Google

Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1
Your company has a single sign-on (SSO) identity provider that supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) integration with service providers. Your company has users in Cloud Identity. You would like users to authenticate using your company's SSO provider. What should you do?

A. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with Google as an identity provider to access custom SAML apps.
B. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.
C. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Mobile & Desktop Apps.
D. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Web Server Applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref_topic=7558767

NEW QUESTION 2
Your organization uses Active Directory (AD) to manage user identities. Each user uses this identity for federated access to various on-premises systems. Your security team has adopted a policy that requires users to log into Google Cloud with their AD identity instead of their own login. You want to follow the Google-recommended practices to implement this policy. What should you do?

A. Sync Identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then enable SAML for single sign-on
B. Sync Identities in the Google Admin console, and then enable Oauth for single sign-on
C. Sync identities with 3rd party LDAP sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with (he same credentials
D. Sync identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with the same credentials.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
Your company has embraced a hybrid cloud strategy where some of the applications are deployed on Google Cloud. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel connects your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud with your company's on-premises network. Multiple applications in Google Cloud need to connect to an on-premises database server, and you want to avoid having to change the IP configuration in all of your
applications when the IP of the database changes.
What should you do?

A. Configure Cloud NAT for all subnets of your VPC to be used when egressing from the VM instances.
B. Create a private zone on Cloud DNS, and configure the applications with the DNS name.
C. Configure the IP of the database as custom metadata for each instance, and query the metadata server.
D. Query the Compute Engine internal DNS from the applications to retrieve the IP of the database.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Forwarding zones Cloud DNS forwarding zones let you configure target name servers for specific private zones. Using a forwarding zone is one way to implement outbound DNS forwarding from your VPC network. A Cloud DNS forwarding zone is a special type of Cloud DNS private zone. Instead of creating records within the zone, you specify a set of forwarding targets. Each forwarding target is an IP address of a DNS server, located in your VPC network, or in an on-premises network connected to your VPC network by Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect.
https://cloud.google.com/nat/docs/overview
DNS configuration Your on-premises network must have DNS zones and records configured so that Google domain names resolve to the set of IP addresses for either private.googleapis.com or restricted.googleapis.com. You can create Cloud DNS managed private zones and use a Cloud DNS inbound server policy, or you can configure on-premises name servers. For example, you can use BIND or Microsoft Active Directory DNS.
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid#config-domain

NEW QUESTION 4
You will have several applications running on different Compute Engine instances in the same project. You want to specify at a more granular level the service account each instance uses when calling Google Cloud APIs. What should you do?

A. When creating the instances, specify a Service Account for each instance
B. When creating the instances, assign the name of each Service Account as instance metadata
C. After starting the instances, use gcloud compute instances update to specify a Service Account for each instance
D. After starting the instances, use gcloud compute instances update to assign the name of the relevantService Account as instance metadata

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts#associating_a_service_account_to_an_instance

NEW QUESTION 5
Your learn wants to deploy a specific content management system (CMS) solution lo Google Cloud. You need a quick and easy way to deploy and install the solution. What should you do?

A. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
B. Use gcloud CLI to deploy the solution.
C. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
D. Deploy the solution directly from Cloud Marketplace.
E. Search for the CMS solution in Google Cloud Marketplac
F. Use Terraform and the Cloud Marketplace ID to deploy the solution with the appropriate parameters.
G. Use the installation guide of the CMS provide
H. Perform the installation through your configuration management system.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
You have a developer laptop with the Cloud SDK installed on Ubuntu. The Cloud SDK was installed from the Google Cloud Ubuntu package repository. You want to test your application locally on your laptop with Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

A. Export Cloud Datastore data using gcloud datastore export.
B. Create a Cloud Datastore index using gcloud datastore indexes create.
C. Install the google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator component using the apt get install command.
D. Install the cloud-datastore-emulator component using the gcloud components install command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Datastore emulator provides local emulation of the production Datastore environment. You can use the emulator to develop and test your application locallyRef: https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator

NEW QUESTION 7
You have an on-premises data analytics set of binaries that processes data files in memory for about 45 minutes every midnight. The sizes of those data files range from 1 gigabyte to 16 gigabytes. You want to migrate this application to Google Cloud with minimal effort and cost. What should you do?

A. Upload the code to Cloud Function
B. Use Cloud Scheduler to start the application.
C. Create a container for the set of binarie
D. Use Cloud Scheduler to start a Cloud Run job for the container.
E. Create a container for the set of binaries Deploy the container to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and use the Kubernetes scheduler to start the application.
F. Lift and shift to a VM on Compute Engin
G. Use an instance schedule to start and stop the instance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Your company has multiple projects linked to a single billing account in Google Cloud. You need to visualize the costs with specific metrics that should be dynamically calculated based on company-specific criteria. You want to automate the process. What should you do?

A. In the Google Cloud console, visualize the costs related to the projects in the Reports section.
B. In the Google Cloud console, visualize the costs related to the projects in the Cost breakdown section.
C. In the Google Cloud console, use the export functionality of the Cost tabl
D. Create a Looker Studiodashboard on top of the CSV export.
E. Configure Cloud Billing data export to BigOuery for the billing accoun
F. Create a Looker Studio dashboard on top of the BigOuery export.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
Your organization has a dedicated person who creates and manages all service accounts for Google Cloud projects. You need to assign this person the minimum role for projects. What should you do?

A. Add the user to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.
B. Add the user to roles/iam.securityAdmin role.
C. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role.
D. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin role.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
You have 32 GB of data in a single file that you need to upload to a Nearline Storage bucket. The WAN connection you are using is rated at 1 Gbps, and you are the only one on the connection. You want to use as much of the rated 1 Gbps as possible to transfer the file rapidly. How should you upload the file?

A. Use the GCP Console to transfer the file instead of gsutil.
B. Enable parallel composite uploads using gsutil on the file transfer.
C. Decrease the TCP window size on the machine initiating the transfer.
D. Change the storage class of the bucket from Nearline to Multi-Regional.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/parallel-composite-uploads https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/uploads-downloads#parallel-composite-uploads

NEW QUESTION 10
Your application is running on Google Cloud in a managed instance group (MIG). You see errors in Cloud Logging for one VM that one of the processes is not responsive. You want to replace this VM in the MIG quickly. What should you do?

A. Select the MIG from the Compute Engine console and, in the menu, select Replace VMs.
B. Use the gcloud compute instance-groups managed recreate-instances command to recreate theVM.

C. Use the gcloud compute instances update command with a REFRESH action for the VM.
D. Update and apply the instance template of the MIG.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14
You deployed an LDAP server on Compute Engine that is reachable via TLS through port 636 using UDP. You want to make sure it is reachable by clients over that port. What should you do?

A. Add the network tag allow-udp-636 to the VM instance running the LDAP server.
B. Create a route called allow-udp-636 and set the next hop to be the VM instance running the LDAP server.
C. Add a network tag of your choice to the instanc
D. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.
E. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance running the LDAP serve
F. Create a firewall rule to allow egress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A tag is simply a character string added to a tags field in a resource, such as Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) instances or instance templates. A tag is not a separate resource, so you cannot create it separately. All resources with that string are considered to have that tag. Tags enable you to make firewall rules and routes applicable to specific VM instances.

