

Professional-Cloud-Architect Dumps

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)

<https://www.certleader.com/Professional-Cloud-Architect-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants you to design their new testing strategy. How should the test coverage differ from their existing backends on the other platforms?

- A. Tests should scale well beyond the prior approaches.
- B. Unit tests are no longer required, only end-to-end tests.
- C. Tests should be applied after the release is in the production environment.
- D. Tests should include directly testing the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) infrastructure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From Scenario:

A few of their games were more popular than expected, and they had problems scaling their application servers, MySQL databases, and analytics tools.

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform include: Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your agricultural division is experimenting with fully autonomous vehicles. You want your architecture to promote strong security during vehicle operation. Which two architecture should you consider?

Choose 2 answers:

- A. Treat every micro service call between modules on the vehicle as untrusted.
- B. Require IPv6 for connectivity to ensure a secure address space.
- C. Use a trusted platform module (TPM) and verify firmware and binaries on boot.
- D. Use a functional programming language to isolate code execution cycles.
- E. Use multiple connectivity subsystems for redundancy.
- F. Enclose the vehicle's drive electronics in a Faraday cage to isolate chips.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study

Your development team has created a structured API to retrieve vehicle data. They want to allow third parties to develop tools for dealerships that use this vehicle event data. You want to support delegated authorization against this data. What should you do?

- A. Build or leverage an OAuth-compatible access control system.
- B. Build SAML 2.0 SSO compatibility into your authentication system.
- C. Restrict data access based on the source IP address of the partner systems.
- D. Create secondary credentials for each dealer that can be given to the trusted third party.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps> https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_auth Delegate application authorization with OAuth2

Cloud Platform APIs support OAuth 2.0, and scopes provide granular authorization over the methods that are supported. Cloud Platform supports both service-account and user-account OAuth, also called three-legged OAuth.

References:

https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_auth

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart wants to move their User Profiles database to Google Cloud Platform. Which Google Database should they use?

- A. Cloud Spanner
- B. Google BigQuery
- C. Google Cloud SQL
- D. Google Cloud Datastore

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/concepts/overview> Common workloads for Google Cloud Datastore:

- > User profiles
- > Product catalogs
- > Game state

References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/> <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/concepts/overview>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study

A few days after JencoMart migrates the user credentials database to Google Cloud Platform and shuts down the old server, the new database server stops responding to SSH connections. It is still serving database requests to the application servers correctly. What three steps should you take to diagnose the problem? Choose 3 answers

- A. Delete the virtual machine (VM) and disks and create a new one.
- B. Delete the instance, attach the disk to a new VM, and investigate.
- C. Take a snapshot of the disk and connect to a new machine to investigate.
- D. Check inbound firewall rules for the network the machine is connected to.
- E. Connect the machine to another network with very simple firewall rules and investigate.
- F. Print the Serial Console output for the instance for troubleshooting, activate the interactive console, and investigate.

Answer: CDF

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-ssh> D: Handling "Unable to connect on port 22" error message

Possible causes include:

There is no firewall rule allowing SSH access on the port. SSH access on port 22 is enabled on all Compute Engine instances by default. If you have disabled access, SSH from the Browser will not work. If you run sshd on a port other than 22, you need to enable the access to that port with a custom firewall rule.

The firewall rule allowing SSH access is enabled, but is not configured to allow connections from GCP Console services. Source IP addresses for browser-based SSH sessions are dynamically allocated by GCP Console and can vary from session to session.

References:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ssh-in-browser> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ssh-in-browser>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

The JencoMart security team requires that all Google Cloud Platform infrastructure is deployed using a least privilege model with separation of duties for administration between production and development resources. What Google domain and project structure should you recommend?

- A. Create two G Suite accounts to manage users: one for development/test/staging and one for production. Each account should contain one project for every application.
- B. Create two G Suite accounts to manage users: one with a single project for all development applications and one with a single project for all production applications.
- C. Create a single G Suite account to manage users with each stage of each application in its own project.
- D. Create a single G Suite account to manage users with one project for the development/test/staging environment and one project for the production environment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Note: The principle of least privilege and separation of duties are concepts that, although semantically different, are intrinsically related from the standpoint of security. The intent behind both is to prevent people from having higher privilege levels than they actually need

➤ Principle of Least Privilege: Users should only have the least amount of privileges required to perform their job and no more. This reduces authorization exploitation by limiting access to resources such as targets, jobs, or monitoring templates for which they are not authorized.

➤ Separation of Duties: Beyond limiting user privilege level, you also limit user duties, or the specific jobs they can perform. No user should be given responsibility for more than one related function. This limits the ability of a user to perform a malicious action and then cover up that action.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/separation-of-duties>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart has built a version of their application on Google Cloud Platform that serves traffic to Asia. You want to measure success against their business and technical goals. Which metrics should you track?

- A. Error rates for requests from Asia
- B. Latency difference between US and Asia
- C. Total visits, error rates, and latency from Asia
- D. Total visits and average latency for users in Asia
- E. The number of character sets present in the database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart has decided to migrate user profile storage to Google Cloud Datastore and the application servers to Google Compute Engine (GCE). During the migration, the existing infrastructure will need access to Datastore to upload the data. What service account key-management strategy should you recommend?

- A. Provision service account keys for the on-premises infrastructure and for the GCE virtual machines (VMs).
- B. Authenticate the on-premises infrastructure with a user account and provision service account keys for the VMs.
- C. Provision service account keys for the on-premises infrastructure and use Google Cloud Platform (GCP) managed keys for the VMs
- D. Deploy a custom authentication service on GCE/Google Container Engine (GKE) for the on-premises infrastructure and use GCP managed keys for the VMs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts>

Migrating data to Google Cloud Platform

Let's say that you have some data processing that happens on another cloud provider and you want to transfer the processed data to Google Cloud Platform. You can use a service account from the virtual machines on the external cloud to push the data to Google Cloud Platform. To do this, you must create and download a

service account key when you create the service account and then use that key from the external process to call the Cloud Platform APIs.

References:

https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#migrating_data_to_google_cloud_platform

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 4)

The current Dress4win system architecture has high latency to some customers because it is located in one data center.

As of a future evaluation and optimizing for performance in the cloud, Dress4win wants to distribute its system architecture to multiple locations when Google cloud platform. Which approach should they use?

- A. Use regional managed instance groups and a global load balancer to increase performance because the regional managed instance group can grow instances in each region separately based on traffic.
- B. Use a global load balancer with a set of virtual machines that forward the requests to a closer group of virtual machines managed by your operations team.
- C. Use regional managed instance groups and a global load balancer to increase reliability by providing automatic failover between zones in different regions.
- D. Use a global load balancer with a set of virtual machines that forward the requests to a closer group of virtual machines as part of a separate managed instance groups.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has configured a new uptime check with Google Stackdriver for several of their legacy services. The Stackdriver dashboard is not reporting the services as healthy. What should they do?

- A. Install the Stackdriver agent on all of the legacy web servers.
- B. In the Cloud Platform Console download the list of the uptime servers' IP addresses and create an inbound firewall rule
- C. Configure their load balancer to pass through the User-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring-UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)
- D. Configure their legacy web servers to allow requests that contain user-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring—UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

The Dress4Win security team has disabled external SSH access into production virtual machines (VMs) on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The operations team needs to remotely manage the VMs, build and push Docker containers, and manage Google Cloud Storage objects. What can they do?

- A. Grant the operations engineers access to use Google Cloud Shell.
- B. Configure a VPN connection to GCP to allow SSH access to the cloud VMs.
- C. Develop a new access request process that grants temporary SSH access to cloud VMs when an operations engineer needs to perform a task.
- D. Have the development team build an API service that allows the operations team to execute specific remote procedure calls to accomplish their tasks.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

You want to ensure Dress4Win's sales and tax records remain available for infrequent viewing by auditors for at least 10 years. Cost optimization is your top priority. Which cloud services should you choose?

- A. Google Cloud Storage Coldline to store the data, and gsutil to access the data.
- B. Google Cloud Storage Nearline to store the data, and gsutil to access the data.
- C. Google Bigtable with US or EU as location to store the data, and gcloud to access the data.
- D. BigQuery to store the data, and a web server cluster in a managed instance group to access the data. Google Cloud SQL mirrored across two distinct regions to store the data, and a Redis cluster in a managed instance group to access the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes>

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has end-to-end tests covering 100% of their endpoints. They want to ensure that the move to the cloud does not introduce any new bugs. Which additional testing methods should the developers employ to prevent an outage?

- A. They should enable Google Stackdriver Debugger on the application code to show errors in the code.
- B. They should add additional unit tests and production scale load tests on their cloud staging environment.
- C. They should run the end-to-end tests in the cloud staging environment to determine if the code is working as intended.
- D. They should add canary tests so developers can measure how much of an impact the new release causes to latency.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

At Dress4Win, an operations engineer wants to create a low-cost solution to remotely archive copies of database backup files. The database files are compressed tar files stored in their current data center. How should he proceed?

- A. Create a cron script using gsutil to copy the files to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- B. Create a cron script using gsutil to copy the files to a Regional Storage bucket.
- C. Create a Cloud Storage Transfer Service Job to copy the files to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage Transfer Service job to copy the files to a Regional Storage bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Follow these rules of thumb when deciding whether to use gsutil or Storage Transfer Service:

- When transferring data from an on-premises location, use gsutil.
- When transferring data from another cloud storage provider, use Storage Transfer Service.
- Otherwise, evaluate both tools with respect to your specific scenario.

Use this guidance as a starting point. The specific details of your transfer scenario will also help you determine which tool is more appropriate
<https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your applications will be writing their logs to BigQuery for analysis. Each application should have its own table.

Any logs older than 45 days should be removed. You want to optimize storage and follow Google recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Configure the expiration time for your tables at 45 days
- B. Make the tables time-partitioned, and configure the partition expiration at 45 days
- C. Rely on BigQuery's default behavior to prune application logs older than 45 days
- D. Create a script that uses the BigQuery command line tool (bq) to remove records older than 45 days

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/managing-partitioned-tables>

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an application deployed on Kubernetes Engine using a Deployment named echo-deployment. The deployment is exposed using a Service called echo-service. You need to perform an update to the application with minimal downtime to the application. What should you do?

