Google

Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1
You create a new Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster and want to make sure that it always runs a supported and stable version of Kubernetes. What should you do?

A. Enable the Node Auto-Repair feature for your GKE cluster.
B. Enable the Node Auto-Upgrades feature for your GKE cluster.
C. Select the latest available cluster version for your GKE cluster.
D. Select “Container-Optimized OS (cos)” as a node image for your GKE cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating or upgrading a cluster by specifying the version as latest does not provide automatic upgrades. Enable node auto-upgrades to ensure that the nodes in your cluster are up-to-date with the latest stable version.
https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/versioning-and-upgrades
Node auto-upgrades help you keep the nodes in your cluster up to date with the cluster master version when your master is updated on your behalf. When you create a new cluster or node pool with Google Cloud Console or the gcloud command, node auto-upgrade is enabled by default.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-upgrades

NEW QUESTION 2
You significantly changed a complex Deployment Manager template and want to confirm that the dependencies of all defined resources are properly met before committing it to the project. You want the most rapid feedback on your changes. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3
You are working for a hospital that stores Its medical images in an on-premises data room. The hospital wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. You need to design and implement a solution. What should you do?

A. Deploy a Dataflow job from the batch template "Datastore lo Cloud Storage" Schedule the batch job on the desired interval
B. In the Cloud Console, go to Cloud Storage Upload the relevant images to the appropriate bucket
C. Create a script that uses the gsutil command line interface to synchronize the on-premises storage with Cloud Storage Schedule the script as a cron job
D. Create a Pub/Sub topic, and enable a Cloud Storage trigger for the Pub/Sub topi
E. Create an application that sends all medical images to the Pub/Sub lope

Answer: C

Explanation:
they require cloud storage for archival and the want to automate the process to upload new medical image to cloud storage, hence we go for gsutil to copy on-prem images to cloud storage and automate the process via cron job. whereas Pub/Sub listens to the changes in the Cloud Storage bucket and triggers the pub/sub topic, which is not required.

NEW QUESTION 4
You received a JSON file that contained a private key of a Service Account in order to get access to several resources in a Google Cloud project. You downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK and want to use this private key for authentication and authorization when performing gcloud commands. What should you do?

A. Use the command gcloud auth login and point it to the private key
B. Use the command gcloud auth activate-service-account and point it to the private key
C. Place the private key file in the installation directory of the Cloud SDK and rename it to "credentials ison"
D. Place the private key file in your home directory and rename it to ‘’GOOGLE_APPUCATION_CREDENTiALS".

Answer: B

Explanation:
Authorizing with a service account
gcloud auth activate-service-account authorizes access using a service account. As with gcloud init and gcloud auth login, this command saves the service account credentials to the local system on successful completion and sets the specified account as the active account in your Cloud SDK configuration.
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing#authorizing_with_a_service_account

NEW QUESTION 5
You are operating a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster for your company where different teams can run non-production workloads. Your Machine Learning (ML) team needs access to Nvidia Tesla P100 GPUs to train their models. You want to minimize effort and cost. What should you do?

A. Ask your ML team to add the “accelerator: gpu” annotation to their pod specification.
B. Recreate all the nodes of the GKE cluster to enable GPUs on all of them.
C. Create your own Kubernetes cluster on top of Compute Engine with nodes that have GPU
D. Dedicate this cluster to your ML team.
E. Add a new, GPU-enabled, node pool to the GKE cluste
F. Ask your ML team to add the cloud.google.com/gke -accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100 nodeSelector to their pod specification.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the most optimal solution. Rather than recreating all nodes, you create a new node pool with GPU enabled. You then modify the pod specification to target particular GPU types by adding node selector to your workloads Pod specification. YOu still have a single cluster so you pay Kubernetes cluster management fee for just one cluster thus minimizing the
cost.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpusRef: https://cloud.google.com/kubern
Example:

