Google

Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Your company has multiple internal applications used by your employees. You also have to give access to certain vendors and contractors. What is a good option for you to adopt?

A. Keep the credentials separate for each application to reduce the blast radius in case of any issues.
B. Use an external identity provider that is famous and popular like Facebook or Twitter; that way, even your vendors and contractors will have an account there.
C. Allow all users, especially contractors and vendors, to bring their own identities, like those at gmail.com.
D. Use an IDaaS (Identity as a Service) product that can centrally manage authenti-cation and authorization for the applications.

Answer: D

Explanation:

IDaaS - identity providers managed by the company give better control over security and privacy. Security/access can be set granularly, while also being centralized. You don't have to manage multiple credentials.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to allow a production job to have access to a BigQuery dataset. The production job is running on a Compute Engine instance that is part of an instance group.
What should be included in the IAM Policy on the BigQuery dataset?

A. The Compute Engine instance group
B. The project that owns the Compute Engine instance
C. The Compute Engine service account
D. The Compute Engine instance

Answer: C

Explanation:
When an identity calls a Google Cloud API, BigQuery requires that the identity has the appropriate permissions to use the resource. You can grant permissions by granting roles to a user, a group, or a service account.
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to minimize how much it pays for data traffic from the Google network to the internet. What should your organization do?

A. Choose the Standard network service tier.
B. Choose the Premium network service tier.
C. Deploy Cloud VPN.
D. Deploy Cloud NAT.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choose the Standard network service tier. While Premium tier is the default for all egress traffic and offers the highest performance, when cost is a consideration. Standard tier is the more economical.

Every cloud deployment needs a network over which to move data. Without a network, you can't view cat videos or upload your selfies, much less allow microservices to talk to one another.

Google Cloud provides a global, scalable, flexible network for your cloud-based workloads and services, and how you utilize that network impacts four critical aspects of your deployment: cost, security, performance and availability.

When designing a reliable, sound, yet cost effective network architecture, you'll want multiple teams within the company to weigh in on these four elements, to determine your priorities. The following tips highlight a few considerations you should think about when architecting your network solution.

https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/networking/networking-cost-optimization-best- practices

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
An organization has completely migrated all their infrastructure to the cloud to benefit from its agility. Now they want to innovate faster and achieve a higher return on investment. What should the organization do?

A. Manually provision all cloud infrastructure for increased control.
B. Modernize their applications.

C. Lower their service level objective (SLO).
D. Move to a hybrid architecture with some of their infrastructure on-premises.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Because this will enable the business to better serve their users.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
You want to build an application that will allow customers to register and login. It would be great to have the ability to secure it with multi-factor authentication and the ability to reset credentials. As a small startup, you want to build the main application as quickly as possible and have minimum overhead. Which might be a suitable option for you on Google Cloud?

A. Since identity and credentials should be secure and private, do not trust other ser-vice providers.
B. Cloud Identity
C. Google Workspace
D. Cloud Identity Platform

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Identity Platform
Cloud Identity Platform allows you to manage identity and credentials for your consumer- facing applications. So that's the right one in this case to use. "Identity Platform is a customer identity and access management (CIAM) platform that helps organizations add identity and access management functionality to their applications, protect user accounts, and scale with confidence on Google Cloud."
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/identity-platform

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to establish private network connectivity between its on-premises network and its workloads running in Google Cloud. You need to be able to set up the connection as soon as possible.
Which Google Cloud product or feature should you use?

A. Cloud Interconnect
B. Direct Peering
C. Cloud VPN
D. Cloud CDN

Answer: A

Explanation:
Private Google Access for on-premises hosts provides a way for on-premises systems to connect to Google APIs and services by routing traffic through a Cloud VPN tunnel. Reference: https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Each of the three cloud service models - infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as a service (SaaS) - offers benefits between flexibility and levels of management by the cloud provider and the customer.
Why would SaaS be the right choice of service model?

A. You want a balance between flexibility for the customer and the level of management by the cloud provider
B. You want to minimize the level of management by the customer
C. You want to maximize flexibility for the customer.
D. You want to be able to shift your emphasis between flexibility and management by the cloud provider as business needs change

Answer: B

Explanation:
Benefits of SaaS
The main benefit of SaaS is that it offloads all infrastructure and application management to the SaaS vendor.
Reference: https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/iaas-paas-saas

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Your organization is running all its workloads in a private cloud on top of a hypervisor. Your
organization has decided it wants to move to Google Cloud as quickly as possible. Your organization wants minimal changes to the current environment, while using the maximim amount of managed services Google offers.
What should your organization do?

A. Migrate the workloads to Google Cloud VMware Engine
B. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine
C. Migrate the workloads to Bare Metal Solution
D. Migrate the workloads to Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Migrate for Compute Engine enables you to lift and shift workloads at scale to Google Cloud Compute Engine with minimal changes and risk.
Reference: https://dataintegration.info/simplify-vm-migrations-with-migrate-for-compute-engine-as-a-service

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
As your organization increases its release velocity, the VM-based application upgrades take a long time to perform rolling updates due to OS boot times. You need to make the application deployments faster.
What should your organization do?

A. Migrate your VMs to the cloud, and add more resources to them
B. Convert your applications into containers
C. Increase the resources of your VMs
D. Automate your upgrade rollouts

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your organization wants to run a container-based application on Google Cloud. This application is expected to increase in complexity. You have a security need for fine-grained control of traffic between the containers. You also have an operational need to exercise fine-grained control over the application's scaling policies.
What Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

A. Google Kubernetes Engine cluster
B. App Engine
C. Cloud Run
D. Compute Engine virtual machines

Answer: A

Explanation:
Google Kubernetes Engine GKE seems a better fit since the requirement is for "security need for fine-grained control of traffic between the containers" and "fine-grained control over scaling policies". Such level of control is easier on GKE that Cloud Run.

When it comes to managed Kubernetes services, Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) is a great choice if you are looking for a container orchestration platform that offers advanced scalability and configuration flexibility. GKE gives you complete control over every aspect of container orchestration, from networking, to storage, to how you set up observability—in addition to supporting stateful application use cases. However, if your application does not need that level of cluster configuration and monitoring, then fully managed Cloud Run might be the right solution for you.

Fully managed Cloud Run is an ideal serverless platform for stateless containerized microservices that don't require Kubernetes features like namespaces, co-location of containers in pods (sidecars) or node allocation and management.

Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/containers-kubernetes/when-to-use-google-kubernetes-engine-vs-cloud-run-for-containers

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
What are the key features of Google Cloud Identity.

A. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
B. Single sign-on (SSO)
C. Works with your favorite apps and Endpoint management
D. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud Identity:
A unified identity, access, app, and endpoint management (IAM/EMM) platform.
- Give users easy access to apps with single sign-on.
- Multi-factor authentication protects user and company data.
- Endpoint management enforces policies for personal and corporate devices
KEY FEATURES :
Modernize IT and strengthen security Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
Help protect your user accounts and company data with a wide variety of MFA verification methods such as push notifications, Google Authenticator, phishing-resistant Titan Security Keys, and using your Android or iOS device as a security key.
Endpoint management
Improve your company's device security posture on Android, iOS, and Windows devices using a unified console. Set up devices in minutes and keep your company data more secure with endpoint management. Enforce security policies, wipe company data, deploy apps, view reports, and export details.
Single sign-on (SSO)
Enable employees to work from virtually anywhere, on any device, with single sign-on to thousands of pre-integrated apps, both in the cloud and on-premises.
Works with your favorite apps
Cloud Identity integrates with hundreds of cloud applications out of the box—and we're constantly adding more to the list so you can count on us to be your single

identity platform today and in the future.