NEW QUESTION 19
Your VMs are running in a subnet that has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240. The current subnet has no more free IP addresses and you require an additional 10 IP addresses for new VMs. The existing and new VMs should all be able to reach each other without additional routes. What should you do?

A. Use gcloud to expand the IP range of the current subnet.
B. Delete the subnet, and recreate it using a wider range of IP addresses.
C. Create a new projec
D. Use Shared VPC to share the current network with the new project.
E. Create a new subnet with the same starting IP but a wider range to overwrite the current subnet.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range
gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range - expand the IP range of a Compute Engine subnetwork gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range NAME --prefix-length=PREFIX_LENGTH
[--region=REGION] [GCLOUD_WIDE_FLAG …]

NEW QUESTION 22
Your company is using Google Workspace to manage employee accounts. Anticipated growth will increase the number of personnel from 100 employees to 1.000 employees within 2 years. Most employees will need access to your company's Google Cloud account. The systems and processes will need to support 10x growth without performance degradation, unnecessary complexity, or security issues. What should you do?

A. Migrate the users to Active Director
B. Connect the Human Resources system to Active Director
C. Turn on Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) for Cloud Identit
D. Turn on Identity Federation from Cloud Identity to Active Directory.
E. Organize the users in Cloud Identity into group
F. Enforce multi-factor authentication in Cloud Identity.
G. Turn on identity federation between Cloud Identity and Google Workspac
H. Enforce multi-factor authentication for domain wide delegation.
I. Use a third-party identity provider service through federatio
J. Synchronize the users from Google Workplace to the third-party provider in real time.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24
You are hosting an application from Compute Engine virtual machines (VMs) in us–central1–a. You want to adjust your design to support the failure of a single Compute Engine zone, eliminate downtime, and minimize cost. What should you do?

A. – Create Compute Engine resources in us–central1–b.–Balance the load across both us–central1–a and us–central1–b.
B. – Create a Managed Instance Group and specify us–central1–a as the zone.–Configure the Health Check with a short Health Interval.
C. – Create an HTTP(S) Load Balancer.–Create one or more global forwarding rules to direct traffic to your VMs.
D. – Perform regular backups of your application.–Create a Cloud Monitoring Alert and be notified if your application becomes unavailable.–Restore from backups when notified.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Choosing a region and zone You choose which region or zone hosts your resources, which controls where your data is stored and used. Choosing a region and zone is important for several reasons:
Handling failures
Distribute your resources across multiple zones and regions to tolerate outages. Google designs zones to be independent from each other: a zone usually has power, cooling, networking, and control planes that are isolated from other zones, and most single failure events will affect only a single zone. Thus, if a zone becomes unavailable, you can transfer traffic to another zone in the same region to keep your services running. Similarly, if a region experiences any disturbances, you should have backup services running in a different region. For more information about distributing your resources and designing a robust system, see

Designing Robust Systems. Decreased network latency To decrease network latency, you might want to choose a region or zone that is close to your point of service.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/regions-zones#choosing_a_region_and_zone

NEW QUESTION 29
You have a virtual machine that is currently configured with 2 vCPUs and 4 GB of memory. It is running out of memory. You want to upgrade the virtual machine to have 8 GB of memory. What should you do?

A. Rely on live migration to move the workload to a machine with more memory.
B. Use gcloud to add metadata to the V
C. Set the key to required-memory-size and the value to 8 GB.
D. Stop the VM, change the machine type to n1-standard-8, and start the VM.
E. Stop the VM, increase the memory to 8 GB, and start the VM.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Google compute engine, if predefined machine types don’t meet your needs, you can create an instance with custom virtualized hardware settings. Specifically, you can create an instance with a custom number of vCPUs and custom memory, effectively using a custom machine type. Custom machine types are ideal for the following scenarios: 1. Workloads that aren’t a good fit for the predefined machine types that are available you. 2. Workloads that require more processing power or more memory but don’t need all of the upgrades that are provided by the next machine type level.In our scenario, we only need a memory upgrade. Moving to a bigger instance would also bump up the CPU which we don’t need so we have to use a custom machine type. It is not possible to change memory while the instance is running so you need to first stop the instance, change the memory and then start it again. See below a screenshot that shows how CPU/Memory can be customized for an instance that has been
stopped.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/creating-instance-with-custom-machine-type

NEW QUESTION 32
You have files in a Cloud Storage bucket that you need to share with your suppliers. You want to restrict the time that the files are available to your suppliers to 1 hour. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucke
B. Create a JSON key for the service accoun
C. Execute the command gsutil signurl -m 1h gs:///*.
D. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucke
E. Create a JSON key for the service accoun
F. Execute the command gsutil signurl -d 1h gs:///**.
G. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucke
H. Create a JSON key for the service accoun
I. Execute the command gsutil signurl -p 60m gs:///.
J. Create a JSON key for the Default Compute Engine Service Accoun
K. Execute the command gsutil signurl -t 60m gs:///***

Answer: B

Explanation:
This command correctly specifies the duration that the signed url should be valid for by using the -d flag. The default is 1 hour so omitting the -d flag would have also resulted in the same outcome. Times may be specified with no suffix (default hours), or with s = seconds, m = minutes, h = hours, d = days. The max duration allowed is 7d.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/signurl

NEW QUESTION 33
A team of data scientists infrequently needs to use a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster that you manage. They require GPUs for some long-running, non-restartable jobs. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

A. Enable node auto-provisioning on the GKE cluster.
B. Create a VerticalPodAutscaler for those workloads.
C. Create a node pool with preemptible VMs and GPUs attached to those VMs.
D. Create a node pool of instances with GPUs, and enable autoscaling on this node pool with a minimum size of 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
auto-provisioning = Attaches and deletes node pools to cluster based on the requirements. Hence creating a GPU node pool, and auto-scaling would be better
https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-provisioning

NEW QUESTION 34
You installed the Google Cloud CLI on your workstation and set the proxy configuration. However, you are worried that your proxy credentials will be recorded in the gcloud CLI logs. You want to prevent your proxy credentials from being logged What should you do?

A. Configure username and password by using gcloud configure set proxy/username and gcloud configure set proxy/ proxy/password commands.
B. Encode username and password in sha256 encoding, and save it to a text fil
C. Use filename as a value in the gcloud configure set core/custom_ca_certs_file command.
D. Provide values for CLOUDSDK_USERNAME and CLOUDSDK_PASSWORD in the gcloud CLI tool configure file.
E. Set the CLOUDSDK_PROXY_USERNAME and CLOUDSDK_PROXY PASSWORD properties by using environment variables in your command line tool.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35
You are using Data Studio to visualize a table from your data warehouse that is built on top of BigQuery. Data is appended to the data warehouse during the day.

At night, the daily summary is recalculated by overwriting the table. You just noticed that the charts in Data Studio are broken, and you want to analyze the problem. What should you do?