- A. Use `kubectl set image deployment/echo-deployment <new-image>`
- B. Use the rolling update functionality of the Instance Group behind the Kubernetes cluster
- C. Update the deployment yaml file with the new container image
- D. Use `kubectl delete deployment/ echo-deployment` and `kubectl create -f <yaml-file>`
- E. Update the service yaml file with the new container image
- F. Use `kubectl delete service/echoservice` and `kubectl create -f <yaml-file>`

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/updating-apps#updating_an_application

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has successfully migrated to the cloud and wants to analyze their data stream to optimize operations. They do not have any existing code for this analysis, so they are exploring all their options. These options include a mix of batch and stream processing, as they are running some hourly jobs and live-processing some data as it comes in. Which technology should they use for this?

- A. Google Cloud Dataproc
- B. Google Cloud Dataflow
- C. Google Container Engine with Bigtable
- D. Google Compute Engine with Google BigQuery

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dataflow is for processing both the Batch and Stream.

Cloud Dataflow is a fully-managed service for transforming and enriching data in stream (real time) and batch (historical) modes with equal reliability and expressiveness -- no more complex workarounds or compromises needed.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/>

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has developed a monolithic, 3-tier application to allow external users to upload and share files. The solution cannot be easily enhanced and lacks reliability. The development team would like to re-architect the application to adopt microservices and a fully managed service approach, but they need to convince their leadership that the effort is worthwhile. Which advantage(s) should they highlight to leadership?

- A. The new approach will be significantly less costly, make it easier to manage the underlying infrastructure, and automatically manage the CI/CD pipelines.
- B. The monolithic solution can be converted to a container with Docker.
- C. The generated container can then be deployed into a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. The new approach will make it easier to decouple infrastructure from application, develop and release new features, manage the underlying infrastructure, manage CI/CD pipelines and perform A/B testing, and scale the solution if necessary.
- E. The process can be automated with Migrate for Compute Engine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The new approach will make it easier to decouple infrastructure from an application, develop and release new features, manage the underlying infrastructure, manage CI/CD pipelines and perform A/B testing, and scale the solution if necessary.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an enterprise application running on Compute Engine that requires high availability and high performance. The application has been deployed on two instances in two zones in the same region in active-passive mode. The application writes data to a persistent disk in the case of a single zone outage that data should be immediately made available to the other instance in the other zone. You want to maximize performance while minimizing downtime and data loss. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Attach a persistent SSD disk to the first instance* 2. Create a snapshot every hour* 3. In case of a zone outage, recreate a persistent SSD disk in the second instance where data is coming from the created snapshot
- B. * 1. Create a Cloud Storage bucket* 2. Mount the bucket into the first instance with gcs-fuse* 3. In case of a zone outage, mount the Cloud Storage bucket to the second instance with gcs-fuse
- C. * 1. Attach a local SSD to the first instance disk* 2. Execute an rsync command every hour where the target is a persistent SSD disk attached to the second instance* 3. In case of a zone outage, use the second instance
- D. * 1. Attach a regional SSD persistent disk to the first instance* 2. In case of a zone outage, force-attach the disk to the other instance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are using Cloud Shell and need to install a custom utility for use in a few weeks. Where can you store the file so it is in the default execution path and persists across sessions?

- A. ~/bin
- B. Cloud Storage
- C. /google/scripts
- D. /usr/local/bin

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/no-localhost-no-problem-using-google-cloud-shell-as-my-full-time-developer>

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has decided to make a major revision of their API in order to create better experiences for their developers. They need to keep the old version of the API available and deployable, while allowing new customers and testers to try out the new API. They want to keep the same SSL and DNS records in place to serve both APIs. What should they do?

- A. Configure a new load balancer for the new version of the API.
- B. Reconfigure old clients to use a new endpoint for the new API.
- C. Have the old API forward traffic to the new API based on the path.
- D. Use separate backend pools for each API path behind the load balancer.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/lifecycle-management>

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has just recently activated Cloud Identity to manage users. The Google Cloud Organization has been configured as well. The security team needs to secure protects that will be part of the Organization. They want to prohibit IAM users outside the domain from gaining permissions from now on. What should they do?

- A. Configure an organization policy to restrict identities by domain
- B. Configure an organization policy to block creation of service accounts
- C. Configure Cloud Scheduler to trigger a Cloud Function every hour that removes all users that don't belong to the Cloud Identity domain from all projects.
- D. Create a technical user (e.g. crawler@yourdomain.com), and give it the protect owner role at root organization level. Write a bash script that:
 - Lists all the IAM rules of all projects within the organization
 - Deletes all users that do not belong to the company domainCreate a Compute Engine instance in a project within the Organization and configure gcloud to be executed with technical user credentials. Configure a cron job that executes the bash script every hour.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an App Engine application that needs to be updated. You want to test the update with production traffic before replacing the current application version. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the update using the Instance Group Updater to create a partial rollout, which allows for canary testing.
- B. Deploy the update as a new version in the App Engine application, and split traffic between the new and current versions.
- C. Deploy the update in a new VPC, and use Google's global HTTP load balancing to split traffic between the update and current applications.
- D. Deploy the update as a new App Engine application, and use Google's global HTTP load balancing to split traffic between the new and current applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic>

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer wants to capture multiple GBs of aggregate real-time key performance indicators (KPIs) from their game servers running on Google Cloud Platform and monitor the KPIs with low latency. How should they capture the KPIs?

- A. Store time-series data from the game servers in Google Bigtable, and view it using Google Data Studio.
- B. Output custom metrics to Stackdriver from the game servers, and create a Dashboard in Stackdriver Monitoring Console to view them.
- C. Schedule BigQuery load jobs to ingest analytics files uploaded to Cloud Storage every ten minutes, and visualize the results in Google Data Studio.
- D. Insert the KPIs into Cloud Datastore entities, and run ad hoc analysis and visualizations of them in Cloud Datalab.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/api/v3/metrics-details#metric-kinds>

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to ensure reliability for your application and operations by supporting reliable task scheduling for compute on GCP. Leveraging Google best practices, what should you do?

- A. Using the Cron service provided by App Engine, publishing messages directly to a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- B. Using the Cron service provided by App Engine, publish messages to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic
- C. Subscribe to that topic using a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- D. Using the Cron service provided by Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), publish messages directly to a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.
- E. Using the Cron service provided by GKE, publish messages to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic
- F. Subscribe to that topic using a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/reliable-task-scheduling-compute-engine>

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 5)

A recent audit that a new network was created in Your GCP project. In this network, a GCE instance has an SSH port open the world. You want to discover this network's origin. What should you do?

- A. Search for Create VM entry in the Stackdriver alerting console.
- B. Navigate to the Activity page in the Home section
- C. Set category to Data Access and search for Create VM entry.
- D. In the logging section of the console, specify GCE Network as the logging section
- E. Search for the Create Insert entry.
- F. Connect to the GCE instance using project SSH Key
- G. Identify previous logins in system logs, and match these with the project owners list.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 5)