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 1)
Your organization wants to optimize its use of Google Cloud's discounts on virtual machine-based workloads. You plan to use 200 CPUs constantly for the next 3 years, and you forecast that spikes of up to 300 CPUs will occur approximately 30% of the time. What should you choose?

A. 1-year committed use discount for 200 CPUs
B. 3-year committed use discount for 300 CPUs
C. 3-year committed use discount for 200 CPUs
D. Regular pay-as-you-go pricing

Answer: C

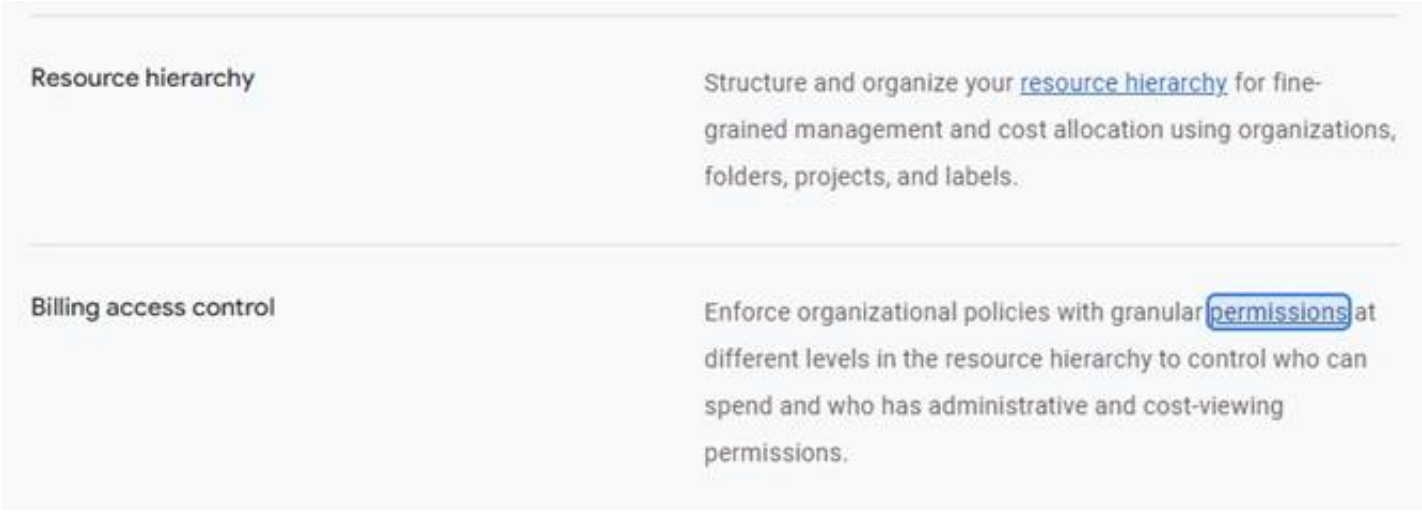
Explanation:
you can get a 57% discount by agreeing to commit to a 3-year contract. Any usage over the commitment will just be billed at the standard rate. Since they only need 300 CPUs 30% of the time, will pick answer C so that we are not paying usage off 300 CPUs all of the time. This gives us a discount of 57% for 200 CPU's, huge cost savings.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 1)
Your organization wants to be sure that is expenditures on cloud services are in line with the budget. Which two Google Cloud cost management features help your organization gain greater visibility into its cloud resource costs? (Choose two.)

A. Billing dashboards
B. Resource labels
C. Sustained use discounts
D. Financial governance policies
E. Payments profile

Answer: AB

Explanation:



Description automatically generated with medium confidence
A label is a key-value pair that helps you organize your Google Cloud resources. You can attach a label to each resource, then filter the resources based on their labels. Information about labels is forwarded to the billing system, so you can break down your billed charges by label.
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/cost-management

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
Your customer currently has a hybrid cloud setup including their on-premises data center and AWS. They are consolidating all their services on Google Cloud as part of a modernization plan and want to spend less IT effort in the future. There are about 10 MySQL and 25 PostgreSQL databases across the two DCs. What is the best option to for them?

A. Use the Data Catalog Service to manage the metadata of the databases
B. Use Cloud Dataflow service and setup Google's Cloud SQL as the sink and the others as the source, which will cause the data to flow in as expected.
C. Use the Database Migration Service
D. Use the Bare Metal Solution and copy the databases directly as they are on-premises and on AWS.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
Database Migration is the right one to use: "Simplifying migrations to Cloud SQL. Now available for MySQL and PostgreSQL migrations, with SQL Server coming soon." Since the customer also doesn't want to manage their own database installations in the future, Cloud SQL is the best option.

https://cloud.google.com/database-migration

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 1)
Your team is working on building a machine learning model. There are a bunch of terminologies that are being used. What is an "instance" or an "example"?

A. An input variable is used in making prediction
B. E.
C. number of rooms in a house price prediction model.
D. One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result.
E. An answer for a prediction task,¬ either the answer produced by a machine learning system or the right answer supplied in training dat
F. E.
G. image contains a "cat".
H. The "knobs" that you tweak during successive runs of training a mode
I. E.
J. learning rate

Answer: B

Explanation:
One row of a dataset containing one or more input columns and possibly a prediction result.

- **Instance**: The thing about which you want to make a prediction. For example, the instance might be a web page that you want to classify as either "about cats" or "not about cats".
- **Label**: An answer for a prediction task either the answer produced by a machine learning system, or the right answer supplied in training data. For example, the label for a web page might be "about cats".
- **Feature**: A property of an instance used in a prediction task. For example, a web page might have a feature "contains the word 'cat'".
- **Feature Column**: A set of related features, such as the set of all possible countries in which users might live. An example may have one or more features present in a feature column. "Feature column" is Google-specific terminology. A feature column is referred to as a "namespace" in the VW system (at Yahoo/Microsoft), or a field.
- **Example**: An instance (with its features) and a label.
- **Model**: A statistical representation of a prediction task. You train a model on examples then use the model to make predictions.

https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/rules-of-ml#terminology

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 1)
Your company security team manages access control to production systems using an LDAP directory group.
How is this access control managed in the Google Cloud production project?

A. Assign the proper role to the Service Account in the project's IAM Policy
B. Grant each user the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role on a service account that exists in the Google Group.
C. Assign the proper role to the Google Group in the project's IAM Policy.
D. Create the project in a folder with the same name as the LDAP directory group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/achieving-identity-and-access-governance-on-google-cloud

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 1)
A partner of yours used to have their own private data center. Your company was already on Google Cloud and now they have also moved to Google Cloud. You are investigating whether there are ways to collaborate better or shared services. What would be one good option to consider?

A. Use Private Service Access within Google Cloud.
B. Use VPC Peering to share resources privately between your two organizations.
C. Use public IP addresses as befor
D. It will automatically be routed internally only.
E. Use VPC Shared Networks to share common resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:
VPC Network Peering allows internal IP address connectivity across two Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks regardless of whether they belong to the same project or the same organization.
-> Shared VPC is only within an organization - it allows an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, so that they can communicate with each other securely and efficiently using internal IPs from that network.
-> Private Google Access is only to access Google APIs and services
References:
-> https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering
-> https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/private-google-access
-> https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 3)
An organization is looking for a storage solution that will help them serve content to users worldwide. They need a solution that offers a high level of availability
What feature of Cloud Storage would they benefit from?