A. Use the BigQuery interface to review the nightly Job and look for any errors
B. Review the Error Reporting page in the Cloud Console to find any errors.
C. In Cloud Logging create a filter for your Data Studio report
D. Use the open source CLI too
E. Snapshot Debugger, to find out why the data was not refreshed correctly.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud Debugger helps inspect the state of an application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app // https://cloud.google.com/debugger/docs

NEW QUESTION 40
Your projects incurred more costs than you expected last month. Your research reveals that a development
GKE container emitted a huge number of logs, which resulted in higher costs. You want to disable the logs quickly using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

A. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.
B. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE Cluster Operations resource.
C. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Logging.
D. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Monitoring.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/api/v2/resource-list GKE Containers have more log than GKE Cluster Operations:
-GKE Containe:
cluster_name: An immutable name for the cluster the container is running in. namespace_id: Immutable ID of the cluster namespace the container is running in.
instance_id: Immutable ID of the GCE instance the container is running in. pod_id: Immutable ID of the pod the container is running in.
container_name: Immutable name of the container. zone: The GCE zone in which the instance is running. VS -GKE Cluster Operations
project_id: The identifier of the GCP project associated with this resource, such as "my-project". cluster_name: The name of the GKE Cluster.
location: The location in which the GKE Cluster is running.

NEW QUESTION 45
Your auditor wants to view your organization's use of data in Google Cloud. The auditor is most interested in auditing who accessed data in Cloud Storage buckets. You need to help the auditor access the data they need. What should you do?

A. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then use Cloud Monitoring to review metrics
B. Use the export logs API to provide the Admin Activity Audit Logs in the format they want
C. Turn on Data Access Logs for the buckets they want to audit, and Then build a query in the log viewer that filters on Cloud Storage
D. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then create a Data Studio report on Admin Activity Audit Logs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Types of audit logs Cloud Audit Logs provides the following audit logs for each Cloud project, folder, and organization: Admin Activity audit logs Data Access audit logs System Event audit logs Policy Denied audit logs ***Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data. https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#types
https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access Cloud Storage: When Cloud Storage usage logs are enabled, Cloud Storage writes usage data to the Cloud Storage bucket, which generates Data Access audit logs for the bucket. The generated Data Access audit log has its caller identity redacted.

