Google

Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1
Your coworker has helped you set up several configurations for gcloud. You've noticed that you're running commands against the wrong project. Being new to the company, you haven't yet memorized any of the projects. With the fewest steps possible, what's the fastest way to switch to the correct configuration?

A. Run gcloud configurations list followed by gcloud configurations activate .
B. Run gcloud config list followed by gcloud config activate.
C. Run gcloud config configurations list followed by gcloud config configurations activate.
D. Re-authenticate with the gcloud auth login command and select the correct configurations on login.

Answer: C

Explanation:
as gcloud config configurations list can help check for the existing configurations and activate can help switch to the configuration.
gcloud config configurations list lists existing named configurations
gcloud config configurations activate activates an existing named configuration
Obtains access credentials for your user account via a web-based authorization flow. When this command completes successfully, it sets the active account in the current configuration to the account specified. If no configuration exists, it creates a configuration named default.

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
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 4
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 5
Your company has a large quantity of unstructured data in different file formats. You want to perform ETL transformations on the data. You need to make the data accessible on Google Cloud so it can be processed by a Dataflow job. What should you do?

A. Upload the data to BigQuery using the bq command line tool.
B. Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the gsutil command line tool.
C. Upload the data into Cloud SQL using the import function in the console.
D. Upload the data into Cloud Spanner using the import function in the console.

Answer: B

Explanation:
"large quantity" : Cloud Storage or BigQuery "files" a file is nothing but an Object

NEW QUESTION 6
You have one project called proj-sa where you manage all your service accounts. You want to be able to use a service account from this project to take snapshots of VMs running in another project called proj-vm. What should you do?

A. Download the private key from the service account, and add it to each VMs custom metadata.
B. Download the private key from the service account, and add the private key to each VM's SSH keys.
C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.
D. When creating the VMs, set the service account's API scope for Compute Engine to read/write.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0
You create the service account in proj-sa and take note of the service account email, then you go to proj-vm in IAM > ADD and add the service account's email as new member and give it the Compute Storage Admin role.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/iam#compute.storageAdmin

NEW QUESTION 7
You are developing a new application and are looking for a Jenkins installation to build and deploy your source code. You want to automate the installation as quickly and easily as possible. What should you do?

A. Deploy Jenkins through the Google Cloud Marketplace.
B. Create a new Compute Engine instanc
C. Run the Jenkins executable.
D. Create a new Kubernetes Engine cluste
E. Create a deployment for the Jenkins image.
F. Create an instance template with the Jenkins executabl
G. Create a managed instance group with this template.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Installing Jenkins
In this section, you use Cloud Marketplace to provision a Jenkins instance. You customize this instance to use the agent image you created in the previous section.
Go to the Cloud Marketplace solution for Jenkins. Click Launch on Compute Engine.
Change the Machine Type field to 4 vCPUs 15 GB Memory, n1-standard-4.
Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.
Click Deploy and wait for your Jenkins instance to finish being provisioned. When it is finished, you will see: Jenkins has been deployed.
https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing_jenkins

NEW QUESTION 8
Your company has developed a new application that consists of multiple microservices. You want to deploy the application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), and you want to ensure that the cluster can scale as more applications are deployed in the future. You want to avoid manual intervention when each new application is deployed. What should you do?

A. Deploy the application on GKE, and add a HorizontalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
B. Deploy the application on GKE, and add a VerticalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
C. Create a GKE cluster with autoscaling enabled on the node poo
D. Set a minimum and maximum for the size of the node pool.
E. Create a separate node pool for each application, and deploy each application to its dedicated node pool.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-autoscaler#adding_a_node_pool_with_autoscal

NEW QUESTION 9
You have a development project with appropriate IAM roles defined. You are creating a production project and want to have the same IAM roles on the new project, using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

A. Use gcloud iam roles copy and specify the production project as the destination project.
B. Use gcloud iam roles copy and specify your organization as the destination organization.
C. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the 'create role from role' functionality.
D. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the 'create role' functionality and select all applicable permissions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Your organization is a financial company that needs to store audit log files for 3 years. Your organization has hundreds of Google Cloud projects. You need to implement a cost-effective approach for log file retention. What should you do?

A. Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to BigQuery.
B. Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to a Coldline Storage bucket.
C. Write a custom script that uses logging API to copy the logs from Stackdriver logs to BigQuery.
D. Export these logs to Cloud Pub/Sub and write a Cloud Dataflow pipeline to store logs to Cloud SQL.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Coldline Storage is the perfect service to store audit logs from all the projects and is very cost-efficient as well. Coldline Storage is a very low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data.