A. Global metadata
B. Object versioning
C. Data encryption
D. Multi-regional storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Topic 3)
What is monitoring within the context of cloud operations?

A. Observing cloud expenditure in real time to ensure that budgets are not exceeded
B. Collecting predefined and custom metrics from applications and infrastructure
C. Tracking user activities to guarantee compliance with privacy regulations
D. Tracing user location to document regional access and utilization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 3)
An organization's web developers and operations personnel use different systems. How will increasing communication between the teams reduce issues caused by silos?

A. By assigning blame for failures and establishing consequences
B. By combining job role responsibilities to ensure that everyone has shared access
C. By increasing data encryption to strengthen workflows
D. By emphasizing shared ownership of business outcomes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 3)
How is service availability measured in the context of cloud technology?

A. Number of available regions
B. Percentage of uptime
C. Speed of response time
D. Number of downtime incidents

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Topic 3)
An organization needs to categorize text-based customer reviews on their website using a pre-trained machine learning model.
Which Google Cloud product or service should the organization use?

A. Cloud Natural Language API
B. Dialogflow
C. Recommendations AI
D. TensorFlow

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/natural-language
Use entity analysis to find and label fields within a document—including emails, chat, and social media—and then sentiment analysis to understand customer opinions to find actionable product and UX insights.

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Topic 3)
An organization provides a loyalty program for its customers. It recently partnered with other businesses so that customers can get loyalty points at a range of other stores.
Why should the organization use application programming interfaces (APIs)?

A. To migrate all partner data for disaster recovery
B. To analyze and publish loyalty program statistics to a dashboard
C. To personalize recommendations for loyalty card users
D. To connect third-party systems to ensure up-to-date information

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Topic 3)
An organization is struggling to keep up with the growth of their application which is running on legacy infrastructure.
What might be holding them back?

A. The inaccessibility of their data due to perimeter security
B. The overreliance on platform as a service
C. The time it takes their serverless compute function to scale
D. The cost of provisioning hardware for peak usage

Answer: D

Explanation:
Legacy infrastructure is typically based on on-premises hardware that is managed and maintained by the organization. As the application grows and the user base expands, the hardware required to support it must also grow. This can lead to significant costs associated with provisioning and maintaining hardware, particularly if the organization needs to provision for peak usage.

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to add a new function to their application. They want to write the code and let the public cloud provider handle the infrastructure.
Which infrastructure solution should they use?

A. Virtual machines
B. Bare Metal Solution
C. Serverless computing
D. Container Registry

Answer: C

Explanation:
Serverless computing , as public cloud prouder(eg. google) will mange the infra things

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 3)
An organization operates their entire IT infrastructure from Google Cloud. What should they do to prepare for data breaches?

A. Reduce reliance on multi-factor authentication
B. Data security is Google's responsibility, so preparation is minimal
C. Create an incident plan to mitigate impacts
D. Strengthen their data center perimeter security

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to search hundreds of scanned documents for key information like dates, names, and other specific words.
Why should the organization use application programming interfaces (APIs)?

A. To replace the scanned documents with an online survey
B. To ingest data in real time and encrypt unmatched words
C. To create digital versions of the documents and locate key information
D. To transform the documents into unstructured data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The text from the PDF/scanned documents/images gets converted into JSON (unstructured file) which will be further used for search.

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Topic 3)
A cloud-native organization is not meeting their service level objective (SLO) but has not exhausted their error budget.
What should the organization prioritize?

A. Innovation to improve user experience
B. Hardware reliability to improve availability
C. Stability to avoid prolonged user downtime
D. Speed to release new features

Answer: C

Explanation:
Both Devs and SRE team must ensure that the error budget does not become exhausted. To avoid it, releases have to stop for the time being until the error budget resets. The team would have to reprioritize to focus on reliability to get it back to an acceptable state.

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 3)
An organization is moving away from an on-premises infrastructure. Instead, they want to create, access, and share information virtually in the cloud.
What should the organization consider?

A. Built-in security when moving their data to the cloud
B. Replacing their perimeter security with data encryption keys
C. Optimizing cost-management with a capital expenditure model
D. Increased hardware capacity when moving their data to the cloud

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to use all available data to offer predictive suggestions on their website that improve over time.
Which method should the organization use?

A. Data automation
B. Trends analysis
C. Machine learning
D. Multiple regression

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Topic 3)
What DevOps practice should an organization use when developing their application to help minimize disruption caused by bugs?

A. Pause production until all bugs have been eliminated
B. Prioritize fixing large bugs during production because they are easier to review
C. Implement small changes incrementally to reduce recovery time when bugs appear
D. Implement large changes together to make rolling back easier when bugs appear

Answer: C

Explanation:
One of the key principles of DevOps is to release changes frequently and in small batches. This helps to reduce the risk of disruption caused by bugs. If a bug is introduced in a small change, it is easier to identify and fix the bug without affecting a large number of users.

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Topic 3)
When an organization adopts cloud technology, how does their total cost of ownership (TCO) shift?

A. Away from cost management toward capital expenditure
B. Away from operational expenditure toward cost management
C. Away from capital expenditure toward operational expenditure
D. Away from operational expenditure toward capital expenditure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 3)
What is logging within the context of cloud technology?

A. Writing application and operating system events as text
B. Monitoring network and resource limitations
C. Tracking source code across an organization
D. Recording infrastructure and hardware expenditure

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud Logging is a fully managed service that allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on logging data and events from Google Cloud and Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 3)
What is an organization exclusively responsible for when they access an application through a software as a service (SaaS) model?

A. Maintaining overall system operability
B. Maintaining customer-facing content
C. Monitoring data center servers
D. Monitoring computer networks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 3)
What does Cloud Logging help an organization do?

A. Analyze live source code and log code updates.
B. Deploy infrastructure as code.
C. Analyze logs and accelerate application troubleshooting.
D. Manage storage of custom VM images.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 3)
An organization meets their service level objective (SLO) of 99 999% ("five nines") How much downtime do their end users experience per year?

A. 5 minutes
B. 500 minutes
C. 5 hours
D. 5 days

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Topic 3)
An organization cannot afford to modernize their infrastructure but they want to process data from their legacy system in a modern platform hosted by a business partner
What solution should the organization choose to make their data accessible?

A. Compute Engine
B. Anthos
C. An application programming interlace
D. Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Topic 2)
The customer has applications that do data processing on-premise. They have been built using Ha-doop and Spark. What product should I use on Google Cloud?