NEW QUESTION 47
You've deployed a microservice called myapp1 to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp1-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp1
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp1
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: main-container
        image: gcr.io/my-company-repo/myapp1:1.4
        env:
        - name: DB_PASSWORD
          value: "t0ugh2guess!"
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
```

You need to refactor this configuration so that the database password is not stored in plain text. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Store the database password inside the Docker image of the container, not in the YAML file.
B. Store the database password inside a Secret objec
C. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.
D. Store the database password inside a ConfigMap objec
E. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB_PASSWORD environment variable from the ConfigMap.
F. Store the database password in a file inside a Kubernetes persistent volume, and use a persistent volume claim to mount the volume to the container.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/config-connector/docs/how-to/secrets#gcloud

NEW QUESTION 50
Your team is running an on-premises ecommerce application. The application contains a complex set of microservices written in Python, and each microservice is running on Docker containers. Configurations are injected by using environment variables. You need to deploy your current application to a serverless Google Cloud cloud solution. What should you do?

A. Use your existing CI/CD pipeline Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Run.Update the configurations and the required endpoints.
B. Use your existing continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipelin
C. Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Functio
D. Use the same configuration as on-premises.
E. Use the existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Function Update the configurations and the required endpoints.
F. Use your existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Run Use the same configurations as on-premises.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51
Your company uses Cloud Storage to store application backup files for disaster recovery purposes. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which storage option should you use?

A. Multi-Regional Storage
B. Regional Storage
C. Nearline Storage
D. Coldline Storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53
You are in charge of provisioning access for all Google Cloud users in your organization. Your company recently acquired a startup company that has their own Google Cloud organization. You need to ensure that your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) have the same project permissions in the startup company's organization as in your own organization. What should you do?

A. In the Google Cloud console for your organization, select Create role from selection, and choose destination as the startup company's organization
B. In the Google Cloud console for the startup company, select Create role from selection and choose source as the startup company's Google Cloud organization.
C. Use the gcloud iam roles copy command, and provide the Organization ID of the startup company's Google Cloud Organization as the destination.
D. Use the gcloud iam roles copy command, and provide the project IDs of all projects in the startup company s organization as the destination.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-vpc-design#shared-service Cloud VPN is another alternative. Because Cloud VPN establishes reachability through managed IPsec tunnels, it doesn't have the aggregate limits of VPC Network Peering. Cloud VPN uses a VPN Gateway for connectivity and doesn't consider the aggregate resource use of the IPsec peer. The drawbacks of Cloud VPN include increased costs (VPN tunnels and traffic egress), management overhead required to maintain tunnels, and the performance overhead of IPsec.

NEW QUESTION 56
You want to deploy an application on Cloud Run that processes messages from a Cloud Pub/Sub topic. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. 1. Create a Cloud Function that uses a Cloud Pub/Sub trigger on that topic.2. Call your application on Cloud Run from the Cloud Function for every message.
B. 1. Grant the Pub/Sub Subscriber role to the service account used by Cloud Run.2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic.3. Make your application pull messages from that subscription.
C. 1. Create a service account.2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application.3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.
D. 1. Deploy your application on Cloud Run on GKE with the connectivity set to Internal.2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic.3. In the same Google Kubernetes Engine cluster as your application, deploy a container that takes the messages and sends them to your application.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub#integrating-pubsub
* 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 58
You have a Google Cloud Platform account with access to both production and development projects. You need to create an automated process to list all compute instances in development and production projects on a daily basis. What should you do?

A. Create two configurations using gcloud confi
B. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individuall
C. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.
D. Create two configurations using gsutil confi
E. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individuall
F. For each configuration, use gsutil compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.
G. Go to Cloud Shell and export this information to Cloud Storage on a daily basis.
H. Go to GCP Console and export this information to Cloud SQL on a daily basis.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can create two configurations – one for the development project and another for the production project. And you do that by running “gcloud config configurations create” command.https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/createIn your custom script, you can load these configurations one at a time and execute gcloud compute instances list to list Google Compute Engine instances in the project that is active in the gcloud configuration.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/listOnce you have this information, you can export it in a suitable format to a suitable target e.g. export as CSV or export to Cloud Storage/BigQuery/SQL, etc

NEW QUESTION 61
Your company completed the acquisition of a startup and is now merging the IT systems of both companies. The startup had a production Google Cloud project in their organization. You need to move this project into your organization and ensure that the project is billed lo your organization. You want to accomplish this task with minimal effort. What should you do?

A. Use the project
B. move method to move the project to your organizatio
C. Update the billing account of the project to that of your organization.
D. Ensure that you have an Organization Administrator Identity and Access Management (IAM) role assigned to you in both organization
E. Navigate to the Resource Manager in the startup's Google Cloud organization, and drag the project to your company's organization.
F. Create a Private Catalog tor the Google Cloud Marketplace, and upload the resources of the startup’s production project to the Catalo
G. Share the Catalog with your organization, and deploy the resources in your company’s project.
H. Create an infrastructure-as-code template tor all resources in the project by using Terrafor
I. and deploy that template to a new project in your organizatio
J. Delete the protect from the startup's Google Cloud organization.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65
You want to run a single caching HTTP reverse proxy on GCP for a latency-sensitive website. This specific reverse proxy consumes almost no CPU. You want to have a 30-GB in-memory cache, and need an additional 2 GB of memory for the rest of the processes. You want to minimize cost. How should you run this reverse proxy?

A. Create a Cloud Memorystore for Redis instance with 32-GB capacity.
B. Run it on Compute Engine, and choose a custom instance type with 6 vCPUs and 32 GB of memory.
C. Package it in a container image, and run it on Kubernetes Engine, using n1-standard-32 instances as nodes.
D. Run it on Compute Engine, choose the instance type n1-standard-1, and add an SSD persistent disk of 32 GB.

Answer: A

Explanation:
What is Google Cloud Memorystore?

Overview. Cloud Memorystore for Redis is a fully managed Redis service for Google Cloud Platform. Applications running on Google Cloud Platform can achieve extreme performance by leveraging the highly scalable, highly available, and secure Redis service without the burden of managing complex Redis deployments.

NEW QUESTION 68
You are the organization and billing administrator for your company. The engineering team has the Project Creator role on the organization. You do not want the engineering team to be able to link projects to the billing account. Only the finance team should be able to link a project to a billing account, but they should not be able to make any other changes to projects. What should you do?

A. Assign the finance team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.
B. Assign the engineering team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.
C. Assign the finance team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.
D. Assign the engineering team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:
From this source:
https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/custom-roles#permission_association_and_inheritance
"For example, associating a project with a billing account requires the billing.resourceAssociations.create permission on the billing account and also the resourcemanager.projects.createBillingAssignment permission on the project. This is because project permissions are required for actions where project owners control access, while billing account permissions are required for actions where billing account administrators control access. When both should be involved, both permissions are necessary."

NEW QUESTION 69
You need to configure optimal data storage for files stored in Cloud Storage for minimal cost. The files are used in a mission-critical analytics pipeline that is used continually. The users are in Boston, MA (United States). What should you do?

A. Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
B. Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class
C. Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
D. Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class

Answer: B

Explanation:
Keywords: - continually -> Standard - mission-critical analytics -> dual-regional

NEW QUESTION 73
You manage three Google Cloud projects with the Cloud Monitoring API enabled. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to visualize CPU and network metrics for all three projects together. What should you do?

A. * 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard* 2. Collect metrics and publish them into the Pub/Sub topics 3. Add CPU and network Charts (or each of (he three projects
B. * 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard.* 2. Select the CPU and Network metrics from the three projects.* 3. Add CPU and network Charts lot each of the three protects.
C. * 1 Create a Service Account and apply roles/viewer on the three projects* 2. Collect metrics and publish them lo the Cloud Monitoring API* 3. Add CPU and network Charts for each of the three projects.
D. * 1. Create a fourth Google Cloud project* 2 Create a Cloud Workspace from the fourth project and add the other three projects

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 76
You are configuring service accounts for an application that spans multiple projects. Virtual machines (VMs) running in the web-applications project need access to BigQuery datasets in crm-databases-proj. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to give access to the service account in the web-applications project. What should you do?

