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QUESTION 1

Your organization is migrating 50 TB Oracle databases to Bare Metal Solution for Oracle. Database backups must be available for quick restore. You also need to have backups available for 5 years. You need to design a cost-effective architecture that meets a recovery time objective (RTO) of 2 hours and recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes.

What should you do?

- A. Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage. Keep a local backup copy on all flash storage. Keep backups older than one day stored in Actifio OnVault storage.
- B. Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage. Keep a local backup copy on standard storage. Keep backups older than one day stored in Actifio OnVault storage.
- C. Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage. Keep a local backup copy on standard storage. Use the Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup utility to move backups older than one day to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- D. Create the database on a Bare Metal Solution server with the database running on flash storage. Keep a local backup copy on all flash storage. Use the Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup utility to move backups older than one day to an Archive Storage bucket.

Correct Answer: B

This answer meets the RTO and RPO requirements by using flash storage for the database and standard storage for the local backup copy. It also meets the cost-effectiveness requirement by using Actifio OnVault storage, which is a low-cost, high-performance, and scalable storage solution that integrates with Google Cloud Backup and DR Service1. References := 1: Solution Guide: Google Cloud Backup and DR for Oracle on Bare Metal Solution1

QUESTION 2

Your organization has hundreds of Cloud SQL for MySQL instances. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to optimize platform costs. What should you do?

- A. Use Query Insights to identify idle instances.
- B. Remove inactive user accounts.
- C. Run the Recommender API to identify overprovisioned instances.
- D. Build indexes on heavily accessed tables.

Correct Answer: C

The Cloud SQL overprovisioned instance recommender helps you detect instances that are unnecessarily large for a given workload. It then provides recommendations on how to resize such instances and reduce cost. This page describes how this recommender works and how to use it.

QUESTION 3



Your organization has an existing app that just went viral. The app uses a Cloud SQL for MySQL backend database that is experiencing slow disk performance while using hard disk drives (HDDs). You need to improve performance and reduce disk I/O wait times.

What should you do?

- A. Export the data from the existing instance, and import the data into a new instance with solid-state drives (SSDs).
- B. Edit the instance to change the storage type from HDD to SSD.
- C. Create a high availability (HA) failover instance with SSDs, and perform a failover to the new instance.
- D. Create a read replica of the instance with SSDs, and perform a failover to the new instance

Correct Answer: A

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/72034607/can-i-change-storage-type-from-hdd-to-ssd-on-cloud-sql-after-creating-an-instanc>

QUESTION 4

You manage a meeting booking application that uses Cloud SQL. During an important launch, the Cloud SQL instance went through a maintenance event that resulted in a downtime of more than 5 minutes and adversely affected your production application. You need to immediately address the maintenance issue to prevent any unplanned events in the future. What should you do?

- A. Set your production instance's maintenance window to non-business hours.
- B. Migrate the Cloud SQL instance to Cloud Spanner to avoid any future disruptions due to maintenance.
- C. Contact Support to understand why your Cloud SQL instance had a downtime of more than 5 minutes.
- D. Use Cloud Scheduler to schedule a maintenance window of no longer than 5 minutes.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Your company uses Cloud Spanner for a mission-critical inventory management system that is globally available. You recently loaded stock keeping unit (SKU) and product catalog data from a company acquisition and observed hot-spots in the Cloud Spanner database. You want to follow Google-recommended schema design practices to avoid performance degradation. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Use an auto-incrementing value as the primary key.
- B. Normalize the data model.
- C. Promote low-cardinality attributes in multi-attribute primary keys.
- D. Promote high-cardinality attributes in multi-attribute primary keys.
- E. Use bit-reverse sequential value as the primary key.



Correct Answer: DE

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/schema-design> D because high cardinality means you have more unique values in the column. That's a good thing for a hot-spotting issue. E because Spanner specifically has this feature to reduce hot spotting. Basically, it generates unique values https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/schema-design#bit_reverse_primary_key

D. Promote high-cardinality attributes in multi-attribute primary keys. This is a correct answer because promoting high-cardinality attributes in multi-attribute primary keys can help avoid hotspots in Cloud Spanner. High-cardinality attributes are those that have many distinct values, such as UUIDs, email addresses, or timestamps¹. By placing high-cardinality attributes first in the primary key, you can ensure that the rows are distributed more evenly across the key space, and avoid having too many requests sent to the same server².

E. Use bit-reverse sequential value as the primary key. This is a correct answer because using bit-reverse sequential value as the primary key can help avoid hotspots in Cloud Spanner. Bit-reverse sequential value is a technique that reverses the bits of a monotonically increasing value, such as a timestamp or an auto-incrementing ID¹. By reversing the bits, you can create a pseudo-random value that spreads the writes across the key space, and avoid having all the inserts occurring at the end of the table².

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