A. Dataproc
B. Dataflow
C. Dataprep
D. Dataplex

Answer: A

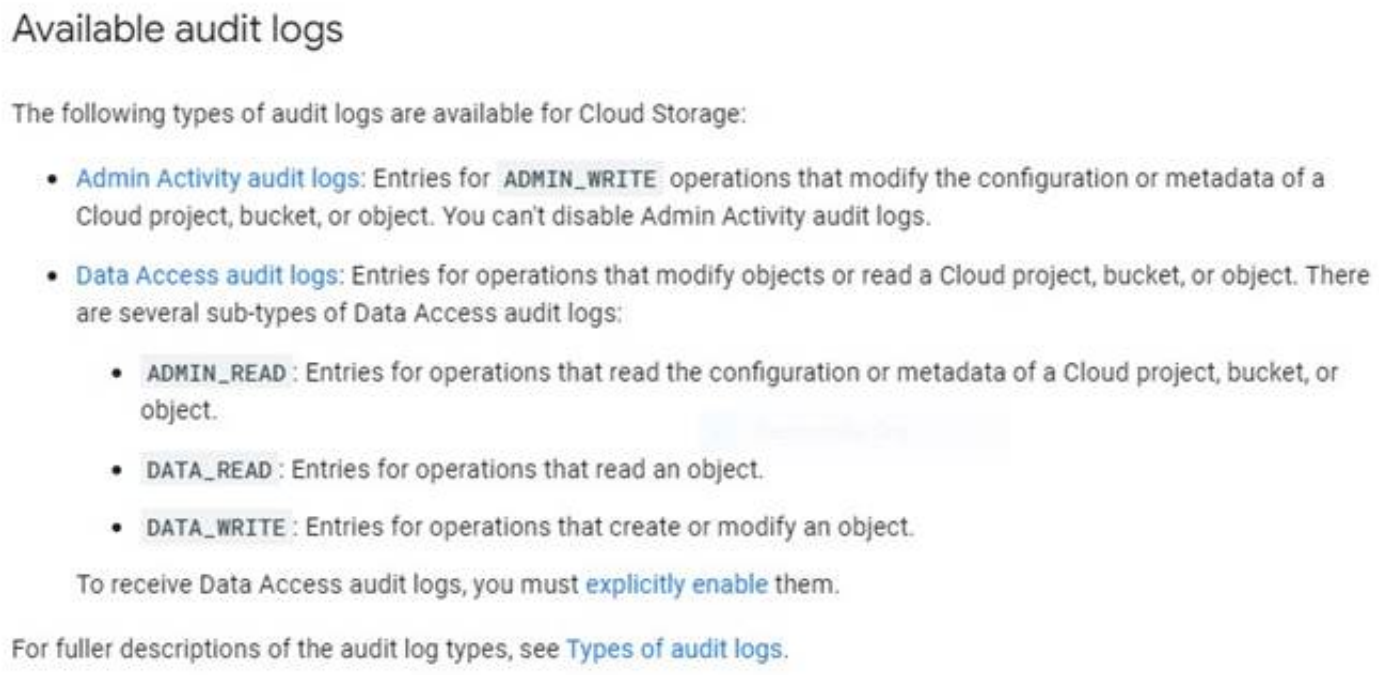
Explanation:
Because Dataproc is used to run Hadoop/Spark workloads

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Topic 2)
You are storing sensitive information in a Cloud Storage bucket. For legal reasons, you need to be able to record all requests that read any of the stored data. You want to make sure you comply with these requirements. What should you do?

A. Scan the bucket using the Data Loss Prevention API.
B. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.
C. Enable the Identity Aware Proxy API on the project.
D. Allow only a single Service Account access to read the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Logged information
Your Google Cloud projects contain only the audit logs for resources that are directly within the Cloud project. Other Google Cloud resources, such as folders, organizations, and billing accounts, contain the audit logs for the entity itself.


Available audit logs

The following types of audit logs are available for Cloud Storage:

- Admin Activity audit logs: Entries for `ADMIN_WRITE` operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object. You can't disable Admin Activity audit logs.
- Data Access audit logs: Entries for operations that modify objects or read a Cloud project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of Data Access audit logs:
  - `ADMIN_READ`: Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a Cloud project, bucket, or object.
  - `DATA_READ`: Entries for operations that read an object.
  - `DATA_WRITE`: Entries for operations that create or modify an object.

To receive Data Access audit logs, you must explicitly enable them.

For fuller descriptions of the audit log types, see Types of audit logs.

Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logging

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 2)
A startup client of yours does offline data processing for a few of its clients. They are mi- grating their applications and the associated data to Google Cloud. They have 100TB of data to move. They presently have a very small private data center setup connected to a local internet provider. The maximum bandwidth they are able to get is 100Mbps. How long will it take them to transfer the data over the internet if the transfer goes smoothly?

A. About 12 days.
B. About 2 years.
C. About 100 days.
D. About 24 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The key reason I included this question is to clarify some terminologies that will be important for your estimates. The data size mentioned is a TB terabyte. Note the "byte". The speed is mentioned in Mbps, which is Megabits per second. Note the "bits". 8 bits make a byte. So, to get the actual number of bits transferred, you need to multiply the TB number by 8.
Total data transferred (in bits) = 100 * 1,000,000,000,000 * 8 bits
Speed = 100Mbps = 100 * 1,000,000. i.e. 100 million bits are transferred per second. Hence time taken to transfer all the data = Total Data/Speed = 8,000,000 seconds.
Number of seconds in a day = 24*60*60 = 86,400
Total time taken in days = 8,000,000/86,400 = 92.59 days
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud- transferring-your-large-datasets#online_versus_offline_transfer

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 2)
Google offers Firebase, In terms of Firebase Console, any particular message that has to be deliv-ered to a customer at a certain degree of change in behavior can be managed through_____.

A. A/B testing
B. Notification Composer
C. Firebase Remote config.
D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can send notification messages using the Notifications composer in the Firebase console. Though this does not provide the same flexibility or scalability as sending messages with the Admin SDK or the HTTP and XMPP protocols, it can be very useful for testing or for highly targeted marketing and user engagement. The Firebase console provides analytics-based A/B testing to help refine and improve marketing messages.
After you have developed logic in your app to receive messages, you can allow non- technical users to send messages per the instructions on the Notifications page in the Firebase Help Center.

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Topic 2)
A financial services company is running an experimental application workload that has a very large number of mathematical calculations involving floating-point

numbers. The current application that is running on compute engine is not providing enough speed and throughput. What are the options to increase the processing performance?

A. Use a serverless option like Cloud Functions that will automatically scale as much as required.
B. Instead of using a "general purpose" machine family, use "compute-optimized" machine family.
C. Since processing could also be dependent on reading and writing data to the disk, use a fast Local SSD.
D. Attach GPUs to the virtual machine for number crunching.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Compute Engine provides graphics processing units (GPUs) that you can add to your virtual machines (VMs). You can use these GPUs to accelerate specific workloads on your VMs such as machine learning and data processing. https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/gpus

NEW QUESTION 101
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following statements is / are correct about Machine Learning?

A. Machine learning examples include chatbots and automated virtual assistants to automate routine customer service tasks and speed up issue resolution.
B. Machine learning automates the job of building statistical models with Human In-tervention.
C. Robotic process automation (RPA) can not be attached with ML.
D. None of the Above.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Customer service
Machine learning examples include chatbots and automated virtual assistants to automate routine customer service tasks and speed up issue resolution.

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Topic 2)
One of your clients is in the retail sector. They have a small team supporting their operations and a small development team taking care of application development. They have heard of the benefits of machine learning, but they do not have the capacity to hire data scientists or the work to retain them. They have a team of analysts who works
primarily on BigQuery and knows how to run SQL queries. They want to be able to get into the new age of machine learning and artificial intelligence. What options are available to run on Google Cloud?

A. Use the popular open-source libraries SciPy and NumPy to create machine learn-ing models.
B. Use the Unified AI Platform to create a custom TensorFlow model.
C. Use BigQuery ML to create machine learning models using SQL queries.
D. Integrate the Cloud Vision API and the Cloud Speech API to create a custom mod-el that will suit the retail sector.

Answer: C

Explanation:
BigQuery ML allows you to create ML models using standard SQL queries. Those familiar with BigQuery and ML will be able to create ML models with just a basic understanding of machine learning.
https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/

NEW QUESTION 109
- (Topic 2)
A customer has contacted you about migrating to Google Cloud. The customer would like to mi-grate their data from on premises as soon as possible. They don't have the budget to rewrite code, and they want the most direct route. What migration option should suggest to the customer?