NEW QUESTION 10
You want to send and consume Cloud Pub/Sub messages from your App Engine application. The Cloud Pub/Sub API is currently disabled. You will use a service account to authenticate your application to the API. You want to make sure your application can use Cloud Pub/Sub. What should you do?

A. Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.
B. Rely on the automatic enablement of the Cloud Pub/Sub API when the Service Account accesses it.
C. Use Deployment Manager to deploy your applicatio
D. Rely on the automatic enablement of all APIs used by the application being deployed.
E. Grant the App Engine Default service account the role of Cloud Pub/Sub Admi
F. Have your application enable the API on the first connection to Cloud Pub/Sub.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Quickstart: using the Google Cloud Console
This page shows you how to perform basic tasks in Pub/Sub using the Google Cloud Console. Note: If you are new to Pub/Sub, we recommend that you start with the interactive tutorial. Before you begin
Set up a Cloud Console project. Set up a project
Click to:
Create or select a project.
Enable the Pub/Sub API for that project.
You can view and manage these resources at any time in the Cloud Console. Install and initialize the Cloud SDK.
Note: You can run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console without installing the Cloud SDK. To run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console, use Cloud Shell .
https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/quickstart-console

NEW QUESTION 11
You want to add a new auditor to a Google Cloud Platform project. The auditor should be allowed to read, but not modify, all project items.
How should you configure the auditor's permissions?

A. Create a custom role with view-only project permission
B. Add the user's account to the custom role.
C. Create a custom role with view-only service permission
D. Add the user's account to the custom role.
E. Select the built-in IAM project Viewer rol
F. Add the user's account to this role.
G. Select the built-in IAM service Viewer rol
H. Add the user's account to this role.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13
Your finance team wants to view the billing report for your projects. You want to make sure that the finance team does not get additional permissions to the project. What should you do?

A. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing user role.
B. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing admin role.
C. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.
D. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing project/Manager role.

Answer: C

Explanation:
"Billing Account Viewer access would usually be granted to finance teams, it provides access to spend information, but does not confer the right to link or unlink projects or otherwise manage the properties of the billing account." https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access

NEW QUESTION 16
Your company wants to standardize the creation and management of multiple Google Cloud resources using Infrastructure as Code. You want to minimize the amount of repetitive code needed to manage the environment What should you do?

A. Create a bash script that contains all requirement steps as gcloud commands
B. Develop templates for the environment using Cloud Deployment Manager
C. Use curl in a terminal to send a REST request to the relevant Google API for each individual resource.
D. Use the Cloud Console interface to provision and manage all related resources

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can use Google Cloud Deployment Manager to create a set of Google Cloud resources and manage them as a unit, called a deployment. For example, if your team's development environment needs two virtual machines (VMs) and a BigQuery database, you can define these resources in a configuration file, and use Deployment Manager to create, change, or delete these resources. You can make the configuration file part of your team's code repository, so that anyone can create the same environment with consistent results. https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/quickstart

NEW QUESTION 21
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 25
You are building a data lake on Google Cloud for your Internet of Things (IoT) application. The IoT application has millions of sensors that are constantly streaming structured and unstructured data to your backend in the cloud. You want to build a highly available and resilient architecture based on Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Stream data to Pub/Sub, and use Dataflow to send data to Cloud Storage
B. Stream data to Pub/Su
C. and use Storage Transfer Service to send data to BigQuery.
D. Stream data to Dataflow, and use Storage Transfer Service to send data to BigQuery.
E. Stream data to Dataflow, and use Dataprep by Trifacta to send data to Bigtable.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26
You are managing a Data Warehouse on BigQuery. An external auditor will review your company's processes, and multiple external consultants will need view access to the data. You need to provide them with view access while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Grant each individual external consultant the role of BigQuery Editor
B. Grant each individual external consultant the role of BigQuery Viewer
C. Create a Google Group that contains the consultants and grant the group the role of BigQuery Editor
D. Create a Google Group that contains the consultants, and grant the group the role of BigQuery Viewer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30
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 34
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 36
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 41
You need to create a Compute Engine instance in a new project that doesn’t exist yet. What should you do?