A. Give “project owner” for web-applications appropriate roles to crm-databases- proj
B. Give “project owner” role to crm-databases-proj and the web-applications project.
C. Give “project owner” role to crm-databases-proj and bigquery.dataViewer role to web-applications.
D. Give bigquery.dataViewer role to crm-databases-proj and appropriate roles to web-applications.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79
You are building a new version of an application hosted in an App Engine environment. You want to test the new version with 1% of users before you completely switch your application over to the new version. What should you do?

A. Deploy a new version of your application in Google Kubernetes Engine instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
B. Deploy a new version of your application in a Compute Engine instance instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
C. Deploy a new version as a separate app in App Engin
D. Then configure App Engine using GCP Console to split traffic between the two apps.
E. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engin
F. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

Answer: D

Explanation:
GCP App Engine natively offers traffic splitting functionality between versions. You can use traffic splitting to specify a percentage distribution of traffic across two

or more of the versions within a service. Splitting traffic allows you to conduct A/B testing between your versions and provides control over the pace when rolling out features.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic

NEW QUESTION 81
You have been asked to set up Object Lifecycle Management for objects stored in storage buckets. The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days. After 30 days, the objects are not read again unless there is a special need. The object should be kept for three years, and you need to minimize cost. What should you do?

A. Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.
B. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.
C. Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days, then moves the Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.
D. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days, then moves to Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The key to understand the requirement is : "The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days" Standard Storage
Standard Storage is best for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time.
Archive Storage
Archive Storage is the lowest-cost, highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Unlike the "coldest" storage services offered by other Cloud providers, your data is available within milliseconds, not hours or days. Archive Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access less than once a year.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#standard

NEW QUESTION 83
You created a Kubernetes deployment by running kubectl run nginx image=nginx replicas=1. After a few days, you decided you no longer want this deployment. You identified the pod and deleted it by running kubectl delete pod. You noticed the pod got recreated.

- $ kubectl get pods
- NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
- nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt 1/1 Running 0 9m41s
- $ kubectl delete pod nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt
- pod nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt deleted
- $ kubectl get pods
- NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
- nginx-84748895c4-k6bzl 1/1 Running 0 25s

What should you do to delete the deployment and avoid pod getting recreated?

A. kubectl delete deployment nginx
B. kubectl delete –deployment=nginx
C. kubectl delete pod nginx-84748895c4-k6bzl –no-restart 2
D. kubectl delete inginx

Answer: A

Explanation:
This command correctly deletes the deployment. Pods are managed by kubernetes workloads (deployments). When a pod is deleted, the deployment detects the pod is unavailable and brings up another pod to maintain the replica count. The only way to delete the workload is by deleting the deployment itself using the kubectl delete deployment command.

- $ kubectl delete deployment nginx
- deployment.apps nginx deleted

Ref: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/#deleting-resources

NEW QUESTION 86
You manage an App Engine Service that aggregates and visualizes data from BigQuery. The application is deployed with the default App Engine Service account. The data that needs to be visualized resides in a different project managed by another team. You do not have access to this project, but you want your application to be able to read data from the BigQuery dataset. What should you do?

A. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Job User.
B. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
C. In Cloud IAM of your project, ensure that the default App Engine service account has the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
D. In Cloud IAM of your project, grant a newly created service account from the other team the role of BigQuery Job User in your project.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The resource that you need to get access is in the other project. roles/bigquery.dataViewer BigQuery Data Viewer
When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to: Read data and metadata from the table or view.
This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines. When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:
Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.
When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

NEW QUESTION 90
You recently received a new Google Cloud project with an attached billing account where you will work. You need to create instances, set firewalls, and store data

in Cloud Storage. You want to follow
Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Use the gcloud CLI services enable cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com command to enable all resources.
B. Use the gcloud services enable compute.googleapis.com command to enable Compute Engine and the gcloud services enable storage-api.googleapis.com command to enable the Cloud Storage APIs.
C. Open the Google Cloud console and enable all Google Cloud APIs from the API dashboard.
D. Open the Google Cloud console and run gcloud init --project <project-id> in a Cloud Shell.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94
Your company uses a large number of Google Cloud services centralized in a single project. All teams have specific projects for testing and development. The DevOps team needs access to all of the production services in order to perform their job. You want to prevent Google Cloud product changes from broadening their permissions in the future. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the organization level.
B. Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the production project.
C. Create a custom role that combines the required permission
D. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the production project.
E. Create a custom role that combines the required permission
F. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the organization level.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Understanding IAM custom roles
Key Point: Custom roles enable you to enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that the user and service accounts in your organization have only the permissions essential to performing their intended functions.
Basic concepts
Custom roles are user-defined, and allow you to bundle one or more supported permissions to meet your specific needs. Custom roles are not maintained by Google; when new permissions, features, or services are added to Google Cloud, your custom roles will not be updated automatically.
When you create a custom role, you must choose an organization or project to create it in. You can then grant the custom role on the organization or project, as well as any resources within that organization or project.
https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles#basic_concepts

NEW QUESTION 95
You need to deploy an application, which is packaged in a container image, in a new project. The application exposes an HTTP endpoint and receives very few requests per day. You want to minimize costs. What should you do?

A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run.
B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run on GKE.
C. Deploy the container on App Engine Flexible.
D. Deploy the container on Google Kubernetes Engine, with cluster autoscaling and horizontal pod autoscaling enabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud Run takes any container images and pairs great with the container ecosystem: Cloud Build, Artifact Registry, Docker. ... No infrastructure to manage: once deployed, Cloud Run manages your services so you can sleep well. Fast autoscaling. Cloud Run automatically scales up or down from zero to N depending on traffic.
https://cloud.google.com/run

NEW QUESTION 98
For analysis purposes, you need to send all the logs from all of your Compute Engine instances to a BigQuery dataset called platform-logs. You have already installed the Stackdriver Logging agent on all the instances. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

A. 1. Give the BigQuery Data Editor role on the platform-logs dataset to the service accounts used by your instances.2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: logs-destination:bq://platform-logs.
B. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a logs export with a Cloud Pub/Sub topic called logs as a sink.2.Create a Cloud Function that is triggered by messages in the logs topic.3. Configure that Cloud Function to drop logs that are not from Compute Engine and to insert Compute Engine logs in the platform-logs dataset.
C. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs.2. Click Create Export.3.Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.
D. 1. Create a Cloud Function that has the BigQuery User role on the platform-logs dataset.2. Configure this Cloud Function to create a BigQuery Job that executes this query:INSERT INTOdataset.platform-logs (timestamp, log)SELECT timestamp, log FROM compute.logsWHERE timestamp> DATE_SUB(CURRENT_DATE(), INTERVAL 1 DAY)3. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger this Cloud Function once a day.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3. Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

NEW QUESTION 100
You have two subnets (subnet-a and subnet-b) in the default VPC. Your database servers are running in subnet-a. Your application servers and web servers are running in subnet-b. You want to configure a firewall rule that only allows database traffic from the application servers to the database servers. What should you do?

A. * Create service accounts sa-app and sa-db.• Associate service account: sa-app with the application servers and the service account sa-db with the database

servers.• Create an ingress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source service account sa-app to target service account sa-db.
B. • Create network tags app-server and db-server.• Add the app-server lag lo the application servers and the db-server lag to the database servers.• Create an egress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source network tag app-server to target network tag db-server.
C. * Create a service account sa-app and a network tag db-server.* Associate the service account sa-app with the application servers and the network tag db-server with the database servers.• Create an ingress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source VPC IP addresses and target the subnet-a IP addresses.
D. • Create a network lag app-server and service account sa-db.• Add the tag to the application servers and associate the service account with the database servers.• Create an egress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source network tag app-server to target service account sa-db.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104