A. None, since the customer is not cloud native ready.
B. Rip and Replace
C. Lift and Shift
D. Improve and Move

Answer: C

Explanation:
With Lift and Shift migrations, the customer could move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with few or no modifications or refactoring

Lift and shift

In a lift and shift migration, you move workloads from a source environment to a target environment with minor or no modifications or refactoring. The modifications you apply to the workloads to migrate are only the minimum changes you need to make in order for the workloads to operate in the target environment.

A lift and shift migration is ideal when a workload can operate as-is in the target environment, or when there is little or no business need for change. This migration is the type that requires the least amount of time because the amount of refactoring is kept to a minimum.

There might be technical issues that force a lift and shift migration. If you cannot refactor a workload to migrate and cannot decommission the workload, you must use a lift and shift migration. For example, it can be difficult or impossible to modify the source code of the workload, or the build process isn't straightforward so producing new artifacts after refactoring the source code might not be possible.

Lift and shift migrations are the easiest to perform because your team can continue to use the same set of tools and skills that they were using before. These migrations also support off-the-shelf software. Because you migrate existing workloads with minimal refactoring, lift and shift migrations tend to be the quickest, compared to improve and move or remove and replace migrations.

On the other hand, the results of a lift and shift migration are non-cloud-native workloads running in the target environment. These workloads don't take full advantage of cloud platform features, such as horizontal scalability, fine-grained pricing, and highly managed services.

https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-gcp-getting-started

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 2)
In terms of Dockers and Kubernetes, which of the following statements are correct?

A. Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.
B. Difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in con-tainerizing and running your applications
C. Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Kubernetes vs. Docker
Often misunderstood as a choice between one or the other, Kubernetes and Docker are different yet complementary technologies for running containerized applications.
Docker lets you put everything you need to run your application into a box that can be stored and opened when and where it is required. Once you start boxing up your applications, you need a way to manage them; and that's what Kubernetes does. Kubernetes is a Greek word meaning ‘captain’ in English. Like the captain is responsible for the safe journey of the ship in the seas, Kubernetes is responsible for carrying and delivering those boxes safely to locations where they can be used.
- Kubernetes can be used with or without Docker.
- Docker is not an alternative to Kubernetes, so it’s less of a “Kubernetes vs. Docker” question. It’s about using Kubernetes with Docker to containerize your applications and run them at scale.
- The difference between Docker and Kubernetes relates to the role each play in
containerizing and running your applications.
- Docker is an open industry standard for packaging and distributing applications in containers.
- Kubernetes uses Docker to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications.

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following is/are core storage options available on the Google Cloud Platform?

A. Cloud Storage and Cloud Data Store
B. Cloud Spanner
C. Cloud SQL and Google Big Table
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:
Google Cloud Platform has other storage options to meet your needs for structured, unstructured, transactional and relational data. Core storage options: Cloud Storage, Cloud SQL, Cloud Spanner, Cloud Data Store and Google Big Table. Depending on your application, you might want to use one or several of these services to get the job done.

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 2)
The government has mandated that companies in a particular section of healthcare must retain all the data they collect for a period of 10 years in case an audit needs to be done. Your client, who is in that industry, needs to follow regulations. In addition, your client wants to do an analysis of the data quite frequently in the first year. They also don't want to be liable for any data beyond year 10. What would recommend for your customer?

A. Use Cloud Storage with nearline storage in year one and Coldline storage thereaf-te
B. Use Object lifecycle management to move between storage types and delete them after 10 years.
C. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and Coldline storage there-afte
D. Set a Cloud Scheduler trigger for 1 year to change storage types and 10 years to delete the data.

E. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and archival storage thereaf-te
F. Use Object lifecycle management to move between storage types and delete them after 10 years.
G. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and Coldline storage there-afte
H. Set a Cloud Tasks to trigger for 1 year to change storage types and 10 years to delete the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cloud storage supports Object Lifecycle Management. To support common
use cases like setting a Time to Live (TTL) for objects, retaining noncurrent versions of objects, or "downgrading" storage classes of objects to help manage costs, Cloud Storage offers the Object Lifecycle Management feature.
Standard storage is recommended for frequently accessed data and Archive for data accessed less than once a year.
Nearline, Coldline, and Archive offer ultra-low-cost, highly-durable, highly available archival storage. For data accessed less than once a year, Archive is a cost-effective storage option for the long-term preservation of data. Coldline is also ideal for cold storage—data your business expects to touch less than once a quarter.
For warmer storage, choose Nearline: data you expect to access less than once a month, but possibly multiple times throughout the year.

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Topic 2)
Considering Google Cloud Storage different Options which of the following is / are correct on the basis of their real world use cases?

A. Cloud Storage : Images, Large Media, files , backups.
B. Google Cloud BigTable : AdTech, Financial and IoT Data.
C. Cloud SQL : User Credentials, customer orders.
D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud Datastore is the best for semi-structured application data that is used in app engines' applications. Bigtable is best for analytical data with heavy read/write events like AdTech, Financial or IoT data. Cloud Storage is best for structured and unstructured, binary or object data like images, large media files and backups. SQL is best for web frameworks and in existing applications like storing user credentials and customer orders. Cloud Spanner is best for large scale database applications that are larger than two terabytes; for example, for financial trading and e-commerce use cases. As I mentioned at the beginning of the module, depending on your application, you might use one or several of these services to get the job done.

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Topic 2)
Your Coustomer's Organization has decided to move to the cloud. They currently run VMs on-promise but their goal on Google cloud is to run containers, primarily on Google Kuber- nete's Engine. They have a lease for their private data center for another year that they have already paid for. What could be strategy they could adopt in migrating?

A. Jump and Ramp.
B. Improve and Move.
C. Rip and Replace.
D. Left and Shift.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Since they have already paid for data center for another year. They have the time and resources to work with, They can make the change to their workloads locally/on- promise Improve and MigrateMove to Google Cloud later on.

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following is true while creating a boot persistent disk from a snapshot.

A. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.
B. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk.
C. After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When you create a virtual machine (VM) instance, you must also create a boot disk for the VM. You can use a public image, a custom image, or a snapshot that was taken from another boot disk. When you create a boot disk, limit the disk size to 2 TB to account for the limitations of MBR partitioning.
Compute Engine automatically creates a boot persistent disk when you create an instance. If you require additional data storage space for your instances, add one or more secondary instance storage options.
You might need to create a standalone boot persistent disk and attach it to an instance later, or resize a boot persistent disk to improve performance and add more space for additional applications or operating system files. That process is described in Add or resize a persistent disk.
As a best practice, do not use regional persistent disks for boot disks. In a failover situation, they do not force-attach to a VM.
After you create a snapshot of a boot persistent disk, you can apply data from that snapshot to new persistent disks. It is only possible to apply data from a snapshot when you first create a persistent disk. You cannot apply a snapshot to an existing persistent disk, or apply a snapshot to persistent disks that belong to a different project than that snapshot.

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 2)
In Google Cloud IAM: if a policy applied at the project level gives you Owner permissions, your access to an individual resource in that project might be restricted to View permission if someone applies a more restrictive policy directly to that resource. What is correct below the options

A. False
B. None of the above.
C. True
D. Not defined by GCP.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Policies are a union of those applied to resources themselves and those inherited from higher levels in the hierarchy. If a parent policy is less restrictive, it overrides a more restrictive policy applied to the resource. If a parent policy is more restrictive, it does not override a less restrictive policy applied to the resource. Therefore, access granted at a higher level in the hierarchy cannot be taken away by policies applied at a lower level in the hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Topic 2)
A small scale retailer has been collecting its point of sale transaction in a PostgreSQL Da- tabase. They have raised funding for a strategic expansion goal in the next year that will see them grow significantly in Asia, Europe, North America, Which Database option should they choose in Google Cloud?