A. Using the Cloud SDK, create a new project, enable the Compute Engine API in that project, and then create the instance specifying your new project.
B. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console, use the Cloud SDK to create the instance, and then use the —project flag to specify a new project.
C. Using the Cloud SDK, create the new instance, and use the —project flag to specify the new project.Answer yes when prompted by Cloud SDK to enable the Compute Engine API.
D. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Consol
E. Go to the Compute Engine section of the Console to create a new instance, and look for the Create In A New Project option in the creation form.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/projects/create Quickstart: Creating a New Instance Using the Command Line Before you begin
* 1. In the Cloud Console, on the project selector page, select or create a Cloud project.
* 2. Make sure that billing is enabled for your Google Cloud project. Learn how to confirm billing is enabled for your project.
To use the gcloud command-line tool for this quickstart, you must first install and initialize the Cloud SDK:
* 1. Download and install the Cloud SDK using the instructions given on Installing Google Cloud SDK.
* 2. Initialize the SDK using the instructions given on Initializing Cloud SDK.
To use gcloud in Cloud Shell for this quickstart, first activate Cloud Shell using the instructions given on Starting Cloud Shell.
https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/deep-learning-vm/docs/quickstart-cli#before-you-begin

NEW QUESTION 45
You have downloaded and installed the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and have authenticated with your Google Account. Most of your Compute Engine instances in your project run in the europe-west1-d zone. You want to avoid having to specify this zone with each CLI command when managing these instances. What should you do?

A. Set the europe-west1-d zone as the default zone using the gcloud config subcommand.
B. In the Settings page for Compute Engine under Default location, set the zone to europe–west1-d.
C. In the CLI installation directory, create a file called default.conf containing zone=europe–west1–d.
D. Create a Metadata entry on the Compute Engine page with key compute/zone and value europe–west1–d.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Change your default zone and region in the metadata server Note: This only applies to the default configuration. You can change the default zone and region in your metadata server by making a request to the metadata server. For example: gcloud compute project-info add-metadata \ --metadata google-compute-default-region=europe-west1,google-compute-default-zone=europe-west1-b The gcloud command-line tool only picks up on new default zone and region changes after you rerun the gcloud init command. After updating your default metadata, run gcloud init to reinitialize your default configuration.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gcloud-compute#change_your_default_zone_and_region_in_the_metad

NEW QUESTION 46
Your customer has implemented a solution that uses Cloud Spanner and notices some read latency-related performance issues on one table. This table is accessed only by their users using a primary key. The table schema is shown below.

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
     person_id INT64 NOT NULL,    // sequential number based on number of registration
     account_creation_date DATE,  // system date
     birthdate DATE,              // customer birthdate
     firstname STRING (255),          // first name
     lastname STRING (255),           // last name
     profile_picture BYTES (255)      // profile picture
) PRIMARY KEY (person_id)
```

You want to resolve the issue. What should you do?

A. Remove the profile_picture field from the table.
B. Add a secondary index on the person_id column.
C. Change the primary key to not have monotonically increasing values.
D. Create a secondary index using the following Data Definition Language (DDL):

```
CREATE INDEX person_id_ix
ON Persons (
     person_id,
     firstname,
     lastname
) STORING (
     profile_picture
)
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:
As mentioned in Schema and data model, you should be careful when choosing a primary key to not accidentally create hotspots in your database. One cause of hotspots is having a column whose value monotonically increases as the first key part, because this results in all inserts occurring at the end of your key space. This pattern is undesirable because Cloud Spanner divides data among servers by key ranges, which means all your inserts will be directed at a single server that will end up doing all the work. https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/schema-design#primary-key-prevent-hotspots

NEW QUESTION 50
Your company developed an application to deploy on Google Kubernetes Engine. Certain parts of the
application are not fault-tolerant and are allowed to have downtime Other parts of the application are critical and must always be available. You need to configure a Goorj e Kubernfl:es Engine duster while optimizing for cost. What should you do?

A. Create a cluster with a single node-pool by using standard VM
B. Label the fault-tolerant Deployments as spot-true.
C. Create a cluster with a single node-pool by using Spot VM
D. Label the critical Deployments as spot-false.
E. Create a cluster with both a Spot W node pool and a rode pool by using standard VMs Deploy the critica
F. deployments on the Spot VM node pool and the fault; tolerant deployments on the node pool by using standard VMs.
G. Create a cluster with both a Spot VM node pool and by using standard VM
H. Deploy the critical deployments on the mode pool by using standard VMs and the fault-tolerant deployments on the Spot VM node pool.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54
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 57
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 59
You have a Compute Engine instance hosting an application used between 9 AM and 6 PM on weekdays. You want to back up this instance daily for disaster recovery purposes. You want to keep the backups for 30 days. You want the Google-recommended solution with the least management overhead and the least number of services. What should you do?