You are developing a financial trading application that will be used globally. Data is stored and queried using a relational structure, and clients from all over the world should get the exact identical state of the data. The application will be deployed in multiple regions to provide the lowest latency to end users. You need to select a storage option for the application data while minimizing latency. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud Bigtable for data storage.
B. Use Cloud SQL for data storage.
C. Use Cloud Spanner for data storage.
D. Use Firestore for data storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Keywords, Financial data (large data) used globally, data stored and queried using relational structure (SQL), clients should get exact identical copies(Strong Consistency), Multiple region, low latency to end user, select storage option to minimize latency.

NEW QUESTION 105
You significantly changed a complex Deployment Manager template and want to confirm that the dependencies of all defined resources are properly met before committing it to the project. You want the most rapid feedback on your changes. What should you do?

A. Use granular logging statements within a Deployment Manager template authored in Python.
B. Monitor activity of the Deployment Manager execution on the Stackdriver Logging page of the GCP Console.
C. Execute the Deployment Manager template against a separate project with the same configuration, and monitor for failures.
D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the –-preview option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 109
Your company uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Over time, many different business units in your company have created 1000+ datasets across hundreds of projects. Your CIO wants you to examine all datasets to find tables that contain an employee_ssn column. You want to minimize effort in performing this task. What should you do?

A. Go to Data Catalog and search for employee_ssn in the search box.
B. Write a shell script that uses the bq command line tool to loop through all the projects in your organization.
C. Write a script that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find the employee_ssn column.
D. Write a Cloud Dataflow job that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find employee_ssn column.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/quickstarts/quickstart-web-ui?authuser=4

NEW QUESTION 112
You need to grant access for three users so that they can view and edit table data on a Cloud Spanner instance. What should you do?

A. Run gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUse
B. Add the users to the role.
C. Run gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUse
D. Add the users to a new grou
E. Add the group to the role.
F. Run gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-projec
G. Add the users to the role.
H. Run gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-projec
I. Add the users to a new group.Add the group to the role.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam#spanner.databaseUser
Using the gcloud tool, execute the gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser command on Cloud Shell. Attach the users to a newly created Google group and add the group to the role.

NEW QUESTION 116
You are managing several Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects and need access to all logs for the past 60 days. You want to be able to explore and quickly analyze the log contents. You want to follow Google- recommended practices to obtain the combined logs for all projects. What should you do?

A. Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project_id="*"
B. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery datase
C. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.
D. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storag
E. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days.
F. Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuer
G. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project_id=*. is not right.
Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.
While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right.
You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and
Pub/Sub.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2
Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organication, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud
organization.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks
Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.
You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and
Pub/Sub.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2
Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organication, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud
organization.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks
Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.
Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period.For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage

NEW QUESTION 119
You want to configure 10 Compute Engine instances for availability when maintenance occurs. Your requirements state that these instances should attempt to automatically restart if they crash. Also, the instances should be highly available including during system maintenance. What should you do?

A. Create an instance template for the instance
B. Set the 'Automatic Restart' to o
C. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instanc
D. Add the instance template to an instance group.
E. Create an instance template for the instance
F. Set 'Automatic Restart' to of
G. Set 'On-host maintenance' to Terminate VM instance
H. Add the instance template to an instance group.
I. Create an instance group for the instance
J. Set the 'Autohealing' health check to healthy (HTTP).
K. Create an instance group for the instanc
L. Verify that the 'Advanced creation options' setting for 'do not retry machine creation' is set to off.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Create an instance template for the instances so VMs have same specs. Set the "˜Automatic Restart' to on to VM automatically restarts upon crash. Set the "˜On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance. This will take care of VM during maintenance window. It will migrate VM instance making it highly available Add the instance template to an instance group so instances can be managed.
• onHostMaintenance: Determines the behavior when a maintenance event occurs that might cause your instance to reboot.
• [Default] MIGRATE, which causes Compute Engine to live migrate an instance when there is a maintenance event.
• TERMINATE, which stops an instance instead of migrating it.
• automaticRestart: Determines the behavior when an instance crashes or is stopped by the system.
• [Default] true, so Compute Engine restarts an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.
• false, so Compute Engine does not restart an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.
Enabling automatic restart ensures that compute engine instances are automatically restarted when they crash. And Enabling Migrate VM Instance enables live migrates i.e. compute instances are migrated during system maintenance and remain running during the migration.
Automatic Restart If your instance is set to terminate when there is a maintenance event, or if your instance crashes because of an underlying hardware issue, you can set up Compute Engine to automatically restart the instance by setting the automaticRestart field to true. This setting does not apply if the instance is taken offline through a user action, such as calling sudo shutdown, or during a zone outage.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#autorestart
Enabling the Migrate VM Instance option migrates your instance away from an infrastructure maintenance event, and your instance remains running during the migration. Your instance might experience a short period of decreased performance, although generally, most instances should not notice any difference. This is

ideal for instances that require constant uptime and can tolerate a short period of decreased performance.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#live_

NEW QUESTION 122
You are designing an application that uses WebSockets and HTTP sessions that are not distributed across the web servers. You want to ensure the application runs properly on Google Cloud Platform. What should you do?

A. Meet with the cloud enablement team to discuss load balancer options.
B. Redesign the application to use a distributed user session service that does not rely on WebSockets and HTTP sessions.
C. Review the encryption requirements for WebSocket connections with the security team.
D. Convert the WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing has native support for the WebSocket protocol when you use HTTP or HTTPS, not HTTP/2, as the protocol to the backend. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket_proxy_support
We dont need to convert WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming or Redesign the application, as WebSocket support is offered by Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing. Reviewing the encryption requirements is a good idea but it has nothing to do with WebSockets.

NEW QUESTION 124
You have sensitive data stored in three Cloud Storage buckets and have enabled data access logging. You want to verify activities for a particular user for these buckets, using the fewest possible steps. You need to verify the addition of metadata labels and which files have been viewed from those buckets. What should you do?

A. Using the GCP Console, filter the Activity log to view the information.
B. Using the GCP Console, filter the Stackdriver log to view the information.
C. View the bucket in the Storage section of the GCP Console.
D. Create a trace in Stackdriver to view the information.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/audit-logging#audited_operations

NEW QUESTION 127
The DevOps group in your organization needs full control of Compute Engine resources in your development project. However, they should not have permission to create or update any other resources in the project. You want to follow Google's recommendations for setting permissions for the DevOps group. What should you do?

A. Grant the basic role roles/viewer and the predefined role roles/compute.admin to the DevOps group.
B. Create an IAM policy and grant all comput
C. instanceAdmln." permissions to the policy Attach the policy to the DevOps group.
D. Create a custom role at the folder level and grant all comput
E. instanceAdml
F. * permissions to the role Grant the custom role to the DevOps group.
G. Grant the basic role roles/editor to the DevOps group.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132
You are building a multi-player gaming application that will store game information in a database. As the popularity of the application increases, you are concerned about delivering consistent performance. You need to ensure an optimal gaming performance for global users, without increasing the management complexity. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud SQL database with cross-region replication to store game statistics in the EU, US, and APAC regions.
B. Use Cloud Spanner to store user data mapped to the game statistics.
C. Use BigQuery to store game statistics with a Redis on Memorystore instance in the front to provide global consistency.
D. Store game statistics in a Bigtable database partitioned by username.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136
You are deploying a production application on Compute Engine. You want to prevent anyone from accidentally destroying the instance by clicking the wrong button. What should you do?

A. Disable the flag “Delete boot disk when instance is deleted.”
B. Enable delete protection on the instance.
C. Disable Automatic restart on the instance.
D. Enable Preemptibility on the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Preventing Accidental VM Deletion This document describes how to protect specific VM instances from deletion by setting the deletionProtection property on an Instance resource. To learn more about VM instances, read the Instances documentation. As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are

critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion

NEW QUESTION 140