One of the developers on your team deployed their application in Google Container Engine with the Dockerfile below. They report that their application deployments are taking too long.

```
FROM ubuntu:16.04

COPY . /src

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python python-pip

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

You want to optimize this Dockerfile for faster deployment times without adversely affecting the app's functionality. Which two actions should you take? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Remove Python after running pip.
- B. Remove dependencies from requirements.txt.
- C. Use a slimmed-down base image like Alpine linux.

- D. Use larger machine types for your Google Container Engine node pools.
- E. Copy the source after the package dependencies (Python and pip) are installed.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The speed of deployment can be changed by limiting the size of the uploaded app, limiting the complexity of the build necessary in the Dockerfile, if present, and by ensuring a fast and reliable internet connection.

Note: Alpine Linux is built around musl libc and busybox. This makes it smaller and more resource efficient than traditional GNU/Linux distributions. A container requires no more than 8 MB and a minimal installation to disk requires around 130 MB of storage. Not only do you get a fully-fledged Linux environment but a large selection of packages from the repository.

References: <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/google-appengine/hZMEkmmObDU> <https://www.alpinelinux.org/about/>

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has multiple on-premises systems that serve as sources for reporting. The data has not been maintained well and has become degraded over time. You want to use Google-recommended practices to detect anomalies in your company data. What should you do?

- A. Upload your files into Cloud Storage
- B. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.
- C. Upload your files into Cloud Storage
- D. Use Cloud Dataprep to explore and clean your data.
- E. Connect Cloud Datalab to your on-premises system
- F. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.
- G. Connect Cloud Dataprep to your on-premises system
- H. Use Cloud Dataprep to explore and clean your data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/dataprep/>

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has sensitive data in Cloud Storage buckets. Data analysts have Identity Access Management (IAM) permissions to read the buckets. You want to prevent data analysts from retrieving the data in the buckets from outside the office network. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter that includes the projects with the buckets.* 2. Create an access level with the CIDR of the office network.
- B. * 1. Create a firewall rule for all instances in the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network for source range.* 2. Use the Classless Inter-domain Routing (CIDR) of the office network.
- C. * 1. Create a Cloud Function to remove IAM permissions from the buckets, and another Cloud Function to add IAM permissions to the buckets.* 2. Schedule the Cloud Functions with Cloud Scheduler to add permissions at the start of business and remove permissions at the end of business.
- D. * 1. Create a Cloud VPN to the office network.* 2. Configure Private Google Access for on-premises hosts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For all Google Cloud services secured with VPC Service Controls, you can ensure that: Resources within a perimeter are accessed only from clients within authorized VPC networks using Private Google Access with either Google Cloud or on-premises. <https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview> <https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview>. You create a service control across your VPC and any cloud bucket or any project resource to restrict access. Anything outside of it can't access the resources within service control perimeter

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is designing its data lake on Google Cloud and wants to develop different ingestion pipelines to collect unstructured data from different sources. After the data is stored in Google Cloud, it will be processed in several data pipelines to build a recommendation engine for end users on the website. The structure of the data retrieved from the source systems can change at any time. The data must be stored exactly as it was retrieved for reprocessing purposes in case the data structure is incompatible with the current processing pipelines. You need to design an architecture to support the use case after you retrieve the data. What should you do?

- A. Send the data through the processing pipeline, and then store the processed data in a BigQuery table for reprocessing.
- B. Store the data in a BigQuery table
- C. Design the processing pipelines to retrieve the data from the table.
- D. Send the data through the processing pipeline, and then store the processed data in a Cloud Storage bucket for reprocessing.
- E. Store the data in a Cloud Storage bucket
- F. Design the processing pipelines to retrieve the data from the bucket

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have created several preemptible Linux virtual machine instances using Google Compute Engine. You want to properly shut down your application before the virtual machines are preempted. What should you do?

- A. Create a shutdown script named k99.shutdown in the /etc/rc.6.d/ directory.
- B. Create a shutdown script registered as a xinetd service in Linux and configure a Stackdriver endpoint check to call the service.
- C. Create a shutdown script and use it as the value for a new metadata entry with the key shutdown-script in the Cloud Platform Console when you create the new virtual machine instance.
- D. Create a shutdown script, registered as a xinetd service in Linux, and use the gcloud compute instances add-metadata command to specify the service URL as

the value for a new metadata entry with the key shutdown-script-url

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company's test suite is a custom C++ application that runs tests throughout each day on Linux virtual machines. The full test suite takes several hours to complete, running on a limited number of on premises servers reserved for testing. Your company wants to move the testing infrastructure to the cloud, to reduce the amount of time it takes to fully test a change to the system, while changing the tests as little as possible. Which cloud infrastructure should you recommend?

- A. Google Compute Engine unmanaged instance groups and Network Load Balancer
- B. Google Compute Engine managed instance groups with auto-scaling
- C. Google Cloud Dataproc to run Apache Hadoop jobs to process each test
- D. Google App Engine with Google Stackdriver for logging

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/>

Google Compute Engine enables users to launch virtual machines (VMs) on demand. VMs can be launched from the standard images or custom images created by users.

Managed instance groups offer autoscaling capabilities that allow you to automatically add or remove instances from a managed instance group based on increases or decreases in load. Autoscaling helps your applications gracefully handle increases in traffic and reduces cost when the need for resources is lower.

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are designing a mobile chat application. You want to ensure people cannot spoof chat messages, by providing a message were sent by a specific user. What should you do

- A. Tag messages client side with the originating user identifier and the destination user.
- B. Encrypt the message client side using block-based encryption with a shared key.
- C. Use public key infrastructure (PKI) to encrypt the message client side using the originating user's private key.
- D. Use a trusted certificate authority to enable SSL connectivity between the client application and the server.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have been asked to select the storage system for the click-data of your company's large portfolio of websites. This data is streamed in from a custom website analytics package at a typical rate of 6,000 clicks per minute, with bursts of up to 8,500 clicks per second. It must be stored for future analysis by your data science and user experience teams. Which storage infrastructure should you choose?

- A. Google Cloud SQL
- B. Google Cloud Bigtable
- C. Google Cloud Storage
- D. Google cloud Datastore

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data-cloud-storage>

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have been engaged by your client to lead the migration of their application infrastructure to GCP. One of their current problems is that the on-premises high performance SAN is requiring frequent and expensive upgrades to keep up with the variety of workloads that are identified as follows: 20TB of log archives retained for legal reasons; 500 GB of VM boot/data volumes and templates; 500 GB of image thumbnails; 200 GB of customer session state data that allows customers to restart sessions even if off-line for several days.

Which of the following best reflects your recommendations for a cost-effective storage allocation?

- A. Local SSD for customer session state dat
- B. Lifecycle-managed Cloud Storage for log archives, thumbnails, and VM boot/data volumes.
- C. Memcache backed by Cloud Datastore for the customer session state dat
- D. Lifecycle- managed Cloud Storage for log archives, thumbnails, and VM boot/data volumes.
- E. Memcache backed by Cloud SQL for customer session state dat
- F. Assorted local SSD-backed instances for VM boot/data volume
- G. Cloud Storage for log archives and thumbnails.
- H. Memcache backed by Persistent Disk SSD storage for customer session state dat
- I. Assorted local SSDbacked instances for VM boot/data volume
- J. Cloud Storage for log archives and thumbnails.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company runs several databases on a single MySQL instance. They need to take backups of a specific database at regular intervals. The backup activity needs to complete as quickly as possible and cannot be allowed to impact disk performance. How should you configure the storage?

- A. Configure a cron job to use the gcloud tool to take regular backups using persistent disk snapshots.
- B. Mount a Local SSD volume as the backup location.
- C. After the backup is complete, use gsutil to move the backup to Google Cloud Storage.
- D. Use gcsfuse to mount a Google Cloud Storage bucket as a volume directly on the instance and write backups to the mounted location using mysqldump
- E. Mount additional persistent disk volumes onto each virtual machine (VM) instance in a RAID10 array and use LVM to create snapshots to send to Cloud Storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/sql-server/best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your application needs to process credit card transactions. You want the smallest scope of Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliance without compromising the ability to analyze transactional data and trends relating to which payment methods are used. How should you design your architecture?

- A. Create a tokenizer service and store only tokenized data.
- B. Create separate projects that only process credit card data.
- C. Create separate subnetworks and isolate the components that process credit card data.
- D. Streamline the audit discovery phase by labeling all of the virtual machines (VMs) that process PCI data.
- E. Enable Logging export to Google BigQuery and use ACLs and views to scope the data shared with the auditor.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/pci-dss-compliance-in-gcp>

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are working at an institution that processes medical data. You are migrating several workloads onto Google Cloud. Company policies require all workloads to run on physically separated hardware, and workloads from different clients must also be separated. You created a sole-tenant node group and added a node for each client. You need to deploy the workloads on these dedicated hosts. What should you do?

- A. Add the node group name as a network tag when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node group.
- B. Add the node name as a network tag when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node.
- C. Use node affinity labels based on the node group name when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node group.
- D. Use node affinity labels based on the node name when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/provisioning-sole-tenant-vms#provision_a_sole-tenant_vm

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/provisioning-sole-tenant-vms#gcloud_2

When you create a VM, you request sole-tenancy by specifying node affinity or anti-affinity, referencing one or more node affinity labels. You specify custom node affinity labels when you create a node template, and Compute Engine automatically includes some default affinity labels on each node. By specifying affinity when you create a VM, you can schedule VMs together on a specific node or nodes in a node group. By specifying anti-affinity when you create a VM, you can ensure that certain VMs are not scheduled together on the same node or nodes in a node group.

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 5)

Auditors visit your teams every 12 months and ask to review all the Google Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) policy changes in the previous 12 months. You want to streamline and expedite the analysis and audit process. What should you do?

- A. Create custom Google Stackdriver alerts and send them to the auditor.
- B. Enable Logging export to Google BigQuery and use ACLs and views to scope the data shared with the auditor.
- C. Use cloud functions to transfer log entries to Google Cloud SQL and use ACLS and views to limit an auditor's view.
- D. Enable Google Cloud Storage (GCS) log export to audit logs into a GCS bucket and delegate access to the bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Export the logs to Google Cloud Storage bucket - Archive Storage, as it will not be used for 1 year, price for which is \$0.004 per GB per Month. The price for long term storage in BigQuery is \$0.01 per GB per Month (250% more). Also for analysis purpose, whenever Auditors are there (once per year), you can use BigQuery and use GCS bucket as external data source. BigQuery supports querying Cloud Storage data from these storage classes:

Standard Nearline Coldline Archive

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization has stored sensitive data in a Cloud Storage bucket. For regulatory reasons, your company must be able to rotate the encryption key used to encrypt the data in the bucket. The data will be processed in Dataproc. You want to follow Google-recommended practices for security. What should you do?

- A. Create a key with Cloud Key Management Service (KMS). Encrypt the data using the encrypt method of Cloud KMS.
- B. Create a key with Cloud Key Management Service (KMS). Set the encryption key on the bucket to the Cloud KMS key.
- C. Generate a GPG key pair.
- D. Encrypt the data using the GPG key.

- E. Upload the encrypted data to the bucket.
- F. Generate an AES-256 encryption key.
- G. Encrypt the data in the bucket using the customer-supplied encryption keys feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/encryption/using-customer-managed-keys#add-object-key> <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/encryption/using-customer-managed-keys>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 5)

The database administration team has asked you to help them improve the performance of their new database server running on Google Compute Engine. The database is for importing and normalizing their performance statistics and is built with MySQL running on Debian Linux. They have an n1-standard-8 virtual machine with 80 GB of SSD persistent disk. What should they change to get better performance from this system?

- A. Increase the virtual machine's memory to 64 GB.
- B. Create a new virtual machine running PostgreSQL.
- C. Dynamically resize the SSD persistent disk to 500 GB.
- D. Migrate their performance metrics warehouse to BigQuery.
- E. Modify all of their batch jobs to use bulk inserts into the database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are designing an application for use only during business hours. For the minimum viable product release, you'd like to use a managed product that automatically "scales to zero" so you don't incur costs when there is no activity. Which primary compute resource should you choose?

- A. Cloud Functions
- B. Compute Engine
- C. Kubernetes Engine
- D. AppEngine flexible environment

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company just finished a rapid lift and shift to Google Compute Engine for your compute needs. You have another 9 months to design and deploy a more cloud-native solution. Specifically, you want a system that is no-ops and auto-scaling. Which two compute products should you choose? Choose 2 answers