A. BigQuary
B. Spanner
C. Cloud SQL
D. Bigtable

Answer: B

Explanation:
Spanner is a global scale Database that Support SQL querying, Similar to PostgreSQL, Which will be regional. So that will be a fairly smooth move, Since they have the time and the funding, they can plan for this migration.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 2)
A large travel services company has been running all their workloads on Google Cloud in the previous year. They looked at their past usage of cloud resources and see that there is a consistent use of 10,000 virtual machines throughout the year. Based on the projections for the following year they have a strong indication that they will use at least this much or more capacity within Google Cloud. What is one way in which they can take advantage of this knowledge?

A. They can use these numbers to negotiate a better contract with another public cloud number.
B. They can cut costs by cutting down on the number of VMs used.
C. They can get into a committed use contract with Google Cloud to get a significant discount on the usage of VMs.
D. They can ask for a sustained use discount.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Compute Engine lets you purchase committed use contracts in return for deeply discounted prices for VM usage. These discounts are referred to as committed use discounts. Committed use discounts are ideal for workloads with predictable resource needs. When you purchase a committed use contract, you purchase Compute Engine resources—such as vCPUs, memory, GPUs, local SSDs, and sole-tenant nodes—at a discounted price in return for committing to paying for those resources for 1 year or 3 years. The discount is up to 57% for most resources like machine types or GPUs. The discount is up to 70% for memory-optimized machine types.

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Topic 2)
“With cloud messaging you can Customize and deliver messages accordingly to the predetermined time in the user's local time zone.” Comment on the above statement.

A. This statement is undefined.
B. The above statement is partially true.
C. The above statement is completely false.
D. The above statement is completely true.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Firebase Cloud Messaging:
Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) is a cross-platform messaging solution that lets you reliably send messages at no cost.
Using FCM, you can notify a client app that new email or other data is available to sync. You can send notification messages to drive user re-engagement and retention. For use cases such as instant messaging, a message can transfer a payload of up to 4000 bytes to a client app.
Key capabilities of Firebase Cloud Messaging:
Send notification messages or data messages: Send notification messages that are displayed to your user. Or send data messages and determine completely what happens in your application code.
Versatile message targeting: Distribute messages to your client app in any of 3 ways—to single devices, to groups of devices, or to devices subscribed to topics.
Send messages from client apps: Send acknowledgments, chats, and other messages from devices back to your server over FCM’s reliable and battery-efficient connection channel.

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Topic 2)
A customer is migrating there on-promises data analytics solution to Google Cloud. The current solution has a lot of data being read form and written to disk. The performance of this approach has occasionally been a bottleneck for a scale of operations that your cus- tomer has. The application is fault tolerant and can with stand machine going down fre- quently. In moving to Google Cloud they are asking your advice on any way to improve performance?

A. Use Big Query Which has very fast data access and analysis

B. Use Cloud Storage which can be central, scalable storage
C. Use local SSDs with the VMs
D. Use Persistent Disk with the VMs

Answer: C

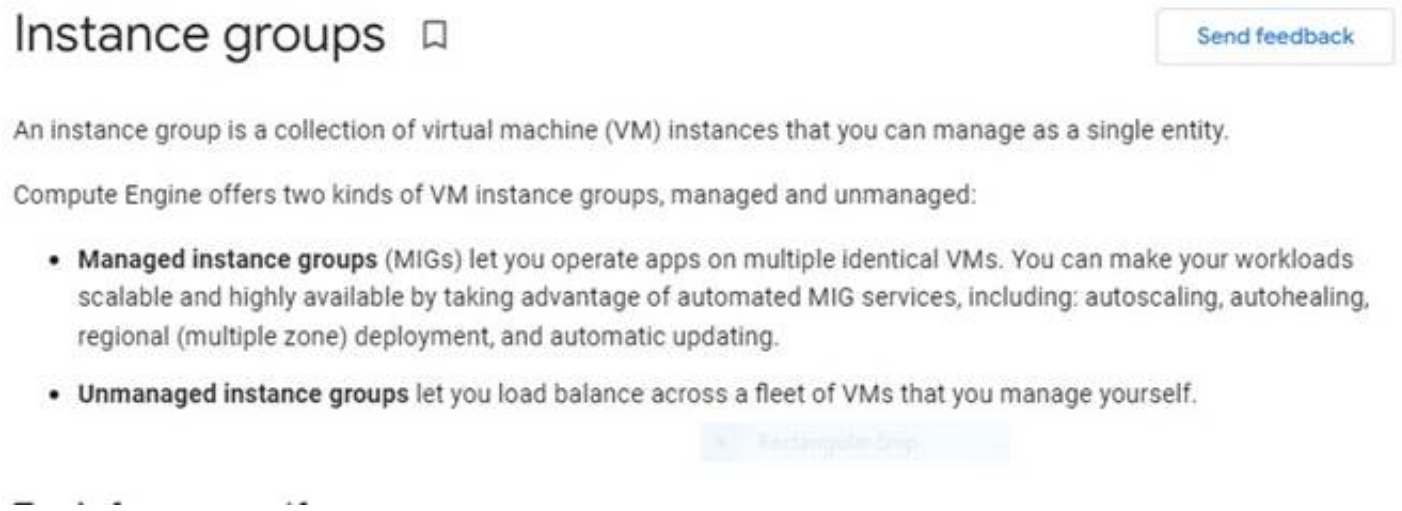
Explanation:
Local SSDs are attached to the VM and have very high throughput. However, when the VM shuts down, The local SSD is also shut down, Since our Workload here is foult tolerant, than is not an issue.

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Topic 2)
A customer has an application running in virtual machines. They are migrating this application to Google Cloud. They have previously had scaling issues when on-premises as VMs had to be pre-allocated. Capacity planning was repeatedly off mark - it's either too many VMs or too less. They want to match the capacity to demand while keeping the application running always. They don't have the time or budget to re-architect the systems using containers and Kubernetes at the mo-ment. What would be your recommendation?

A. Run a load test on Compute Engine VM
B. Get an estimate of usag
C. Then plan for a VM capacity of 25% above the load test value.
D. Use the Managed Instance Group with Compute Engine
E. Inform them that new-age companies are using microservices, containers, and Kubernetes for this and they can plan to rewrite the app quickly.
F. Inform them that using a serverless option will take care of the scaling and they can move to Cloud Run or App Engine.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Scalability. When your apps require additional compute resources, autoscaled MIGs can automatically grow the number of instances in the group to meet demand. If demand drops, autoscaled MIGs can automatically shrink to reduce your costs



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

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Topic 2)
Your customer's IT team is in the process of modernizing their customer-facing applications. They've witnessed others getting good results from employing microservices, and they're keen to adopt it themselves. The first application that they are modernizing has about 5 different sub-parts, which they have identified will be the services. They also identify that each of them has different scale requirements - some services like user login are less frequently used while others like transac-tions are heavily used. What technical strategy would you recommend for them?