You have a Bigtable instance that consists of three nodes that store personally identifiable information (Pll) data. You need to log all read or write operations, including any metadata or configuration reads of this database table, in your company's Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. What should you do?

A. • Navigate to Cloud Mentioning in the Google Cloud console, and create a custom monitoring job for theBigtable instance to track all changes.• Create an alert by using webhook endpoint
B. with the SIEM endpoint as a receiver
C. Navigate to the Audit Logs page in the Google Cloud console, and enable Data Rea
D. Data Write and Admin Read logs for the Bigtable instance• Create a Pub/Sub topic as a Cloud Logging sink destination, and add your SIEM as a subscriber to the topic.
E. • Install the Ops Agent on the Bigtable instance during configuratio
F. K• Create a service account with read permissions for the Bigtable instance.• Create a custom Dataflow job with this service account to export logs to the company's SIEM system.
G. • Navigate to the Audit Logs page in the Google Cloud console, and enable Admin Write logs for the Biglable instance.• Create a Cloud Functions instance to export logs from Cloud Logging to your SIEM.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 143
Your team maintains the infrastructure for your organization. The current infrastructure requires changes. You need to share your proposed changes with the rest of the team. You want to follow Google's recommended best practices. What should you do?

A. Use Deployment Manager templates to describe the proposed changes and store them in a Cloud Storage bucket.
B. Use Deployment Manager templates to describe the proposed changes and store them in Cloud Source Repositories.
C. Apply the change in a development environment, run gcloud compute instances list, and then save the output in a shared Storage bucket.
D. Apply the change in a development environment, run gcloud compute instances list, and then save the output in Cloud Source Repositories.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Showing Deployment Manager templates to your team will allow you to define the changes you want to implement in your cloud infrastructure. You can use Cloud Source Repositories to store Deployment Manager templates and collaborate with your team. Cloud Source Repositories are fully-featured, scalable, and private Git repositories you can use to store, manage and track changes to your code.
https://cloud.google.com/source-repositories/docs/features

NEW QUESTION 145
You are migrating a production-critical on-premises application that requires 96 vCPUs to perform its task. You want to make sure the application runs in a similar environment on GCP. What should you do?

A. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.
B. When creating the VM, use Intel Skylake as the CPU platform.
C. Create the VM using Compute Engine default setting
D. Use gcloud to modify the running instance to have 96 vCPUs.
E. Start the VM using Compute Engine default settings, and adjust as you go based on Rightsizing Recommendations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1_machine_type

NEW QUESTION 147
You built an application on your development laptop that uses Google Cloud services. Your application uses Application Default Credentials for authentication and works fine on your development laptop. You want to migrate this application to a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) and set up authentication using Google-recommended practices and minimal changes. What should you do?

A. Assign appropriate access for Google services to the service account used by the Compute Engine VM.
B. Create a service account with appropriate access for Google services, and configure the application to use this account.
C. Store credentials for service accounts with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.
D. Store credentials for your user account with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In general, Google recommends that each instance that needs to call a Google API should run as a service account with the minimum permissions necessary for that instance to do its job. In practice, this means you should configure service accounts for your instances with the following process: Create a new service account rather than using the Compute Engine default service account. Grant IAM roles to that service account for only the resources that it needs. Configure the instance to run as that service account. Grant the instance the https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform scope to allow full access to all Google Cloud APIs, so that the IAM permissions of the instance are completely determined by the IAM roles of the service account. Avoid granting more access than necessary and regularly check your service account permissions to make sure they are up-to-date.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices

NEW QUESTION 151
You need to host an application on a Compute Engine instance in a project shared with other teams. You want to prevent the other teams from accidentally causing downtime on that application. Which feature should you use?

A. Use a Shielded VM.
B. Use a Preemptible VM.
C. Use a sole-tenant node.
D. Enable deletion protection on the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion

NEW QUESTION 153
Several employees at your company have been creating projects with Cloud Platform and paying for it with their personal credit cards, which the company reimburses. The company wants to centralize all these projects under a single, new billing account. What should you do?

A. Contact cloud-billing@google.com with your bank account details and request a corporate billing account for your company.
B. Create a ticket with Google Support and wait for their call to share your credit card details over the phone.
C. In the Google Platform Console, go to the Resource Manage and move all projects to the root Organization.
D. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, create a new billing account and set up a payment method.

Answer: D

Explanation:
(https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change_billing_account) https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/concepts
https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration

NEW QUESTION 156
You need to add a group of new users to Cloud Identity. Some of the users already have existing Google accounts. You want to follow one of Google's recommended practices and avoid conflicting accounts. What should you do?

A. Invite the user to transfer their existing account
B. Invite the user to use an email alias to resolve the conflict
C. Tell the user that they must delete their existing account
D. Tell the user to remove all personal email from the existing account

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/migrating-consumer-accounts

NEW QUESTION 161
You need to create an autoscaling managed instance group for an HTTPS web application. You want to make sure that unhealthy VMs are recreated. What should you do?

A. Create a health check on port 443 and use that when creating the Managed Instance Group.
B. Select Multi-Zone instead of Single-Zone when creating the Managed Instance Group.
C. In the Instance Template, add the label ‘health-check’.
D. In the Instance Template, add a startup script that sends a heartbeat to the metadata server.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs#setting_up_an_autoheali

NEW QUESTION 164
You created a Google Cloud Platform project with an App Engine application inside the project. You initially configured the application to be served from the us-central region. Now you want the application to be served from the asia-northeast1 region. What should you do?

A. Change the default region property setting in the existing GCP project to asia-northeast1.
B. Change the region property setting in the existing App Engine application from us-central to asia-northeast1.
C. Create a second App Engine application in the existing GCP project and specify asia-northeast1 as the region to serve your application.
D. Create a new GCP project and create an App Engine application inside this new projec
E. Specify asia-northeast1 as the region to serve your application.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/managing-projects-apps-billing#:~:text=Each%20Cloud%20p Two App engine can't be running on the same project: you can check this easy diagram for more info:
https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/an-overview-of-app-engine#components_of_an_application
And you can't change location after setting it for your app Engine. https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/locations

App Engine is regional and you cannot change an apps region after you set it. Therefore, the only way to have an app run in another region is by creating a new project and targeting the app engine to run in the required region (asia-northeast1 in our case).
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations

NEW QUESTION 165
You are building a product on top of Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You have a single GKE cluster. For each of your customers, a Pod is running in that cluster, and your customers can run arbitrary code inside their Pod. You want to maximize the isolation between your customers' Pods. What should you do?

A. Use Binary Authorization and whitelist only the container images used by your customers' Pods.
B. Use the Container Analysis API to detect vulnerabilities in the containers used by your customers' Pods.
C. Create a GKE node pool with a sandbox type configured to gviso
D. Add the parameter runtimeClassName: gvisor to the specification of your customers' Pods.
E. Use the cos_containerd image for your GKE node
F. Add a nodeSelector with the value cloud.google.com/gke-os-distribution: cos_containerd to the specification of your customers' Pods.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169
You need to update a deployment in Deployment Manager without any resource downtime in the deployment. Which command should you use?

A. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create --config <deployment-config-path>
B. gcloud deployment-manager deployments update --config <deployment-config-path>
C. gcloud deployment-manager resources create --config <deployment-config-path>
D. gcloud deployment-manager resources update --config <deployment-config-path>

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 172
You have a number of applications that have bursty workloads and are heavily dependent on topics to decouple publishing systems from consuming systems. Your company would like to go serverless to enable developers to focus on writing code without worrying about infrastructure. Your solution architect has already identified Cloud Pub/Sub as a suitable alternative for decoupling systems. You have been asked to identify a suitable GCP Serverless service that is easy to use with Cloud Pub/Sub. You want the ability to scale down to zero when there is no traffic in order to minimize costs. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you suggest?

A. Cloud Run for Anthos
B. Cloud Run
C. App Engine Standard
D. Cloud Functions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform that lets you run your code locally or in the cloud without having to provision servers. Cloud Functions scales up or down, so you pay only for compute resources you use. Cloud Functions have excellent integration with Cloud Pub/Sub, lets you scale down to zero and is recommended by Google as the ideal serverless platform to use when dependent on Cloud Pub/Sub."If you're building a simple API (a small set of functions to be accessed via HTTP or Cloud Pub/Sub), we recommend using Cloud Functions."Ref: https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options

NEW QUESTION 173
You have a project for your App Engine application that serves a development environment. The required testing has succeeded and you want to create a new project to serve as your production environment. What should you do?

A. Use gcloud to create the new project, and then deploy your application to the new project.
B. Use gcloud to create the new project and to copy the deployed application to the new project.
C. Create a Deployment Manager configuration file that copies the current App Engine deployment into a new project.