- apiVersion: v1
- kind: Pod
- metadata:
- name: my-gpu-pod
- spec:
- containers:
- name: my-gpu-container
- image: nvidia/cuda:10.0-runtime-ubuntu18.04
- command: [/bin/bash]
- resources:
- limits:
- nvidia.com/gpu: 2
- nodeSelector:
- cloud.google.com/gke-accelerator: nvidia-tesla-k80 # or nvidia-tesla-p100 or nvidia-tesla-p4 or nvidia-tesla-v100 or nvidia-tesla-t4

NEW QUESTION 6
You are creating a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster with a cluster autoscaler feature enabled. You need to make sure that each node of the cluster will run a monitoring pod that sends container metrics to a third-party monitoring solution. What should you do?

A. Deploy the monitoring pod in a StatefulSet object.
B. Deploy the monitoring pod in a DaemonSet object.
C. Reference the monitoring pod in a Deployment object.
D. Reference the monitoring pod in a cluster initializer at the GKE cluster creation time.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset#usage_patterns
DaemonSets attempt to adhere to a one-Pod-per-node model, either across the entire cluster or a subset of nodes. As you add nodes to a node pool, DaemonSets automatically add Pods to the new nodes as needed.
In GKE, DaemonSets manage groups of replicated Pods and adhere to a one-Pod-per-node model, either across the entire cluster or a subset of nodes. As you add nodes to a node pool, DaemonSets automatically add Pods to the new nodes as needed. So, this is a perfect fit for our monitoring pod.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/daemonset
DaemonSets are useful for deploying ongoing background tasks that you need to run on all or certain nodes, and which do not require user intervention. Examples of such tasks include storage daemons like ceph, log collection daemons like fluentd, and node monitoring daemons like collectd. For example, you could have DaemonSets for each type of daemon run on all of your nodes. Alternatively, you could run multiple DaemonSets for a single type of daemon, but have them use different configurations for different hardware types and resource needs.

NEW QUESTION 7
You have just created a new project which will be used to deploy a globally distributed application. You will use Cloud Spanner for data storage. You want to create a Cloud Spanner instance. You want to perform the first step in preparation of creating the instance. What should you do?

A. Grant yourself the IAM role of Cloud Spanner Admin
B. Create a new VPC network with subnetworks in all desired regions
C. Configure your Cloud Spanner instance to be multi-regional
D. Enable the Cloud Spanner API

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/getting-started/set-up

NEW QUESTION 8
You need to create a copy of a custom Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) to facilitate an expected increase in application traffic due to a business acquisition. What should you do?

A. Create a Compute Engine snapshot of your base V
B. Create your images from that snapshot.
C. Create a Compute Engine snapshot of your base V
D. Create your instances from that snapshot.
E. Create a custom Compute Engine image from a snapsho
F. Create your images from that image.
G. Create a custom Compute Engine image from a snapsho
H. Create your instances from that image.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A custom image belongs only to your project. To create an instance with a custom image, you must first have a custom image.

NEW QUESTION 9
You need to create a custom VPC with a single subnet. The subnet's range must be as large as possible. Which range should you use?

A. .00.0.0/0
B. 10.0.0.0/8
C. 172.16.0.0/12
D. 192.168.0.0/16

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually_created_subnet_ip_ranges

NEW QUESTION 10
Your customer has implemented a solution that uses Cloud Spanner and notices some read latency-related performance issues on one table. This table is accessed only by their users using a primary key. The table schema is shown below.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Your existing application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) consists of multiple pods running on four GKE n1–standard–2 nodes. You need to deploy additional pods requiring n2–highmem–16 nodes without any downtime. What should you do?