A. Containerize the services and orchestrate them with Google Kubernetes Engine.
B. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Managed Instance Groups.
C. Retain the original application as a backup and also for separately scaling the ser-vices, create new application binaries.
D. Retain the original application in Compute Engine and scale it as needed using Unmanaged Instance Groups.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Containers and Kubernetes are ideal for the kind of requirement mentioned here - separate microservices that need to scale independently.
Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) provides a managed environment for deploying, managing, and scaling your containerized applications using Google infrastructure. The GKE environment consists of multiple machines (specifically, Compute Engine instances) grouped together to form a cluster.
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/kubernetes- engine-overview

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 2)
The Border Security Agency has hired your software services firm to build an application for them that will collect information about visas stamped on passports. You are given stamped images. You have to find out which country issued the visa and the period of validity. Pull out this data and put it into a database. Which of these applications would be suitable for that?

A. Use Cloud Vision API - write code to identify the text blocks, copy the data, and store it
B. Use TensorFlow - write code that will identify the type of visa and the bounding text block
C. Copy the data and then store it.
D. Use AutoML - upload other images of visas and run the model creation process which will automatically identify the visas
E. Use Data Labeling service - outsource the work of marking and extracting the in-formation to others.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud Vision API allows you to programmatically identify images, text, etc. in the document. This would be the best option.
https://cloud.google.com/vision

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 2)
Your client's IT environment has so far been on-premises. They run a mix of applications and data-bases on Linux and Windows. They want to move to Google Cloud in the easiest manner possi-ble. What are their best options?

A. Compute Engine with VMs with either Linux or Windows OS.
B. App Engine Standard
C. Cloud Functions
D. Cloud Run

Answer: A

Explanation:
Compute Engine allows you to allocate VMs with different OSs - Windows and Linux, included.

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 2)
What service is a fully managed real-time messaging service that allows you to send and receive messages between independent applications.

A. Cloud Datastore
B. Cloud Pub/Sub
C. Cloud DNS
D. Cloud BigTable
E. Cloud Spanner

Answer: B

Explanation:
Google Cloud Pub/Sub is a scalable, durable event ingestion and delivery system.
-> Pub/Sub allows services to communicate asynchronously, with latencies on the order of 100 milliseconds.
-> Pub/Sub is used for streaming analytics and data integration pipelines to ingest and distribute data. It is equally effective as messaging-oriented middleware for service integration or as a queue to parallelize tasks.
-> Pub/Sub enables you to create systems of event producers and consumers, called publishers and subscribers. Publishers communicate with subscribers asynchronously by broadcasting events, rather than by synchronous remote procedure calls (RPCs).
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/overview

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 2)
What cloud service model would you want to select if you want to solve a particular busi- ness problem by providing CRM services in the cloud to your enterprises?

A. CaaS
B. SaaS
C. PaaS
D. IaaS

Answer: B

Explanation:
SaaS – Software as a Service (SaaS) provides you a complete product that is run and managed by the service provider. You worry only about using the software and not about infrastructure.
SaaS provides the lowest level of flexibility and management control over the infrastructure. (Example: Google Gsuite and MS O365)

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Topic 2)
You have experimented with Google Cloud using your own credit card and expensed the costs to your company. Your company wants to streamline the billing process and charge the costs of your projects to their monthly invoice. What should you do?

A. Grant the financial team the IAM role of €Billing Account User€ on the billing ac-count linked to your credit card.
B. Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company.
C. Create a ticket with Google Billing Support to ask them to send the invoice to your company.
D. Set up BigQuery billing export and grant your financial department IAM access to query the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To change the Cloud Billing account for a project, you need to be able to move a project from one Cloud Billing account to another. To accomplish this task, you need permissions adequate to unlink the project from the existing Cloud Billing account AND to link the project to the target Cloud Billing account. Roles with adequate permissions to perform this task: Project Owner or Project Billing Manager on the project, AND Billing Account Administrator or Billing Account User for the target Cloud Billing account
interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/modify-

A Cloud Billing account is used to define who pays for a given set of resources, and it can be linked to one or more projects. Project usage is charged to the linked Cloud Billing account.

If you are a billing administrator on only one Cloud Billing account, new projects you create are automatically linked to your existing Cloud Billing account. If you create or have access to multiple Cloud Billing accounts, you can change the Cloud Billing account a project is billed to. This article describes how to change the Cloud Billing account for your project, as well as how to enable and disable billing for a project.

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Topic 2)
You have a well established development and operations team. Your teams were managing the en-tire software delivery/deployment cycle on-premise. When migrating to the cloud, you want to con-tinue having this approach. Which is the ideal option for you?

A. PaaS - Platform as a Service
B. SaaS - Software as a Service
C. IDaaS - Identity as a Service
D. IaaS - Infrastructure as a Service

Answer: D

Explanation:
IaaS - you're given virtualized resources like VMs, Storage, Network. It is your responsibility to manage everything beyond that. This would be similar to what the organization had on-premise.

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to build streaming data pipelines. You don’t want to manage the individual servers that do the data processing in the pipelines. Instead, you want a managed service that will automatically scale with the amount of data to be processed.
Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

A. Pub/Sub
B. Dataflow
C. Data Catalog
D. Dataprep by Trifacta

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Topic 1)
You are migrating workloads to the cloud. The goal of the migration is to serve customers worldwide as quickly as possible According to local regulations, certain data is required to be stored in a specific geographic area, and it can be served worldwide. You need to design the architecture and deployment for your workloads.
What should you do?

A. Select a public cloud provider that is only active in the required geographic area
B. Select a private cloud provider that globally replicates data storage for fast data access
C. Select a public cloud provider that guarantees data location in the required geographic area
D. Select a private cloud provider that is only active in the required geographic area

Answer: C

Explanation:
The goal of the migration is to serve customers worldwide as quickly as possible According to local regulations, certain data is required to be stored in a specific geographic area, and it can be served worldwide" This characteristic are inherent to the public cloud provider

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Topic 1)
Your organization runs a distributed application in the Compute Engine virtual machines. Your organization needs redundancy, but it also needs extremely fast communication (less than 10 milliseconds) between the parts of the application in different virtual machines.
Where should your organization locate this virtual machines?

A. In a single zone within a single region
B. In different zones within a single region
C. In multiple regions, using one zone per region
D. In multiple regions, using multiple zones per region

Answer: B

Explanation:
Multi zone is also redundant within the region and it provides the lowest latency.
Reference link:-

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/best-practices-compute-engine-region-selection

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Topic 1)
Your organization wants to migrate your on-premises environment to Google Cloud. The on-premises environment consists of containers and virtual machine instances. Which Google Cloud products can help to migrate the container images and the virtual machine disks?

A. Compute Engine and Filestore
B. Artifact Registry and Cloud Storage
C. Dataflow and BigQuery
D. Pub/Sub and Cloud Storage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/import/importing-virtual-disks
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 185
- (Topic 1)
Your organization runs an application on virtual machines in Google Cloud. This application processes incoming images. This activity takes hours to create a result for each image. The workload for this application normally stays at a certain baseline level, but at regular intervals it spikes to a much greater workload. Your organization needs to control the cost to run this application.
What should your organization do?

A. Purchase committed use discounts for the baseline load
B. Purchase committed use discounts for the expected spike load
C. Leverage sustained use discounts for your virtual machines
D. Run the workload on preemptible VM instances

Answer: C

Explanation:
The idea of the Sustained Use discount is that the longer you run a VM instance in any given month, the bigger discount you will get from the list price.
Reference: https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/google-sustained-use-discounts/

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Topic 1)
An organization has created an ecommerce website. What data on this website would be considered structured data?

A. Product photographs
B. Product reviews
C. Product descriptions
D. Product ratings score

Answer: D

Explanation:
Because product ratings are structured because they are numerical scores.