D. Deploy your application again using gcloud and specify the project parameter with the new project name to create the new project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can deploy to a different project by using –project flag.
By default, the service is deployed the current project configured via:
$ gcloud config set core/project PROJECT
To override this value for a single deployment, use the –project flag:
$ gcloud app deploy ~/my_app/app.yaml –project=PROJECT Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/app/deploy

NEW QUESTION 176
Your company has an existing GCP organization with hundreds of projects and a billing account. Your company recently acquired another company that also has hundreds of projects and its own billing account. You would like to consolidate all GCP costs of both GCP organizations onto a single invoice. You would like to consolidate all costs as of tomorrow. What should you do?

A. Link the acquired company's projects to your company's billing account.
B. Configure the acquired company's billing account and your company's billing account to export the billing data into the same BigQuery dataset.
C. Migrate the acquired company's projects into your company's GCP organizatio
D. Link the migrated projects to your company's billing account.
E. Create a new GCP organization and a new billing accoun
F. Migrate the acquired company's projects and your company's projects into the new GCP organization and link the projects to the new billing account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#oauth_consent_screen https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration

NEW QUESTION 179
You are working for a startup that was officially registered as a business 6 months ago. As your customer base grows, your use of Google Cloud increases. You want to allow all engineers to create new projects without asking them for their credit card information. What should you do?

A. Create a Billing account, associate a payment method with it, and provide all project creators with permission to associate that billing account with their projects.
B. Grant all engineer's permission to create their own billing accounts for each new project.
C. Apply for monthly invoiced billing, and have a single invoice tor the project paid by the finance team.
D. Create a billing account, associate it with a monthly purchase order (PO), and send the PO to Google Cloud.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 181
Your organization has strict requirements to control access to Google Cloud projects. You need to enable your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) to approve requests from the Google Cloud support team when an SRE opens a support case. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Add your SREs to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.
B. Add your SREs to roles/accessapproval approver role.
C. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/iam roleAdmin role.
D. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/accessapproval approver role.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 186
You need to manage multiple Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects in the fewest steps possible. You want to configure the Google Cloud SDK command line interface (CLI) so that you can easily manage multiple GCP projects. What should you?

A. * 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
B. * 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project
C. * 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
D. * 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations#multiple_configurations

NEW QUESTION 187
You need to produce a list of the enabled Google Cloud Platform APIs for a GCP project using the gcloud command line in the Cloud Shell. The project name is my-project. What should you do?

A. Run gcloud projects list to get the project ID, and then run gcloud services list --project <project ID>.
B. Run gcloud init to set the current project to my-project, and then run gcloud services list --available.
C. Run gcloud info to view the account value, and then run gcloud services list --account <Account>.
D. Run gcloud projects describe <project ID> to verify the project value, and then run gcloud services list--available.

Answer: A

Explanation:
`gcloud services list --available` returns not only the enabled services in the project but also services that CAN be enabled.
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available
Run the following command to list the enabled APIs and services in your current project: gcloud services list
whereas, Run the following command to list the APIs and services available to you in your current project: gcloud services list –available
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available
--available
Return the services available to the project to enable. This list will include any services that the project has already enabled.
To list the services the current project has enabled for consumption, run: gcloud services list --enabled
To list the services the current project can enable for consumption, run: gcloud services list –available

NEW QUESTION 190
You are the team lead of a group of 10 developers. You provided each developer with an individual Google Cloud Project that they can use as their personal sandbox to experiment with different Google Cloud solutions. You want to be notified if any of the developers are spending above $500 per month on their sandbox environment. What should you do?

A. Create a single budget for all projects and configure budget alerts on this budget.
B. Create a separate billing account per sandbox project and enable BigQuery billing export
C. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per billing account.
D. Create a budget per project and configure budget alerts on all of these budgets.
E. Create a single billing account for all sandbox projects and enable BigQuery billing export
F. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per project.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Set budgets and budget alerts Overview Avoid surprises on your bill by creating Cloud Billing budgets to monitor all of your Google Cloud charges in one place. A budget enables you to track your actual Google Cloud spend against your planned spend. After you've set a budget amount, you set budget alert threshold rules that are used to trigger email notifications. Budget alert emails help you stay informed about how your spend is tracking against your budget. 2. Set budget scope Set the budget Scope and then click Next. In the Projects field, select one or more projects that you want to apply the budget alert to. To apply the budget alert to all the projects in the Cloud Billing account, choose Select all.
https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets#budget-scop

NEW QUESTION 191
You need to set up a policy so that videos stored in a specific Cloud Storage Regional bucket are moved to Coldline after 90 days, and then deleted after one year from their creation. How should you set up the policy?

A. Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete action
B. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 275 days (365 – 90)
C. Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete action
D. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 365 days.
E. Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 275 days (365-90).
F. Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 365 days.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#setstorageclass-cost
The object's time spent set at the original storage class counts towards any minimum storage duration that applies for the new storage class.

NEW QUESTION 194
You are migrating a business critical application from your local data center into Google Cloud. As part of your high-availability strategy, you want to ensure that any data used by the application will be immediately available if a zonal failure occurs. What should you do?

A. Store the application data on a zonal persistent dis
B. Create a snapshot schedule for the dis
C. If an outage occurs, create a new disk from the most recent snapshot and attach it to a new VM in another zone.
D. Store the application data on a zonal persistent dis
E. If an outage occurs, create an instance in another zone with this disk attached.
F. Store the application data on a regional persistent dis
G. Create a snapshot schedule for the dis
H. If an outage occurs, create a new disk from the most recent snapshot and attach it to a new VM in another zone.
I. Store the application data on a regional persistent disk If an outage occurs, create an instance in another zone with this disk attached.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 199
You host a static website on Cloud Storage. Recently, you began to include links to PDF files on this site. Currently, when users click on the links to these PDF files, their browsers prompt them to save the file onto their local system. Instead, you want the clicked PDF files to be displayed within the browser window directly, without prompting the user to save the file locally. What should you do?

A. Enable Cloud CDN on the website frontend.
B. Enable 'Share publicly' on the PDF file objects.
C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.
D. Add a label to the storage bucket with a key of Content-Type and value of application/pdf.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_Types#importance_of_setting_t

NEW QUESTION 200
You want to configure autohealing for network load balancing for a group of Compute Engine instances that run in multiple zones, using the fewest possible steps. You need to configure re-creation of VMs if they are unresponsive after 3 attempts of 10 seconds each. What should you do?

A. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group.Set the health check to healthy (HTTP).
B. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group.Define a balancing mode and set the maximum RPS to 10.
C. Create a managed instance grou
D. Set the Autohealing health check to healthy (HTTP).
E. Create a managed instance grou
F. Verify that the autoscaling setting is on.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups
https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network/transition-to-backend-services#console
In order to enable auto-healing, you need to group the instances into a managed instance group.
Managed instance groups (MIGs) maintain the high availability of your applications by proactively keeping your virtual machine (VM) instances available. An auto-healing policy on the MIG relies on an application-based health check to verify that an application is responding as expected. If the auto-healer determines that an application isnt responding, the managed instance group automatically recreates that instance.
It is important to use separate health checks for load balancing and for auto-healing. Health checks for load balancing can and should be more aggressive

because these health checks determine whether an instance receives user traffic. You want to catch non-responsive instances quickly, so you can redirect traffic if necessary. In contrast, health checking for auto-healing causes Compute Engine to proactively replace failing instances, so this health check should be more conservative than a load balancing health check.

NEW QUESTION 203
Your organization has three existing Google Cloud projects. You need to bill the Marketing department for only their Google Cloud services for a new initiative within their group. What should you do?

A. * 1. Verify that you ace assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role tor your organization's Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 2. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account
B. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 3. Set the default key-value project labels to department marketing for all services in this project
C. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department 3. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account.
D. * 1. Verity that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 3. Set the default key value project labels to department marketing for all services in this protect

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206
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