A. * 1. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot–schedule: 0 1 * * ** 2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot–retention: 30
B. * 1. In the Cloud Console, go to the Compute Engine Disks page and select your instance's disk.* 2. In the Snapshot Schedule section, select Create Schedule and configure the following parameters:–Schedule frequency: Daily–Start time: 1:00 AM – 2:00 AM–Autodelete snapshots after 30 days
C. * 1. Create a Cloud Function that creates a snapshot of your instance's disk.* 2.Create a Cloud Function that deletes snapshots that are older than 30 day
D. 3.Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger both Cloud Functions daily at 1:00 AM.
E. * 1. Create a bash script in the instance that copies the content of the disk to Cloud Storage.* 2. Create a bash script in the instance that deletes data older than 30 days in the backup Cloud Storage bucket.* 3. Configure the instance's crontab to execute these scripts daily at 1:00 AM.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating scheduled snapshots for persistent disk This document describes how to create a snapshot schedule to regularly and automatically back up your zonal and regional persistent disks. Use snapshot schedules as a best practice to back up your Compute Engine workloads. After creating a snapshot schedule, you can apply it to one or more persistent disks. https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/scheduled-snapshots

NEW QUESTION 61
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 62
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 67
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 72
You need to reduce GCP service costs for a division of your company using the fewest possible steps. You need to turn off all configured services in an existing GCP project. What should you do?

A. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, click Shut down and then enter the project ID.
B. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.
C. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrator IAM role for this project.* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, enter the project ID and then click Shut down.
D. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrators IAM role for this project.* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/gcloud https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects
https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive_roles
You can shut down projects using the Cloud Console. When you shut down a project, this immediately happens: All billing and traffic serving stops, You lose access to the project, The owners of the project will be notified and can stop the deletion within 30 days, The project will be scheduled to be deleted after 30 days. However, some resources may be deleted much earlier.

NEW QUESTION 77
You just installed the Google Cloud CLI on your new corporate laptop. You need to list the existing instances of your company on Google Cloud. What must you do before you run the gcloud compute instances list command?
Choose 2 answers

A. Run gcloud auth login, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to gcloud CLI.
B. Create a Google Cloud service account, and download the service account ke
C. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where gcloud CLI can find it.
D. Download your Cloud Identity user account ke
E. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where gcloud CLI can find it.
F. Run gcloud config set compute/zone $my_zone to set the default zone for gcloud CLI.
G. Run gcloud config set project $my_project to set the default project for gcloud CLI.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Before you run the gcloud compute instances list command, you need to do two things: authenticate with your user account and set the default project for gcloud CLI.
To authenticate with your user account, you need to run gcloud auth login, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to gcloud CLI. This will authorize the gcloud CLI to access Google Cloud resources on your behalf1.
To set the default project for gcloud CLI, you need to run gcloud config set project $my_project, where
$my_project is the ID of the project that contains the instances you want to list. This will save you from having to specify the project flag for every gcloud command2.
Option B is not recommended, because using a service account key increases the risk of credential leakage and misuse. It is also not necessary, because you can use your user account to authenticate to the gcloud CLI3. Option C is not correct, because there is no such thing as a Cloud Identity user account key. Cloud Identity is a service that provides identity and access management for Google Cloud users and groups4. Option D is not required, because the gcloud compute instances list command does not depend on the default zone. You can
list instances from all zones or filter by a specific zone using the --filter flag.
References:
1: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing

- 2: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/set
- 3: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-managing-service-account-keys
- 4: https://cloud.google.com/identity/docs/overview
- : https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/list

NEW QUESTION 81
You are running a web application on Cloud Run for a few hundred users. Some of your users complain that the initial web page of the application takes much longer to load than the following pages. You want to follow Google's recommendations to mitigate the issue. What should you do?

A. Update your web application to use the protocol HTTP/2 instead of HTTP/1.1
B. Set the concurrency number to 1 for your Cloud Run service.
C. Set the maximum number of instances for your Cloud Run service to 100.
D. Set the minimum number of instances for your Cloud Run service to 3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86
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 89
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 92
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 93
You need to verify that a Google Cloud Platform service account was created at a particular time. What should you do?

A. Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration categor
B. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.
C. Filter the Activity log to view the Configuration categor
D. Filter the Resource type to Google Project.
E. Filter the Activity log to view the Data Access categor
F. Filter the Resource type to Service Account.
G. Filter the Activity log to view the Data Access categor
H. Filter the Resource type to Google Project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://developers.google.com/cloud-search/docs/guides/audit-logging-manual

NEW QUESTION 96
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 98
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 103
You create a Deployment with 2 replicas in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster that has a single preemptible node pool. After a few minutes, you use kubectl to examine the status of your Pod and observe that one of them is still in Pending status:

```
$ kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY     STATUS    RESTART   AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m   0/1       Pending   0         9m
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-qjpkg   1/1       Running   0         9m
```

What is the most likely cause?

A. The pending Pod's resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster.

B. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod.
C. The node pool is configured with a service account that does not have permission to pull the container image used by the pending Pod.
D. The pending Pod was originally scheduled on a node that has been preempted between the creation of the Deployment and your verification of the Pods' statu
E. It is currently being rescheduled on a new node.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The pending Pods resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod. is the right answer.

When you have a deployment with some pods in running and other pods in the pending state, more often than not it is a problem with resources on the nodes. Heres a sample output of this use case. We see that the problem is with insufficient CPU on the Kubernetes nodes so we have to either enable auto-scaling or manually scale up the nodes.

NEW QUESTION 105
Users of your application are complaining of slowness when loading the application. You realize the slowness is because the App Engine deployment serving the application is deployed in us-central whereas all users of this application are closest to europe-west3. You want to change the region of the App Engine application to europe-west3 to minimize latency. What's the best way to change the App Engine region?

A. Create a new project and create an App Engine instance in europe-west3
B. Use the gcloud app region set command and supply the name of the new region.
C. From the console, under the App Engine page, click edit, and change the region drop-down.
D. Contact Google Cloud Support and request the change.

Answer: A

Explanation:
App engine is a regional service, which means the infrastructure that runs your app(s) is located in a specific region and is managed by Google to be redundantly available across all the zones within that region. Once an app engine deployment is created in a region, it cant be changed. The only way is to create a new project and create an App Engine instance in europe-west3, send all user traffic to this instance and delete the app engine instance in us-central.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations

NEW QUESTION 108
You are developing a new web application that will be deployed on Google Cloud Platform. As part of your release cycle, you want to test updates to your application on a small portion of real user traffic. The majority of the users should still be directed towards a stable version of your application. What should you do?

A. Deploy me application on App Engine For each update, create a new version of the same service Configure traffic splitting to send a small percentage of traffic to the new version
B. Deploy the application on App Engine For each update, create a new service Configure traffic splitting to send a small percentage of traffic to the new service.
C. Deploy the application on Kubernetes Engine For a new release, update the deployment to use the new version
D. Deploy the application on Kubernetes Engine For a now release, create a new deployment for the new version Update the service e to use the now deployment.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Keyword, Version, traffic splitting, App Engine supports traffic splitting for versions before releasing.

NEW QUESTION 111
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 115
Your organization uses G Suite for communication and collaboration. All users in your organization have a G Suite account. You want to grant some G Suite users access to your Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

A. Enable Cloud Identity in the GCP Console for your domain.
B. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.
C. Create a CSV sheet with all users' email addresse
D. Use the gcloud command line tool to convert them into Google Cloud Platform accounts.
E. In the G Suite console, add the users to a special group called cloud-console-users@yourdomain.com.Rely on the default behavior of the Cloud Platform to grant users access if they are members of this group.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117
You need to track and verity modifications to a set of Google Compute Engine instances in your Google Cloud project. In particular, you want to verify OS system patching events on your virtual machines (VMs). What should you do?

A. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the Admin Event logs
B. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the System Event logs

C. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging review the Compute Engine syslog logs
D. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging, review the Compute Engine operation logs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 120
You want to select and configure a solution for storing and archiving data on Google Cloud Platform. You need to support compliance objectives for data from one geographic location. This data is archived after 30 days and needs to be accessed annually. What should you do?

A. Select Multi-Regional Storag
B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
C. Select Multi-Regional Storag
D. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
E. Select Regional Storag
F. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
G. Select Regional Storag
H. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Google Cloud Coldline is a new cold-tier storage for archival data with access frequency of less than once per year. Unlike other cold storage options, Nearline has no delays prior to data access, so now it is the leading solution among competitors.
The Real description is about Coldline storage Class: Coldline Storage
Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is a better choice than Standard Storage or Nearline Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 90-day minimum storage duration, and higher costs for data access are acceptable trade-offs for lowered at-rest storage costs.
Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Note, however, that for data being kept entirely for backup or archiving purposes, Archive Storage is more cost-effective, as it offers the lowest storage costs.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline

NEW QUESTION 124
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 126
You are monitoring an application and receive user feedback that a specific error is spiking. You notice that the error is caused by a Service Account having insufficient permissions. You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs. What should you do?