- A. Compute Engine with containers
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine with containers
- C. Google App Engine Standard Environment
- D. Compute Engine with custom instance types
- E. Compute Engine with managed instance groups

Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: With Container Engine, Google will automatically deploy your cluster for you, update, patch, secure the nodes.

Kubernetes Engine's cluster autoscaler automatically resizes clusters based on the demands of the workloads you want to run.

C: Solutions like Datastore, BigQuery, AppEngine, etc are truly NoOps.

App Engine by default scales the number of instances running up and down to match the load, thus providing consistent performance for your app at all times while minimizing idle instances and thus reducing cost.

Note: At a high level, NoOps means that there is no infrastructure to build out and manage during usage of the platform. Typically, the compromise you make with NoOps is that you lose control of the underlying infrastructure.

References:

<https://www.quora.com/How-well-does-Google-Container-Engine-support-Google-Cloud-Platform%E2%80%99>

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an outage in your Compute Engine managed instance group: all instances keep restarting after 5 seconds. You have a health check configured, but autoscaling is disabled. Your colleague, who is a Linux expert, offered to look into the issue. You need to make sure that he can access the VMs. What should you do?

- A. Grant your colleague the IAM role of project Viewer
- B. Perform a rolling restart on the instance group
- C. Disable the health check for the instance group
- D. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH keys
- E. Disable autoscaling for the instance group
- F. Add his SSH key to the project-wide SSH Keys

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs>

Health checks used for autohealing should be conservative so they don't preemptively delete and recreate your instances. When an autohealer health check is too aggressive, the autohealer might mistake busy instances for failed instances and unnecessarily restart them, reducing availability

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your architecture calls for the centralized collection of all admin activity and VM system logs within your project. How should you collect these logs from both VMs and services?

- A. All admin and VM system logs are automatically collected by Stackdriver.
- B. Stackdriver automatically collects admin activity logs for most service
- C. The Stackdriver Logging agent must be installed on each instance to collect system logs.
- D. Launch a custom syslogd compute instance and configure your GCP project and VMs to forward all logs to it.
- E. Install the Stackdriver Logging agent on a single compute instance and let it collect all audit and access logs for your environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/default-logs>

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company sends all Google Cloud logs to Cloud Logging. Your security team wants to monitor the logs. You want to ensure that the security team can react quickly if an anomaly such as an unwanted firewall change or server breach is detected. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Schedule a cron job with Cloud Schedule
- B. The scheduled job queries the logs every minute for the relevant events.
- C. Export logs to BigQuery, and trigger a query in BigQuery to process the log data for the relevant events.
- D. Export logs to a Pub/Sub topic, and trigger Cloud Function with the relevant log events.
- E. Export logs to a Cloud Storage bucket, and trigger Cloud Run with the relevant log events.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/automate-your-response-to-a-cloud-logging-event>

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to upload files from your on-premises environment to Cloud Storage. You want the files to be encrypted on Cloud Storage using customer-supplied encryption keys. What should you do?

- A. Supply the encryption key in a .boto configuration file
- B. Use gsutil to upload the files.
- C. Supply the encryption key using gcloud confi
- D. Use gsutil to upload the files to that bucket.
- E. Use gsutil to upload the files, and use the flag --encryption-key to supply the encryption key.
- F. Use gsutil to create a bucket, and use the flag --encryption-key to supply the encryption key
- G. Use gsutil to upload the files to that bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/encryption/customer-supplied-keys#gsutil>

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has a Google Cloud project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing. They have a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud that is configured with Cloud VPN. The security team wants to avoid data exfiltration by malicious insiders, compromised code, and accidental oversharing. What should they do?

- A. Configure Private Google Access for on-premises only.
- B. Perform the following tasks: 1) Create a service account. 2) Give the BigQuery JobUser role and Storage Reader role to the service account. 3) Remove all other IAM access from the project.
- C. Configure VPC Service Controls and configure Private Google Access.
- D. Configure Private Google Access.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview>

VPC Service Controls improves your ability to mitigate the risk of data exfiltration from Google Cloud services such as Cloud Storage and BigQuery.

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are managing an application deployed on Cloud Run for Anthos, and you need to define a strategy for deploying new versions of the application. You want to evaluate the new code with a subset of production traffic to decide whether to proceed with the rollout. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a new revision to Cloud Run with the new versio
- B. Configure traffic percentage between revisions.
- C. Deploy a new service to Cloud Run with the new versio
- D. Add a Cloud Load Balancing instance in front of both services.
- E. In the Google Cloud Console page for Cloud Run, set up continuous deployment using Cloud Build for the development branc
- F. As part of the Cloud Build trigger, configure the substitution variable TRAFFIC_PERCENTAGE with the percentage of traffic you want directed to a new version.
- G. In the Google Cloud Console, configure Traffic Director with a new Service that points to the newversion of the application on Cloud Ru
- H. Configure Traffic Director to send a small percentage of traffic to the new version of the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/rollouts-rollbacks-traffic-migration>

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are analyzing and defining business processes to support your startup's trial usage of GCP, and you don't yet know what consumer demand for your product will be. Your manager requires you to minimize GCP service costs and adhere to Google best practices. What should you do?

- A. Utilize free tier and sustained use discount
- B. Provision a staff position for service cost management.
- C. Utilize free tier and sustained use discount
- D. Provide training to the team about service cost management.
- E. Utilize free tier and committed use discount
- F. Provision a staff position for service cost management.
- G. Utilize free tier and committed use discount
- H. Provide training to the team about service cost management.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#billing_and_management

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 5)

A small number of API requests to your microservices-based application take a very long time. You know that each request to the API can traverse many services. You want to know which service takes the longest in those cases. What should you do?

- A. Set timeouts on your application so that you can fail requests faster.
- B. Send custom metrics for each of your requests to Stackdriver Monitoring.
- C. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to look for insights that show when your API latencies are high.
- D. Instrument your application with Stackdriver Trace in order to break down the request latencies at each microservice.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/trace/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is migrating its on-premises data center into the cloud. As part of the migration, you want to integrate Kubernetes Engine for workload orchestration. Parts of your architecture must also be PCI DSScompliant. Which of the following is most accurate?

- A. App Engine is the only compute platform on GCP that is certified for PCI DSS hosting.
- B. Kubernetes Engine cannot be used under PCI DSS because it is considered shared hosting.
- C. Kubernetes Engine and GCP provide the tools you need to build a PCI DSS-compliant environment.
- D. All Google Cloud services are usable because Google Cloud Platform is certified PCI-compliant.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/pci-dss>

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your web application must comply with the requirements of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). You are responsible for the technical architecture of your web application. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that your web application only uses native features and services of Google Cloud Platform,because Google already has various certifications and provides "pass-on" compliance when you use native features.
- B. Enable the relevant GDPR compliance setting within the GCPConsole for each of the services in use within your application.
- C. Ensure that Cloud Security Scanner is part of your test planning strategy in order to pick up any compliance gaps.
- D. Define a design for the security of data in your web application that meets GDPR requirements.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security/gdpr/?tab=tab4>

Reference: <https://www.mobiloud.com/blog/gdpr-compliant-mobile-app/>

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company wants you to build a highly reliable web application with a few public APIs as the backend. You don't expect a lot of user traffic, but traffic could spike occasionally. You want to leverage Cloud Load Balancing, and the solution must be cost-effective for users. What should you do?

- A. Store static content such as HTML and images in Cloud CD
- B. Host the APIs on App Engine and store the user data in Cloud SQL.
- C. Store static content such as HTML and images in a Cloud Storage bucket
- D. Host the APIs on a zonal Google Kubernetes Engine cluster with worker nodes in multiple zones, and save the user data in Cloud Spanner.
- E. Store static content such as HTML and images in Cloud CD
- F. Use Cloud Run to host the APIs and save the user data in Cloud SQL.
- G. Store static content such as HTML and images in a Cloud Storage bucket
- H. Use Cloud Functions to host the APIs and save the user data in Firestore.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/setting-up-https-serverless#gcloud:-cloud-functions> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/networking/better-load-balancing-for-app-engine-cloud-run-and-functio>

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an application deployed on Anthos clusters (formerly Anthos GKE) that is running multiple microservices. The cluster has both Anthos Service Mesh and Anthos Config Management configured. End users inform you that the application is responding very slowly. You want to identify the microservice that is causing the delay. What should you do?

- A. Use the Service Mesh visualization in the Cloud Console to inspect the telemetry between the microservices.
- B. Use Anthos Config Management to create a ClusterSelector selecting the relevant cluster
- C. On the Google Cloud Console page for Google Kubernetes Engine, view the Workloads and filter on the cluster
- D. Inspect the configurations of the filtered workloads.
- E. Use Anthos Config Management to create a namespaceSelector selecting the relevant cluster namespace
- F. On the Google Cloud Console page for Google Kubernetes Engine, visit the workloads and filter on the namespace
- G. Inspect the configurations of the filtered workloads.
- H. Reinstall istio using the default istio profile in order to collect request latency
- I. Evaluate the telemetry between the microservices in the Cloud Console.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Anthos Service Mesh pages in the Google Cloud Console provide both summary and in-depth metrics, charts, and graphs that enable you to observe service behavior. You can monitor the overall health of your services, or drill down on a specific service to set a service level objective (SLO) or troubleshoot an issue.

<https://cloud.google.com/service-mesh/docs/observability/explore-dashboard>

<https://cloud.google.com/anthos/service-mesh>

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is running its application workloads on Compute Engine. The applications have been deployed in production, acceptance, and development environments. The production environment is business-critical and is used 24/7, while the acceptance and development environments are only critical during office hours. Your CFO has asked you to optimize these environments to achieve cost savings during idle times. What should you do?

- A. Create a shell script that uses the gcloud command to change the machine type of the development and acceptance instances to a smaller machine type outside of office hours
- B. Schedule the shell script on one of the production instances to automate the task.
- C. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger a Cloud Function that will stop the development and acceptance environments after office hours and start them just before office hours.
- D. Deploy the development and acceptance applications on a managed instance group and enable autoscaling.
- E. Use regular Compute Engine instances for the production environment, and use preemptible VMs for the acceptance and development environments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/it-ops/best-practices-for-optimizing-your-cloud-costs>

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your team will start developing a new application using microservices architecture on Kubernetes Engine. As part of the development lifecycle, any code change that has been pushed to the remote develop branch on your GitHub repository should be built and tested automatically. When the build and test are successful, the relevant microservice will be deployed automatically in the development environment. You want to ensure that all code deployed in the development environment follows this process. What should you do?

- A. Have each developer install a pre-commit hook on their workstation that tests the code and builds the container when committing on the development branch
- B. After a successful commit, have the developer deploy the newly built container image on the development cluster.
- C. Install a post-commit hook on the remote git repository that tests the code and builds the container when code is pushed to the development branch
- D. After a successful commit, have the developer deploy the newly built container image on the development cluster.
- E. Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch that tests the code, builds the container, and stores it in Container Registry
- F. Create a deployment pipeline that watches for new images and deploys the new image on the development cluster

- G. Ensure only the deployment tool has access to deploy new versions.
- H. Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch to build a new container image and store it in Container Registry
- I. Rely on Vulnerability Scanning to ensure the code tests succeed
- J. As the final step of the Cloud Build process, deploy the new container image on the development cluster
- K. Ensure only Cloud Build has access to deploy new versions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/overview>

Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch that tests the code, builds the container, and stores it in Container Registry. Create a deployment pipeline that watches for new images and deploys the new image on the development cluster. Ensure only the deployment tool has access to deploy new versions.

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to reduce the number of unplanned rollbacks of erroneous production deployments in your company's web hosting platform. Improvement to the QA/Test processes accomplished an 80% reduction. Which additional two approaches can you take to further reduce the rollbacks? Choose 2 answers

- A. Introduce a green-blue deployment model.
- B. Replace the QA environment with canary releases.
- C. Fragment the monolithic platform into microservices.
- D. Reduce the platform's dependency on relational database systems.
- E. Replace the platform's relational database systems with a NoSQL database.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 5)

A news feed web service has the following code running on Google App Engine. During peak load, users report that they can see news articles they already viewed. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

