set the migration job type to Continuous, and allow the databases to complete the full dump phase and start sending data in change data capture (CDC) mode. Wait for the replication delay to minimize, initiate a promotion of the new Cloud SQL instance, and wait for the migration job to complete. Update your application connections to the new instance.
- C. Create migration job using Database Migration Service. Set the migration job type to One-time, and perform this migration during a maintenance window. Stop all write workloads to the source database and initiate the dump. Wait for the dump to be loaded into the Cloud SQL destination database and the destination database to be promoted to the primary database. Update your application connections to the new instance.
- D. Use the mysqldump utility to manually initiate a backup of MySQL during the application maintenance window. Move the files to Cloud Storage, and import each database into your Cloud SQL instance. Continue to dump each database until all the databases are migrated. Update your application connections to the new instance.

Correct Answer: B

<https://cloud.google.com/datastream/docs/overview>.

QUESTION 5

You need to redesign the architecture of an application that currently uses Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL. The users of the application complain about slow query response times. You want to enhance your application architecture to offer sub-millisecond query latency. What should you do?

- A. Configure Firestore, and modify your application to offload queries.
- B. Configure Bigtable, and modify your application to offload queries.
- C. Configure Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL read replicas to offload queries.



D. Configure Memorystore, and modify your application to offload queries.

Correct Answer: D

"sub-millisecond latency" always involves Memorystore. Furthermore, as we are talking about a relational DB (Cloud SQL), BigTable is not a solution to be considered.

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