A. In the Log Viewer, filter the logs on severity 'Error' and the name of the Service Account.
B. Create a sink to BigQuery to export all the log
C. Create a Data Studio dashboard on the exported logs.
D. Create a custom log-based metric for the specific error to be used in an Alerting Policy.
E. Grant Project Owner access to the Service Account.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 130
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 134
You are running a data warehouse on BigQuery. A partner company is offering a recommendation engine based on the data in your data warehouse. The partner company is also running their application on Google Cloud. They manage the resources in their own project, but they need access to the BigQuery dataset in your project. You want to provide the partner company with access to the dataset What should you do?

A. Create a Service Account in your own project, and grant this Service Account access to BigGuery in your project
B. Create a Service Account in your own project, and ask the partner to grant this Service Account access to BigQuery in their project
C. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and have them give the Service Account access to BigQuery in their project
D. Ask the partner to create a Service Account in their project, and grant their Service Account access to the BigQuery dataset in your project

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0#:~:text=Go%20to%20t

NEW QUESTION 139
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 141
Your company has a Google Cloud Platform project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Your data science team changes frequently and has few members. You need to allow members of this team to perform queries. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. 1. Create an IAM entry for each data scientist's user account.2. Assign the BigQuery jobUser role to the group.
B. 1. Create an IAM entry for each data scientist's user account.2. Assign the BigQuery dataViewer user role to the group.
C. 1. Create a dedicated Google group in Cloud Identity.2. Add each data scientist's user account to the group.3. Assign the BigQuery jobUser role to the group.
D. 1. Create a dedicated Google group in Cloud Identity.2. Add each data scientist's user account to the group.3. Assign the BigQuery dataViewer user role to the group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Read the dataset's metadata and to 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.
BigQuery Data Viewer (roles/bigquery.dataViewer)
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.
Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role: Table
View
BigQuery Job User (roles/bigquery.jobUser)
Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project.
Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role:
Project
to run jobs https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#bigquery.jobUser databaseUser needs additional role permission to run jobs
https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam#spanner.databaseUser

NEW QUESTION 144
You are assisting a new Google Cloud user who just installed the Google Cloud SDK on their VM. The server needs access to Cloud Storage. The user wants your help to create a new storage bucket. You need to make this change in multiple environments. What should you do?

A. Use a Deployment Manager script to automate creating storage buckets in an appropriate region
B. Use a local SSD to improve performance of the VM for the targeted workload
C. Use the gsutii command to create a storage bucket in the same region as the VM
D. Use a Persistent Disk SSD in the same zone as the VM to improve performance of the VM

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 148
Your management has asked an external auditor to review all the resources in a specific project. The security team has enabled the Organization Policy called Domain Restricted Sharing on the organization node by specifying only your Cloud Identity domain. You want the auditor to only be able to view, but not modify, the resources in that project. What should you do?

A. Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Viewer role on the project.
B. Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Security Reviewer role on the project.
C. Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Viewer role on the project.
D. Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Security Reviewer role on the project.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using primitive roles The following table lists the primitive roles that you can grant to access a project, the description of what the role does, and the permissions bundled within that role. Avoid using primitive roles except when absolutely necessary. These roles are very powerful, and include a large number of permissions across all Google Cloud services. For more details on when you should use primitive roles, see the Identity and Access Management FAQ. IAM predefined roles are much more granular, and allow you to carefully manage the set of permissions that your users have access to. See Understanding Roles for a list of roles that can be granted at the project level. Creating custom roles can further increase the control you have over user permissions. https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-proj#using_primitive_roles
https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles

NEW QUESTION 150
Your company set up a complex organizational structure on Google Could Platform. The structure includes hundreds of folders and projects. Only a few team members should be able to view the hierarchical structure. You need to assign minimum permissions to these team members and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Add the users to roles/browser role.
B. Add the users to roles/iam.roleViewer role.
C. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/browser role.
D. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/iam.roleViewer role.

Answer: C

Explanation:
We need to apply the GCP Best practices. roles/browser Browser Read access to browse the hierarchy for a project, including the folder, organization, and IAM policy. This role doesn't include permission to view resources in the project. https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles

NEW QUESTION 155
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 160
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