```
import news
from flask import Flask, redirect, request
from flask.ext.api import status
from google.appengine.api import users

app = Flask(__name__)
sessions = {}

@app.route("/")
def homepage():
    user = users.get_current_user()
    if not user:
        return "Invalid login",
        status.HTTP_401_UNAUTHORIZED

    if user not in sessions:
        sessions[user] = {"viewed": []}

    news_articles = news.get_new_news (user, sessions [user]
["viewed"])
    sessions [user] ["viewed"] += [n["id"] for n
in news_articles]

    return news.render(news_articles)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

- A. The session variable is local to just a single instance.
- B. The session variable is being overwritten in Cloud Datastore.
- C. The URL of the API needs to be modified to prevent caching.
- D. The HTTP Expires header needs to be set to -1 to stop caching.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3164280/google-app-engine-cache-list-in-session-variable?rq=1>

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to enable your running Google Container Engine cluster to scale as demand for your application changes. What should you do?

- A. Add additional nodes to your Container Engine cluster using the following command: `gcloud container clusters resize CLUSTER_NAME --size 10`
- B. Add a tag to the instances in the cluster with the following command: `gcloud compute instances add-tags INSTANCE --tags enable --autoscaling max-nodes-10`
- C. Update the existing Container Engine cluster with the following command: `gcloud alpha container clusters update mycluster --enable-autoscaling --min-nodes=1 --max-nodes=10`
- D. Create a new Container Engine cluster with the following command: `gcloud alpha container clusters create mycluster --enable-autocaling --min-nodes=1 --max-nodes=10` and redeploy your application.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/cluster-autoscaler> Cluster autoscaling

`--enable-autoscaling`

Enables autoscaling for a node pool.

Enables autoscaling in the node pool specified by `--node-pool` or the default node pool if `--node-pool` is not provided.

Where:

`--max-nodes=MAX_NODES`

Maximum number of nodes in the node pool.

Maximum number of nodes to which the node pool specified by `--node-pool` (or default node pool if unspecified) can scale.

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are designing a large distributed application with 30 microservices. Each of your distributed microservices needs to connect to a database back-end. You want to store the credentials securely. Where should you store the credentials?

- A. In the source code
- B. In an environment variable
- C. In a secret management system
- D. In a config file that has restricted access through ACLs

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/docs/authentication/production#providing_credentials_to_your_application

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 5)

During a high traffic portion of the day, one of your relational databases crashes, but the replica is never promoted to a master. You want to avoid this in the future. What should you do?

- A. Use a different database.
- B. Choose larger instances for your database.
- C. Create snapshots of your database more regularly.
- D. Implement routinely scheduled failovers of your databases.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/dr-scenarios-planning-guide>

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is planning to perform a lift and shift migration of their Linux RHEL 6.5+ virtual machines. The virtual machines are running in an on-premises VMware environment. You want to migrate them to Compute Engine following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Define a migration plan based on the list of the applications and their dependencies.* 2. Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine individually with Migrate for Compute Engine.
- B. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Create images of all disk
- C. Import disks on Compute Engine.* 3. Create standard virtual machines where the boot disks are the ones you have imported.
- D. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Define a migration plan, prepare a Migrate for Compute Engine migration RunBook, and execute the migration.
- E. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Install a third-party agent on all selected virtual machine
- F. 3.Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The framework illustrated in the preceding diagram has four phases:

•Assess. In this phase, you assess your source environment, assess the workloads that you want to migrate to Google Cloud, and assess which VMs support each workload.

•Plan. In this phase, you create the basic infrastructure for Migrate for Compute Engine, such as provisioning the resource hierarchy and setting up network access.

•Deploy. In this phase, you migrate the VMs from the source environment to Compute Engine.

•Optimize. In this phase, you begin to take advantage of the cloud technologies and capabilities.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-vms-migrate-for-compute-engine-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company pushes batches of sensitive transaction data from its application server VMs to Cloud Pub/Sub for processing and storage. What is the Google-recommended way for your application to authenticate to the required Google Cloud services?

- A. Ensure that VM service accounts are granted the appropriate Cloud Pub/Sub IAM roles.
- B. Ensure that VM service accounts do not have access to Cloud Pub/Sub, and use VM access scopes to grant the appropriate Cloud Pub/Sub IAM roles.
- C. Generate an OAuth2 access token for accessing Cloud Pub/Sub, encrypt it, and store it in Cloud Storage for access from each VM.
- D. Create a gateway to Cloud Pub/Sub using a Cloud Function, and grant the Cloud Function service account the appropriate Cloud Pub/Sub IAM roles.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are tasked with building an online analytical processing (OLAP) marketing analytics and reporting tool. This requires a relational database that can operate on hundreds of terabytes of data. What is the Google recommended tool for such applications?

- A. Cloud Spanner, because it is globally distributed
- B. Cloud SQL, because it is a fully managed relational database
- C. Cloud Firestore, because it offers real-time synchronization across devices
- D. BigQuery, because it is designed for large-scale processing of tabular data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/files/BigQueryTechnicalWP.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company's user-feedback portal comprises a standard LAMP stack replicated across two zones. It is deployed in the us-central1 region and uses autoscaled managed instance groups on all layers, except the database. Currently, only a small group of select customers have access to the portal. The portal meets a 99.99% availability SLA under these conditions. However, next quarter, your company will be making the portal available to all users, including unauthenticated users. You need to develop a resiliency testing strategy to ensure the system maintains the SLA once they introduce additional user load. What should you do?

- A. Capture existing users input, and replay captured user load until autoscale is triggered on all layer
- B. At the same time, terminate all resources in one of the zones.
- C. Create synthetic random user input, replay synthetic load until autoscale logic is triggered on at least one layer, and introduce "chaos" to the system by terminating random resources on both zones.
- D. Expose the new system to a larger group of users, and increase group ' size each day until autoscale logic is triggered on all layer
- E. At the same time, terminate random resources on both zones.
- F. Capture existing users input, and replay captured user load until resource utilization crosses 80%. Also, derive estimated number of users based on existing users usage of the app, and deploy enough resources to handle 200% of expected load.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are migrating third-party applications from optimized on-premises virtual machines to Google Cloud. You are unsure about the optimum CPU and memory options. The application have a consistent usage patterns across multiple weeks. You want to optimize resource usage for the lowest cost. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine
- B. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party application
- C. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console
- D. Create an App Engine flexible environment, and deploy the third party application using a Docker file and a custom runtime
- E. Set CPU and memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine in the app.yaml file.
- F. Create an instance template with the smallest available machine type, and use an image of the third party application taken from the current on-premises virtual machine
- G. Create a managed instance group that uses average CPU to autoscale the number of instances in the group
- H. Modify the average CPU utilization threshold to optimize the number of instances running.
- I. Create multiple Compute Engine instances with varying CPU and memory option
- J. Install the cloud monitoring agent and deploy the third-party application on each of the
- K. Run a load test with high traffic levels on the application and use the results to determine the optimal settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party application. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine/docs/4.9/concepts/planning-a-migration/cloud-instance-rights>

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an application that makes HTTP requests to Cloud Storage. Occasionally the requests fail with HTTP status codes of 5xx and 429. How should you handle these types of errors?

- A. Use gRPC instead of HTTP for better performance.
- B. Implement retry logic using a truncated exponential backoff strategy.
- C. Make sure the Cloud Storage bucket is multi-regional for geo-redundancy.
- D. Monitor <https://status.cloud.google.com/feed.atom> and only make requests if Cloud Storage is not reporting an incident.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/json_api/v1/status-codes

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is developing a web-based application. You need to make sure that production deployments are linked to source code commits and are fully auditable. What should you do?

- A. Make sure a developer is tagging the code commit with the date and time of commit
- B. Make sure a developer is adding a comment to the commit that links to the deployment.
- C. Make the container tag match the source code commit hash.
- D. Make sure the developer is tagging the commits with :latest

Answer: C

Explanation:

From: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-for-building-containers> Under: Tagging using the Git commit hash (bottom of page almost)

"In this case, a common way of handling version numbers is to use the Git commit SHA-1 hash (or a short version of it) as the version number. By design, the Git commit hash is immutable and references a specific version of your software.

You can use this commit hash as a version number for your software, but also as a tag for the Docker image built from this specific version of your software. Doing so makes Docker images traceable: because in this case the image tag is immutable, you instantly know which specific version of your software is running inside a given container."

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has just acquired another company, and you have been asked to integrate their existing Google Cloud environment into your company's data center. Upon investigation, you discover that some of the RFC 1918 IP ranges being used in the new company's Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) overlap with your data center IP space. What should you do to enable connectivity and make sure that there are no routing conflicts when connectivity is established?

- A. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, create a Cloud Router, and apply new IP addresses so there is no overlapping IP space.
- B. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, and create a Cloud NAT instance to perform NAT on the overlapping IP space.
- C. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, create a Cloud Router, and apply a custom route advertisement to block the overlapping IP space.
- D. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, and apply a firewall rule that blocks the overlapping IP space.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To connect two networks together we need (1) either VPN or interconnect and (2) peering. When there is peering, you cannot have conflicting IP addresses. You can use either Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect to securely connect your on-premises network to your VPC network.

(<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#transit-network>) At the time of peering, Google Cloud checks to see if there are any subnet IP ranges that overlap subnet IP ranges in the other network. If there is any overlap, peering is not established. (<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#considerations>) NAT is used to translate private to public IP and vice versa, however because we are connecting 2 networks together, they become private IPs. So it is not applicable.

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to deploy a stateful workload on Google Cloud. The workload can scale horizontally, but each instance needs to read and write to the same POSIX filesystem. At high load, the stateful workload needs to support up to 100 MB/s of writes. What should you do?

