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**QUESTION 1**

You need to migrate existing databases from Microsoft SQL Server 2016 Standard Edition on a single Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Edition to a single Cloud SQL for SQL Server instance. During the discovery phase of your project, you notice that your on-premises server peaks at around 25,000 read IOPS. You need to ensure that your Cloud SQL instance is sized appropriately to maximize read performance. What should you do?

- A. Create a SQL Server 2019 Standard on Standard machine type with 4 vCPUs, 15 GB of RAM, and 800 GB of solid-state drive (SSD).
- B. Create a SQL Server 2019 Standard on High Memory machine type with at least 16 vCPUs, 104 GB of RAM, and 200 GB of SSD.
- C. Create a SQL Server 2019 Standard on High Memory machine type with 16 vCPUs, 104 GB of RAM, and 4 TB of SSD.
- D. Create a SQL Server 2019 Enterprise on High Memory machine type with 16 vCPUs, 104 GB of RAM, and 500 GB of SSD.

Correct Answer: C

Given that Google SSD performance is related to the size of the disk in an order of 30 IOPS for each GB, it would require at least 833 GB to handle 25000 IOPS, the only answer that exceeds this value is C.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/performance>

QUESTION 2

You want to migrate your on-premises PostgreSQL database to Compute Engine. You need to migrate this database with the minimum downtime possible. What should you do?

- A. Perform a full backup of your on-premises PostgreSQL, and then, in the migration window, perform an incremental backup.
- B. Create a read replica on Cloud SQL, and then promote it to a read/write standalone instance.
- C. Use Database Migration Service to migrate your database.
- D. Create a hot standby on Compute Engine, and use PgBouncer to switch over the connections.

Correct Answer: D

PgBouncer maintains a pool for connections for each database and user combination. PgBouncer either creates a new database connection for a client or reuses an existing connection for the same user and database. + PgBouncer is a simple PostgreSQL connection pool that allows for several thousand connections at a time. Using Kubernetes Engine to run a Helm Chart w/ PgBouncer based on the great article from futuretech-industries, we were able to set up an easily deployable system to get the most out of our CloudSQL DBs without breaking the bank. <https://medium.com/google-cloud/increasing-cloud-sql-postgresql-max-connections-w-pgbouncer-kubernetes-engine-49b0b2894820#:~:text=That%20is%20where,breaking%20the%20bank.>

QUESTION 3



You are migrating an on-premises application to Compute Engine and Cloud SQL. The application VMs will live in their own project, separate from the Cloud SQL instances which have their own project. What should you do to configure the networks?

- A. Create a new VPC network in each project, and use VPC Network Peering to connect the two together.
- B. Create a Shared VPC that both the application VMs and Cloud SQL instances will use.
- C. Use the default networks, and leverage Cloud VPN to connect the two together.
- D. Place both the application VMs and the Cloud SQL instances in the default network of each project.

Correct Answer: B

https://groups.google.com/g/google-cloud-sql-discuss/c/M5G5_HPXytY?pli=1

QUESTION 4

You are designing a payments processing application on Google Cloud. The application must continue to serve requests and avoid any user disruption if a regional failure occurs. You need to use AES-256 to encrypt data in the database, and you want to control where you store the encryption key. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Spanner with a customer-managed encryption key (CMEK).
- B. Use Cloud Spanner with default encryption.
- C. Use Cloud SQL with a customer-managed encryption key (CMEK).
- D. Use Bigtable with default encryption.

Correct Answer: A

Yes default encryption comes with AES-256 but the question states that you need to control where you store the encryption keys. that can be achieved by CMEK.

QUESTION 5

You need to migrate a 1 TB PostgreSQL database from a Compute Engine VM to Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL. You want to ensure that there is minimal downtime during the migration. What should you do?

- A. Export the data from the existing database, and load the data into a new Cloud SQL database.
- B. Use Migrate for Compute Engine to complete the migration.
- C. Use Datastream to complete the migration.
- D. Use Database Migration Service to complete the migration.

Correct Answer: D

<https://www.cloudskillsboost.google/focuses/22792?parent=catalog>



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