



# Professional Cloud Developer

v2309

## Quiz questions\*

### Cloud SQL

*\* These are for practice only and are not actual exam questions*

Question: Which of the following is NOT a database option for Cloud SQL?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SQL Server
- C. OracleDB
- D. MySQL

Question: When connecting a Compute Engine instance to a Cloud SQL instance using private IP, which of the following is NOT a requirement?

- A. Private services access must be set up for your environment.
- B. Your Compute Engine instance must be in the same region as your Cloud SQL instance.
- C. Your Compute Engine instance must have a public IP address.

- D. Your Cloud SQL instance must be configured to use private IP

Question: To connect a Compute Engine instance to a Cloud SQL instance using the Cloud SQL Auth Proxy, which of the following roles can be assigned to the service account for the necessary permissions?

- A. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Viewer
- B. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Client
- C. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Database Creator
- D. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Instance Reserver

Question: What is the recommended method for securely connecting your application in Google Kubernetes Engine to Cloud SQL?

- A. Public IP with SSL
- B. Cloud SQL Auth proxy
- C. Direct database username and password
- D. OAuth 2.0 tokens

Question: Which SQL operator combines the result set of two or more SELECT statements, but does not allow duplicate records?

- A. JOIN
- B. UNION
- C. INTERSECT
- D. UNION ALL

Question: Which type of JOIN returns the Cartesian product of two tables, where it combines each row from the first table with every row from the second table?

- A. INNER JOIN
- B. LEFT JOIN

- C. CROSS JOIN
- D. RIGHT JOIN

## Answers to Quiz questions

### Cloud SQL

Question: Which of the following is NOT a database option for Cloud SQL?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SQL Server
- C. OracleDB
- D. MySQL

Correct Answer: C - OracleDB is not an option for Cloud SQL.

Explanation: Cloud SQL supports MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server.

Resource: [Cloud SQL documentation](#)

Question: When connecting a Compute Engine instance to a Cloud SQL instance using private IP, which of the following is NOT a requirement?

- A. Private services access must be set up for your environment.
- B. Your Compute Engine instance must be in the same region as your Cloud SQL instance.
- C. Your Compute Engine instance must have a public IP address.
- D. Your Cloud SQL instance must be configured to use private IP

Correct Answer: C. Your Compute Engine instance must have a public IP address.

Explanation: When using private IP, there's no requirement for the Compute Engine instance to have a public IP address. The connection is made within the private network. Resource: [Private IP](#)

Question: To connect a Compute Engine instance to a Cloud SQL instance using the Cloud SQL Auth Proxy, which of the following roles can be assigned to the service account for the necessary permissions?

- A. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Viewer
- B. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Client
- C. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Database Creator
- D. Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Instance Reserver

Correct Answer: B - Cloud SQL > Cloud SQL Client

Explanation: The Cloud SQL Client role provides the necessary permission for the service account to connect using the Cloud SQL Auth Proxy.

Resource: [Cloud SQL Auth Proxy](#)

Question: What is the recommended method for securely connecting your application in Google Kubernetes Engine to Cloud SQL?

- A. Public IP with SSL
- B. Cloud SQL Auth proxy
- C. Direct database username and password
- D. OAuth 2.0 tokens

Answer: B. Cloud SQL Auth proxy

Explanation: The Cloud SQL Auth proxy provides secure access to your Cloud SQL Second Generation instances without having to whitelist IP addresses or configure SSL.

Resource: [Connect to Cloud SQL from Google Kubernetes Engine](#)

Question: Which SQL operator combines the result set of two or more SELECT statements, but does not allow duplicate records?

- A. JOIN
- B. UNION

- C. INTERSECT
- D. UNION ALL

Answer: B. UNION

Explanation: The UNION operator combines the result set of two or more SELECT statements, but removes duplicates.

Resource: [Query syntax](#)

Question: Which type of JOIN returns the Cartesian product of two tables, where it combines each row from the first table with every row from the second table?

- A. INNER JOIN
- B. LEFT JOIN
- C. CROSS JOIN
- D. RIGHT JOIN

Answer: C. CROSS JOIN

Explanation: The CROSS JOIN returns the Cartesian product of two tables, meaning it will combine each row of the first table with every row of the second table.

Resource: [CROSS JOIN Syntax](#)