- A. Use a persistent disk for each instance.
- B. Use a regional persistent disk for each instance.
- C. Create a Cloud Filestore instance and mount it in each instance.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage bucket and mount it in each instance using gcsfuse.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gcs-fuse#notes>

Cloud Filestore: Cloud Filestore is a scalable and highly available shared file service fully managed by Google. Cloud Filestore provides persistent storage ideal for shared workloads. It is best suited for enterprise applications requiring persistent, durable, shared storage which is accessed by NFS or requires a POSIX compliant file system.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gcs-fuse>

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization has decided to restrict the use of external IP addresses on instances to only approved instances. You want to enforce this requirement across all of your Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). What should you do?

- A. Remove the default route on all VPC
- B. Move all approved instances into a new subnet that has a default route to an internet gateway.
- C. Create a new VPC in custom mode
- D. Create a new subnet for the approved instances, and set a default route to the internet gateway on this new subnet.
- E. Implement a Cloud NAT solution to remove the need for external IP addresses entirely.
- F. Set an Organization Policy with a constraint on constraints/compute.vmExternallpAccess
- G. List the approved instances in the allowedValues list.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address#disableexternalip>
you might want to restrict external IP address so that only specific VM instances can use them. This option can help to prevent data exfiltration or maintain network isolation. Using an Organization Policy, you can restrict external IP addresses to specific VM instances with constraints to control use of external IP addresses for your VM instances within an organization or a project.

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are building a continuous deployment pipeline for a project stored in a Git source repository and want to ensure that code changes can be verified deploying to production. What should you do?

- A. Use Spinnaker to deploy builds to production using the red/black deployment strategy so that changes can easily be rolled back.
- B. Use Spinnaker to deploy builds to production and run tests on production deployments.
- C. Use Jenkins to build the staging branches and the master branch
- D. Build and deploy changes to production for 10% of users before doing a complete rollout.
- E. Use Jenkins to monitor tags in the repository
- F. Deploy staging tags to a staging environment for testing. After testing, tag the repository for production and deploy that to the production environment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/continuous-deployment-on-kubernetes/blob/master/README.md>

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 5)

To reduce costs, the Director of Engineering has required all developers to move their development infrastructure resources from on-premises virtual machines (VMs) to Google Cloud Platform. These resources go through multiple start/stop events during the day and require state to persist. You have been asked to design the process of running a development environment in Google Cloud while providing cost visibility to the finance department. Which two steps should you take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use the --no-auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and stop the VM.
- B. Use the -auto-delete flag on all persistent disks and terminate the VM.
- C. Apply VM CPU utilization label and include it in the BigQuery billing export.
- D. Use Google BigQuery billing export and labels to associate cost to groups.
- E. Store all state into local SSD, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM.
- F. Store all state in Google Cloud Storage, snapshot the persistent disks, and terminate the VM.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery>

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to set up Microsoft SQL Server on GCP. Management requires that there's no downtime in case of a data center outage in any of the zones within a GCP region. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Cloud SQL instance with high availability enabled.
- B. Configure a Cloud Spanner instance with a regional instance configuration.
- C. Set up SQL Server on Compute Engine, using Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Cluster in
- D. Place nodes in different subnets.
- E. Set up SQL Server Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Cluster in
- F. Place nodes in different zones.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/configure-ha>

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your web application has several VM instances running within a VPC. You want to restrict communications between instances to only the paths and ports you authorize, but you don't want to rely on static IP addresses or subnets because the app can autoscale. How should you restrict communications?

- A. Use separate VPCs to restrict traffic
- B. Use firewall rules based on network tags attached to the compute instances
- C. Use Cloud DNS and only allow connections from authorized hostnames
- D. Use service accounts and configure the web application particular service accounts to have access

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 5)

A development team at your company has created a dockerized HTTPS web application. You need to deploy the application on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and make sure that the application scales automatically. How should you deploy to GKE?

- A. Use the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler and enable cluster autoscaling

- B. Use an Ingress resource to loadbalance the HTTPS traffic.
- C. Use the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler and enable cluster autoscaling on the Kubernetes cluste
- D. Use a Service resource of type LoadBalancer to load-balance the HTTPS traffic.
- E. Enable autoscaling on the Compute Engine instance grou
- F. Use an Ingress resource to load balance the HTTPS traffic.
- G. Enable autoscaling on the Compute Engine instance grou
- H. Use a Service resource of type LoadBalancer to load-balance the HTTPS traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/http-balancer> <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/network-overview#ext-lb>

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your solution is producing performance bugs in production that you did not see in staging and test environments. You want to adjust your test and deployment procedures to avoid this problem in the future. What should you do?

- A. Deploy fewer changes to production.
- B. Deploy smaller changes to production.
- C. Increase the load on your test and staging environments.
- D. Deploy changes to a small subset of users before rolling out to production.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are working at a financial institution that stores mortgage loan approval documents on Cloud Storage.

Any change to these approval documents must be uploaded as a separate approval file, so you want to ensure that these documents cannot be deleted or overwritten for the next 5 years. What should you do?

- A. Create a retention policy on the bucket for the duration of 5 year
- B. Create a lock on the retention policy.
- C. Create the bucket with uniform bucket-level access, and grant a service account the role of Object Write
- D. Use the service account to upload new files.
- E. Use a customer-managed key for the encryption of the bucke
- F. Rotate the key after 5 years.
- G. Create the bucket with fine-grained access control, and grant a service account the role of Object Writer. Use the service account to upload new files.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/using-bucket-lock>

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your marketing department wants to send out a promotional email campaign. The development team wants to minimize direct operation management. They project a wide range of possible customer responses, from 100 to 500,000 click-throughs per day. The link leads to a simple website that explains the promotion and collects user information and preferences. Which infrastructure should you recommend? (CHOOSE TWO)

- A. Use Google App Engine to serve the website and Google Cloud Datastore to store user data.
- B. Use a Google Container Engine cluster to serve the website and store data to persistent disk.
- C. Use a managed instance group to serve the website and Google Cloud Bigtable to store user data.
- D. Use a single compute Engine virtual machine (VM) to host a web server, backed by Google Cloud SQL.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/> References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/>

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an application that runs in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Over the last 2 weeks, customers have reported that a specific part of the application returns errors very frequently. You currently have no logging or monitoring solution enabled on your GKE cluster. You want to diagnose the problem, but you have not been able to replicate the issue. You want to cause minimal disruption to the application. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Update your GKE cluster to use Cloud Operations for GKE.* 2. Use the GKE Monitoring dashboard to investigate logs from affected Pods.
- B. * 1. Create a new GKE cluster with Cloud Operations for GKE enabled.* 2. Migrate the affected Pods to the new cluster, and redirect traffic for those Pods to the new cluster.* 3. Use the GKE Monitoring dashboard to investigate logs from affected Pods.
- C. * 1. Update your GKE cluster to use Cloud Operations for GKE, and deploy Prometheus.* 2. Set an alert to trigger whenever the application returns an error.
- D. * 1. Create a new GKE cluster with Cloud Operations for GKE enabled, and deploy Prometheus.* 2. Migrate the affected Pods to the new cluster, and redirect traffic for those Pods to the new cluste
- E. * 3. Set an alert to trigger whenever the application returns an error.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/using-logging-your-apps-running-kubernetes-engine>

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 5)

An application development team has come to you for advice. They are planning to write and deploy an HTTP(S) API using Go 1.12. The API will have a very unpredictable workload and must remain reliable during peaks in traffic. They want to minimize operational overhead for this application. What approach should you recommend?

- A. Use a Managed Instance Group when deploying to Compute Engine
- B. Develop an application with containers, and deploy to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)
- C. Develop the application for App Engine standard environment
- D. Develop the application for App Engine Flexible environment using a custom runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/the-appengine-environments>

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 5)

You created a pipeline that can deploy your source code changes to your infrastructure in instance groups for self healing. One of the changes negatively affects your key performance indicator. You are not sure how to fix it and investigation could take up to a week. What should you do

- A. Log in to a server, and iterate a fix locally
- B. Change the instance group template to the previous one, and delete all instances.
- C. Revert the source code change and rerun the deployment pipeline
- D. Log into the servers with the bad code change, and swap in the previous code

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your development team has installed a new Linux kernel module on the batch servers in Google Compute Engine (GCE) virtual machines (VMs) to speed up the nightly batch process. Two days after the installation, 50% of web application deployed in the same nightly batch run. You want to collect details on the failure to pass back to the development team. Which three actions should you take? Choose 3 answers

- A. Use Stackdriver Logging to search for the module log entries.
- B. Read the debug GCE Activity log using the API or Cloud Console.
- C. Use gcloud or Cloud Console to connect to the serial console and observe the logs.
- D. Identify whether a live migration event of the failed server occurred, using in the activity log.
- E. Adjust the Google Stackdriver timeline to match the failure time, and observe the batch server metrics.
- F. Export a debug VM into an image, and run the image on a local server where kernel log messages will be displayed on the native screen.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

<https://www.flexera.com/blog/cloud/2013/12/google-compute-engine-live-migration-passes-the-test/> "With live migration, the virtual machines are moved without any downtime or noticeable service degradation"

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are creating a solution to remove backup files older than 90 days from your backup Cloud Storage bucket. You want to optimize ongoing Cloud Storage spend. What should you do?

- A. Write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- B. Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- C. Schedule a cron script using `gsutil ls -lr gs://backups/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days.
- D. Schedule a cron script using `gsutil ls -1 gs://backups/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days and schedule it with cron.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/lifecycle>

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is developing a new application that will allow globally distributed users to upload pictures and share them with other selected users. The application will support millions of concurrent users. You want to allow developers to focus on just building code without having to create and maintain the underlying infrastructure. Which service should you use to deploy the application?

- A. App Engine
- B. Cloud Endpoints
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/terms/services> <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/go/how-requests-are-handled>

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has announced that they will be outsourcing operations functions. You want to allow developers to easily stage new versions of a cloud-based application in the production environment and allow the outsourced operations team to autonomously promote staged versions to production. You want to minimize the operational overhead of the solution. Which Google Cloud product should you migrate to?

- A. App Engine
- B. GKE On-Prem
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/eba-outsourcing-mapping-gcp>

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have a Python web application with many dependencies that requires 0.1 CPU cores and 128 MB of memory to operate in production. You want to monitor and maximize machine utilization. You also to reliably deploy new versions of the application. Which set of steps should you take?