NEW QUESTION 193
- (Topic 1)
Your organization consists of many teams. Each team has many Google Cloud projects. Your organization wants to simplify the management of identity and access policies for these projects.
How can you group these projects to meet this goal?

A. Group each team's projects into a separate domain
B. Assign labels based on the virtual machines that are part of each team's projects
C. Use folders to group each team's projects
D. Group each team's projects into a separate organization node

Answer: C

Explanation:

Folders are nodes in the Cloud Platform Resource Hierarchy. A folder can contain projects, other folders, or a combination of both. Organizations can use folders to group projects under the organization node in a hierarchy. For example, your organization might contain multiple departments, each with its own set of Google Cloud resources. Folders allow you to group these resources on a per-department basis. Folders are used to group resources that share common IAM policies. While a folder can contain multiple folders or resources, a given folder or resource can have exactly one parent.

https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-folders

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 1)
Your organization uses Active Directory to authenticate users. Users' Google account access must be removed when their Active Directory account is terminated. How should your organization meet this requirement?

A. Configure two-factor authentication in the Google domain
B. Remove the Google account from all IAM policies
C. Configure BeyondCorp and Identity-Aware Proxy in the Google domain
D. Configure single sign-on in the Google domain

Answer: D

Explanation:
Configure single sign-on in the Google domain
Single sign-on: Whenever a user needs to authenticate, Google Cloud delegates the authentication to Active Directory by using the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) protocol. This delegation ensures that only Active Directory manages user credentials and that any applicable policies or multi-factor authentication (MFA) mechanisms are being enforced. For a sign-on to succeed.

https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/federating-gcp-with-active-directory- introduction
Reference Link- https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/single-sign-on

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to analyze data in order to gather insights into its daily operations. You only want to pay for the data you store and the queries you perform. Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose for its data analytics warehouse?

A. Cloud SQL
B. Dataproc
C. Cloud Spanner
D. BigQuery

Answer: D

Explanation:
BigQuery is an enterprise data warehouse for large amounts of relational structured data Serverless, highly scalable, and cost-effective multicloud data warehouse designed for business agility.

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following NIST Cloud characteristics uses the business model of shared re- sources in a cloud environment?

A. Elasticity
B. Availability
C. Broad Network Access
D. Multi-Tenancy

Answer: D

Explanation:

In cloud computing, multitenancy means that multiple customers of a cloud vendor are using the same computing resources. Even though they share resources, cloud customers aren't aware of each other, and their data is kept totally separate. Mul-titenancy is a crucial component of cloud computing; without it, cloud services would be far less practical. Multitenant architecture is a feature in many types of public cloud com-puting, including IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, containers, and serverless computing.

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Topic 1)
An organization wants to scale their existing virtual machine architecture as quickly as possible. Why should the organization use VMware Engine?

A. To archive virtual machine instances.
B. To deploy custom APIs seamlessly.
C. To migrate virtual machines to containers.
D. To replatform virtual machines as they are.

Answer: D

Explanation:
VMware Engine helps migrate and run virtual machines in Google Cloud with minimal changes to the VM architecture.

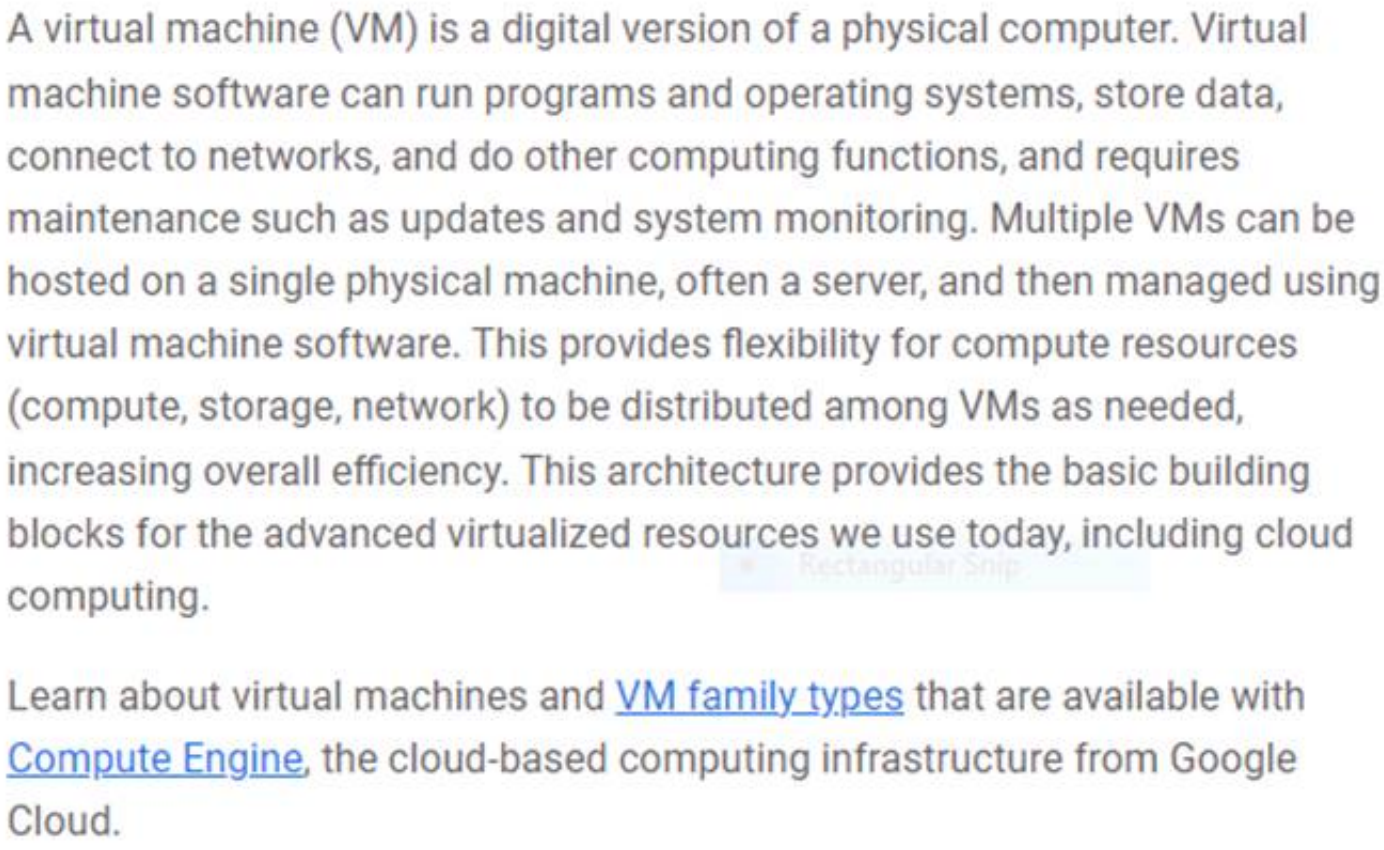


Table
Description automatically generated with medium confidence https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-virtual-machine

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Topic 1)
Your organization is developing an application that will manage payments and online bank accounts located around the world. The most critical requirement for your database is that each transaction is handled consistently. Your organization anticipates almost unlimited growth in the amount of data stored.
Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose?

A. Cloud SQL
B. Cloud Storage
C. Firestore
D. Cloud Spanner

Answer: D

Explanation:
Features of Cloud Spanner
Reference: https://k21academy.com/google-cloud/cloud-sql-vs-cloud-spanner/

NEW QUESTION 210
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