- A. Perform the following:1) Create a managed instance group with f1-micro type machines.2) Use a startup script to clone the repository, check out the production branch, install the dependencies, and start the Python app.3) Restart the instances to automatically deploy new production releases.
- B. Perform the following:1) Create a managed instance group with n1-standard-1 type machines.2) Build a Compute Engine image from the production branch that contains all of the dependencies and automatically starts the Python app.3) Rebuild the Compute Engine image, and update the instance template to deploy new production releases.
- C. Perform the following:1) Create a Kubernetes Engine cluster with n1-standard-1 type machines.2) Build a Docker image from the production branch with all of the dependencies, and tag it with the version number.3) Create a Kubernetes Deployment with the imagePullPolicy set to "IfNotPresent" in the staging namespace, and then promote it to the production namespace after testing.
- D. Perform the following:1) Create a Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster with n1-standard-4 type machines.2) Build a Docker image from the master branch with all of the dependencies, and tag it with "latest".3) Create a Kubernetes Deployment in the default namespace with the imagePullPolicy set to "Always". Restart the pods to automatically deploy new production releases.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates>

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to create a private connection between your instances on Compute Engine and your on-premises data center. You require a connection of at least 20 Gbps. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you set up the connection?

- A. Create a VPC and connect it to your on-premises data center using Dedicated Interconnect.
- B. Create a VPC and connect it to your on-premises data center using a single Cloud VPN.
- C. Create a Cloud Content Delivery Network (Cloud CDN) and connect it to your on-premises data center using Dedicated Interconnect.
- D. Create a Cloud Content Delivery Network (Cloud CDN) and connect it to your on-premises datacenter using a single Cloud VPN.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced>

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are developing an application using different microservices that should remain internal to the cluster. You want to be able to configure each microservice with a specific number of replicas. You also want to be able to address a specific microservice from any other microservice in a uniform way, regardless of the number of replicas the microservice scales to. You need to implement this solution on Google Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

- A. Deploy each microservice as a Deployment
- B. Expose the Deployment in the cluster using a Service, and use the Service DNS name to address it from other microservices within the cluster.
- C. Deploy each microservice as a Deployment
- D. Expose the Deployment in the cluster using an Ingress, and use the Ingress IP address to address the Deployment from other microservices within the cluster.
- E. Deploy each microservice as a Pod
- F. Expose the Pod in the cluster using a Service, and use the Service DNS name to address the microservice from other microservices within the cluster.
- G. Deploy each microservice as a Pod
- H. Expose the Pod in the cluster using an Ingress, and use the Ingress IP address name to address the Pod from other microservices within the cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/ingress/>

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on a deployment in a GKE cluster. You have a separate cluster for development, staging and production. You have discovered that the team is able to deploy a Docker image to the production cluster without first testing the deployment in development and then staging. You want to allow the team to have autonomy but want to prevent this from happening. You want a Google Cloud solution that can be implemented quickly with minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a Kubernetes admission controller to prevent the container from starting if it is not approved for usage in the given environment
- B. Configure a Kubernetes lifecycle hook to prevent the container from starting if it is not approved for usage in the given environment
- C. Implement a corporate policy to prevent teams from deploying Docker image to an environment unless the Docker image was tested in an earlier environment
- D. Configure the binary authorization policies for the development, staging and production cluster
- E. Create attestations as part of the continuous integration pipeline"

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/prep-kubernetes-engine-for-prod#binary-authorization>

The most common Binary Authorization use cases involve attestations. An attestation certifies that a specific image has completed a previous stage, as described previously. You configure the Binary Authorization policy to verify the attestation before allowing the image to be deployed. At deploy time, instead of redoing activities that were completed in earlier stages, Binary Authorization only needs to verify the attestation. <https://cloud.google.com/binary-authorization/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster to automatically add or remove nodes based on CPUload. What should you do?

- A. Configure a HorizontalPodAutoscaler with a target CPU usag
- B. Enable the Cluster Autoscaler from the GCP Console.
- C. Configure a HorizontalPodAutoscaler with a target CPU usag
- D. Enable autoscaling on the managed instance group for the cluster using the gcloud command.
- E. Create a deployment and set the maxUnavailable and maxSurge propertie
- F. Enable the Cluster Autoscaler using the gcloud command.
- G. Create a deployment and set the maxUnavailable and maxSurge propertie
- H. Enable autoscaling on the cluster managed instance group from the GCP Console.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer is receiving reports that their recently updated Google App Engine application is taking approximately 30 seconds to load for some of their users. This behavior was not reported before the update. What strategy should you take?

- A. Work with your ISP to diagnose the problem.
- B. Open a support ticket to ask for network capture and flow data to diagnose the problem, then roll back your application.
- C. Roll back to an earlier known good release initially, then use Stackdriver Trace and logging to diagnose the problem in a development/test/staging environment.
- D. Roll back to an earlier known good release, then push the release again at a quieter period to investigate. Then use Stackdriver Trace and logging to diagnose the problem.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Stackdriver Logging allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on log data and events from Google Cloud Platform and Amazon Web Services (AWS). Our API also allows ingestion of any custom log data from any source. Stackdriver Logging is a fully managed service that performs at scale and can ingest application and system log data from thousands of VMs. Even better, you can analyze all that log data in real time.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/>

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to develop procedures to verify resilience of disaster recovery for remote recovery using GCP. Your production environment is hosted on-premises. You need to establish a secure, redundant connection between your on premises network and the GCP network.

What should you do?

- A. Verify that Dedicated Interconnect can replicate files to GC
- B. Verify that direct peering can establish a secure connection between your networks if Dedicated Interconnect fails.
- C. Verify that Dedicated Interconnect can replicate files to GC
- D. Verify that Cloud VPN can establish a secure connection between your networks if Dedicated Interconnect fails.
- E. Verify that the Transfer Appliance can replicate files to GC
- F. Verify that direct peering can establish a secure connection between your networks if the Transfer Appliance fails.
- G. Verify that the Transfer Appliance can replicate files to GC
- H. Verify that Cloud VPN can establish a secure connection between your networks if the Transfer Appliance fails.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/how-to/direct-peering>

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are implementing a single Cloud SQL MySQL second-generation database that contains business-critical transaction data. You want to ensure that the minimum amount of data is lost in case of catastrophic failure. Which two features should you implement? (Choose two.)

- A. Sharding
- B. Read replicas
- C. Binary logging
- D. Automated backups
- E. Semisynchronous replication

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Backups help you restore lost data to your Cloud SQL instance. Additionally, if an instance is having a problem, you can restore it to a previous state by using the backup to overwrite it. Enable automated backups for any instance that contains necessary data. Backups protect your data from loss or damage. Enabling automated backups, along with binary logging, is also required for some operations, such as clone and replica creation. Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups>

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are running a cluster on Kubernetes Engine to serve a web application. Users are reporting that a specific part of the application is not responding anymore. You notice that all pods of your deployment keep restarting after 2 seconds. The application writes logs to standard output. You want to inspect the logs to find the cause of the issue. Which approach can you take?

- A. Review the Stackdriver logs for each Compute Engine instance that is serving as a node in the cluster.
- B. Review the Stackdriver logs for the specific Kubernetes Engine container that is serving the unresponsive part of the application.
- C. Connect to the cluster using gcloud credentials and connect to a container in one of the pods to read the logs.
- D. Review the Serial Port logs for each Compute Engine instance that is serving as a node in the cluster.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company captures all web traffic data in Google Analytics 260 and stores it in BigQuery. Each country has its own dataset. Each dataset has multiple tables. You want analysts from each country to be able to see and query only the data for their respective countries. How should you configure the access rights?

- A. Create a group per countr
- B. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- C. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- D. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery jobUse
- E. Share the appropriate dataset with view access with each respective analyst country-group.
- F. Create a group per countr
- G. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- H. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- I. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery jobUse
- J. Share the appropriate tables with view access with each respective analystcountrygroup.
- K. Create a group per countr
- L. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- M. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- N. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery dataViewe
- O. Share the appropriate dataset with view access with each respective analyst country-group.
- P. Create a group per countr
- Q. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- R. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- S. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery dataViewe
- T. Share the appropriate table with view access with each respective analyst countrygroup.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to store critical business information in Cloud Storage buckets. The information is regularly changed but previous versions need to be referenced on a regular basis. You want to ensure that there is a record of all changes to any information in these buckets. You want to ensure that accidental edits or deletions can be easily roiled back. Which feature should you enable?

- A. Bucket Lock
- B. Object Versioning
- C. Object change notification
- D. Object Lifecycle Management

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are configuring the cloud network architecture for a newly created project m Google Cloud that will host applications in Compote Engine Compute Engine virtual machine instances will be created in two different subnets (sub-a and sub-b) within a single region

- Instances in sub-a win have public IP addresses
- Instances in sub-b will have only private IP addresses

To download updated packages, instances must connect to a public repository outside the boundaries of Google Cloud You need to allow sub-b to access the external repository. What should you do?

- A. Enable Private Google Access on sub-b

- B. Configure Cloud NAT and select sub b m the NAT mapping section
- C. Configure a bastion host instance in sub a to connect to instances in sub-b
- D. Enable Identity Aware Proxy for TCP forwarding for instances in sub-b

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 291

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have deployed an application to Kubernetes Engine, and are using the Cloud SQL proxy container to make the Cloud SQL database available to the services running on Kubernetes. You are notified that the application is reporting database connection issues. Your company policies require a post-mortem. What should you do?

- A. Use `gcloud sql instances restart`.
- B. Validate that the Service Account used by the Cloud SQL proxy container still has the Cloud Build Editor role.
- C. In the GCP Console, navigate to Stackdriver Loggin
- D. Consult logs for Kubernetes Engine and Cloud SQL.
- E. In the GCP Console, navigate to Cloud SQ
- F. Restore the latest backu
- G. Use `kubect1` to restart all pods.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization has a 3-tier web application deployed in the same network on Google Cloud Platform. Each tier (web, API, and database) scales independently of the others Network traffic should flow through the web to the API tier and then on to the database tier. Traffic should not flow between the web and the database tier. How should you configure the network?

- A. Add each tier to a different subnetwork.
- B. Set up software based firewalls on individual VMs.
- C. Add tags to each tier and set up routes to allow the desired traffic flow.
- D. Add tags to each tier and set up firewall rules to allow the desired traffic flow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/building-three-tier-architectures-with-security-groups/>

Google Cloud Platform(GCP) enforces firewall rules through rules and tags. GCP rules and tags can be defined once and used across all regions.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/compare/openstack/> <https://aws.amazon.com/it/blogs/aws/building-three-tier-architectures-with-security-groups/>

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 5)

One of your primary business objectives is being able to trust the data stored in your application. You want to log all changes to the application data. How can you design your logging system to verify authenticity of your logs?

- A. Write the log concurrently in the cloud and on premises.
- B. Use a SQL database and limit who can modify the log table.
- C. Digitally sign each timestamp and log entry and store the signature.
- D. Create a JSON dump of each log entry and store it in Google Cloud Storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-logs>

References: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/reference/tools/gcloud-logging>

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is forecasting a sharp increase in the number and size of Apache Spark and Hadoop jobs being run on your local datacenter You want to utilize the cloud to help you scale this upcoming demand with the least amount of operations work and code change. Which product should you use?

- A. Google Cloud Dataflow
- B. Google Cloud Dataproc
- C. Google Compute Engine
- D. Google Container Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Google Cloud Dataproc is a fast, easy-to-use, low-cost and fully managed service that lets you run the Apache Spark and Apache Hadoop ecosystem on Google Cloud Platform. Cloud Dataproc provisions big or small clusters rapidly, supports many popular job types, and is integrated with other Google Cloud Platform services, such as Google Cloud Storage and Stackdriver Logging, thus helping you reduce TCO.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/dataproc/docs/resources/faq>

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are helping the QA team to roll out a new load-testing tool to test the scalability of your primary cloud services that run on Google Compute Engine with Cloud Bigtable. Which three requirements should they include? Choose 3 answers

- A. Ensure that the load tests validate the performance of Cloud Bigtable.
- B. Create a separate Google Cloud project to use for the load-testing environment.
- C. Schedule the load-testing tool to regularly run against the production environment.
- D. Ensure all third-party systems your services use are capable of handling high load.
- E. Instrument the production services to record every transaction for replay by the load-testing tool.
- F. Instrument the load-testing tool and the target services with detailed logging and metrics collection.

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company operates nationally and plans to use GCP for multiple batch workloads, including some that are not time-critical. You also need to use GCP services that are HIPAA-certified and manage service costs. How should you design to meet Google best practices?

- A. Provisioning preemptible VMs to reduce cos
- B. Discontinue use of all GCP services and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.
- C. Provisioning preemptible VMs to reduce cos
- D. Disable and then discontinue use of all GCP and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.
- E. Provision standard VMs in the same region to reduce cos
- F. Discontinue use of all GCP services and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.
- G. Provision standard VMs to the same region to reduce cos
- H. Disable and then discontinue use of all GCP services and APIs that are not HIPAA-compliant.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/hipaa/>

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is designing its application landscape on Compute Engine. Whenever a zonal outage occurs, the application should be restored in another zone as quickly as possible with the latest application data. You need to design the solution to meet this requirement. What should you do?

- A. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk containing the application dat
- B. Whenever a zonal outage occurs, use the latest snapshot to restore the disk in the same zone.
- C. Configure the Compute Engine instances with an instance template for the application, and use a regional persistent disk for the application dat
- D. Whenever a zonal outage occurs, use the instance template to spin up the application in another zone in the same regio
- E. Use the regional persistent disk for the application data.
- F. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk containing the application dat
- G. Whenever a zonal outage occurs, use the latest snapshot to restore the disk in another zone within the same region.
- H. Configure the Compute Engine instances with an instance template for the application, and use a regional persistent disk for the application dat
- I. Whenever a zonal outage occurs, use the instance template to spin up the application in another regio
- J. Use the regional persistent disk for the application data,

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regional persistent disk is a storage option that provides synchronous replication of data between two zones in a region. Regional persistent disks can be a good building block to use when you implement HA services in Compute Engine. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/high-availability-regional-persistent-disk>

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are developing your microservices application on Google Kubernetes Engine. During testing, you want to validate the behavior of your application in case a specific microservice should suddenly crash. What should you do?

- A. Add a taint to one of the nodes of the Kubernetes cluste
- B. For the specific microservice, configure a pod anti-affinity label that has the name of the tainted node as a value.
- C. Use Istio's fault injection on the particular microservice whose faulty behavior you want to simulate.
- D. Destroy one of the nodes of the Kubernetes cluster to observe the behavior.
- E. Configure Istio's traffic management features to steer the traffic away from a crashing microservice.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Microservice runs on all nodes. The Micro service runs on Pod, Pod runs on Nodes. Nodes is nothing but Virtual machines. Once deployed the application microservices will get deployed across all Nodes. Destroying one node may not mimic the behaviour of microservice crashing as it may be running in other nodes. link: <https://istio.io/latest/docs/tasks/traffic-management/fault-injection/>

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are migrating your on-premises solution to Google Cloud in several phases. You will use Cloud VPN to maintain a connection between your on-premises systems and Google Cloud until the migration is completed. You want to make sure all your on-premises systems remain reachable during this period. How should you organize your networking in Google Cloud?

- A. Use the same IP range on Google Cloud as you use on-premises
- B. Use the same IP range on Google Cloud as you use on-premises for your primary IP range and use a secondary range that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises
- C. Use an IP range on Google Cloud that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises

D. Use an IP range on Google Cloud that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises for your primary IP range and use a secondary range with the same IP range as you use on-premises

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Exam Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. You want to ensure that your on-premises architecture meets business requirements before you migrate your solution.

What change in the on-premises architecture should you make?

- A. Replace RabbitMQ with Google Pub/Sub.
- B. Downgrade MySQL to v5.7, which is supported by Cloud SQL for MySQL.
- C. Resize compute resources to match predefined Compute Engine machine types.
- D. Containerize the micro services and host them in Google Kubernetes Engine.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 326

- (Exam Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Considering the given business requirements, how would you automate the deployment of web and transactional data layers?

- A. Deploy Nginx and Tomcat using Cloud Deployment Manager to Compute Engine
- B. Deploy a Cloud SQL server to replace MySQL
- C. Deploy Jenkins using Cloud Deployment Manager.
- D. Deploy Nginx and Tomcat using Cloud Launcher
- E. Deploy a MySQL server using Cloud Launcher. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Deployment Manager scripts.
- F. Migrate Nginx and Tomcat to App Engine
- G. Deploy a Cloud Datastore server to replace the MySQL server in a high-availability configuration
- H. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Launcher.
- I. Migrate Nginx and Tomcat to App Engine
- J. Deploy a MySQL server using Cloud Launcher
- K. Deploy Jenkins to Compute Engine using Cloud Launcher.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. Considering the technical requirements, how should you reduce the unplanned vehicle downtime in GCP?

- A. Use BigQuery as the data warehouse
- B. Connect all vehicles to the network and stream data into BigQuery using Cloud Pub/Sub and Cloud Dataflow
- C. Use Google Data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- D. Use BigQuery as the data warehouse
- E. Connect all vehicles to the network and upload gzip files to a Multi-Regional Cloud Storage bucket using gcloud
- F. Use Google Data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- G. Use Cloud Dataproc Hive as the data warehouse
- H. Upload gzip files to a MultiRegional Cloud Storage bucket
- I. Upload this data into BigQuery using gcloud
- J. Use Google data Studio for analysis and reporting.
- K. Use Cloud Dataproc Hive as the data warehouse
- L. Directly stream data into partitioned Hive table
- M. Use Pig scripts to analyze data.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 334

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. TerramEarth has decided to store data files in Cloud Storage. You need to configure Cloud Storage lifecycle rule to store 1 year of data and minimize file storage cost.

Which two actions should you take?

- A. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "30", Storage Class: "Standard", and Action: "Set to Coldline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "365", Storage Class: "Coldline", and Action: "Delete".
- B. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "30", Storage Class: "Coldline", and Action: "Set to Nearline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "91", Storage Class: "Coldline", and Action: "Set to Nearline".
- C. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "90", Storage Class: "Standard", and Action: "Set to Nearline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "91", Storage Class: "Nearline", and Action: "Set to Coldline".
- D. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "30", Storage Class: "Standard", and Action: "Set to Coldline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "365", Storage Class: "Nearline", and Action: "Delete".

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 336

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. You are asked to design a new architecture for the ingestion of the data of the 200,000 vehicles that are connected to a cellular network. You want to follow Google-recommended practices.

Considering the technical requirements, which components should you use for the ingestion of the data?

- A. Google Kubernetes Engine with an SSL Ingress
- B. Cloud IoT Core with public/private key pairs
- C. Compute Engine with project-wide SSH keys
- D. Compute Engine with specific SSH keys

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/iot-overview> <https://cloud.google.com/iot/quotas>

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Exam Topic 7)

TerramEarth has about 1 petabyte (PB) of vehicle testing data in a private data center. You want to move the data to Cloud Storage for your machine learning team. Currently, a 1-Gbps interconnect link is available for you. The machine learning team wants to start using the data in a month. What should you do?

- A. Request Transfer Appliances from Google Cloud, export the data to appliances, and return the appliances to Google Cloud.
- B. Configure the Storage Transfer service from Google Cloud to send the data from your data center to Cloud Storage
- C. Make sure there are no other users consuming the 1 Gbps link, and use multi-thread transfer to upload the data to Cloud Storage.
- D. Export files to an encrypted USB device, send the device to Google Cloud, and request an import of the data to Cloud Storage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

You start to build a new application that uses a few Cloud Functions for the backend. One use case requires a Cloud Function `func_display` to invoke another Cloud Function `func_query`. You want `func_query` only to accept invocations from `func_display`. You also want to follow Google's recommended best practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a token and pass it in as an environment variable to `func_display`
- B. When invoking `func_query`, include the token in the request Pass the same token to `func_query` and reject the invocation if the tokens are different.
- C. Make `func_query` 'Require authentication.' Create a unique service account and associate it to `func_display`
- D. Grant the service account invoker role for `func_query`
- E. Create an id token in `func_display` and include the token to the request when invoking `func_query`.
- F. Make `func_query` 'Require authentication' and only accept internal traffic
- G. Create those two functions in the same VP
- H. Create an ingress firewall rule for `func_query` to only allow traffic from `func_display`.
- I. Create those two functions in the same project and VP
- J. Make `func_query` only accept internal traffic. Create an ingress firewall for `func_query` to only allow traffic from `func_display`
- K. Also, make sure both functions use the same service account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/securing/authenticating#authenticating_function_to_function_calls

NEW QUESTION 346

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