A. Use gcloud container clusters upgrad
B. Deploy the new services.
C. Create a new Node Pool and specify machine type n2–highmem–16. Deploy the new pods.
D. Create a new cluster with n2–highmem–16 node
E. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.
F. Create a new cluster with both n1–standard–2 and n2–highmem–16 node
G. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/deployment

NEW QUESTION 13
You are running a data warehouse on BigQuery. A partner company is offering a recommendation engine based on the data in your data warehouse. The partner company is also running their application on Google Cloud. They manage the resources in their own project, but they need access to the BigQuery dataset in your project. You want to provide the partner company with access to the dataset What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 17
You need to manage a third-party application that will run on a Compute Engine instance. Other Compute Engine instances are already running with default configuration. Application installation files are hosted on Cloud Storage. You need to access these files from the new instance without allowing other virtual machines (VMs) to access these files. What should you do?

A. Create the instance with the default Compute Engine service account Grant the service account permissions on Cloud Storage.
B. Create the instance with the default Compute Engine service account Add metadata to the objects on Cloud Storage that matches the metadata on the new instance.
C. Create a new service account and assign this service account to the new instance Grant the service account permissions on Cloud Storage.
D. Create a new service account and assign this service account to the new instance Add metadata to the objects on Cloud Storage that matches the metadata on the new instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-and-managing-service-accounts
If an application uses third-party or custom identities and needs to access a resource, such as a BigQuery dataset or a Cloud Storage bucket, it must perform a transition between principals. Because Google Cloud APIs don't recognize third-party or custom identities, the application can't propagate the end-user's identity to BigQuery or Cloud Storage. Instead, the application has to perform the access by using a different Google identity.

NEW QUESTION 20
You have an application that receives SSL-encrypted TCP traffic on port 443. Clients for this application are located all over the world. You want to minimize latency for the clients. Which load balancing option should you use?

A. HTTPS Load Balancer
B. Network Load Balancer
C. SSL Proxy Load Balancer
D. Internal TCP/UDP Load Balance
E. Add a firewall rule allowing ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on the target instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22
You are the project owner of a GCP project and want to delegate control to colleagues to manage buckets and files in Cloud Storage. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. Which IAM roles should you grant your colleagues?

A. Project Editor
B. Storage Admin
C. Storage Object Admin
D. Storage Object Creator

Answer: B

Explanation:
Storage Admin (roles/storage.admin) Grants full control of buckets and objects.
When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.
firebase.projects.get resourcemanager.projects.get resourcemanager.projects.list storage.buckets.* storage.objects.*
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles
This role grants full control of buckets and objects. When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#storage-roles

NEW QUESTION 27
You have a large 5-TB AVRO file stored in a Cloud Storage bucket. Your analysts are proficient only in SQL and need access to the data stored in this file. You want to find a cost-effective way to complete their request as soon as possible. What should you do?

A. Load data in Cloud Datastore and run a SQL query against it.
B. Create a BigQuery table and load data in BigQuer
C. Run a SQL query on this table and drop this table after you complete your request.
D. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.
E. Create a Hadoop cluster and copy the AVRO file to NDFS by compressing i
F. Load the file in a hive table and provide access to your analysts so that they can run SQL queries.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources
An external data source is a data source that you can query directly from BigQuery, even though the data is not stored in BigQuery storage.
BigQuery supports the following external data sources: Amazon S3
Azure Storage Cloud Bigtable Cloud Spanner Cloud SQL Cloud Storage Drive

NEW QUESTION 28
You are building an application that stores relational data from users. Users across the globe will use this application. Your CTO is concerned about the scaling requirements because the size of the user base is unknown. You need to implement a database solution that can scale with your user growth with minimum configuration changes. Which storage solution should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud Spanner is a relational database and is highly scalable. Cloud Spanner is a highly scalable,
enterprise-grade, globally-distributed, and strongly consistent database service built for the cloud specifically to combine the benefits of relational database structure with a non-relational horizontal scale. This combination delivers high-performance transactions and strong consistency across rows, regions, and continents with an industry-leading 99.999% availability SLA, no planned downtime, and enterprise-grade security
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/spanner
Graphical user interface, application, Teams Description automatically generated

	CLOUD SPANNER	TRADITIONAL RELATIONAL	TRADITIONAL NON-RELATIONAL
Schema	✓ **Yes**	✓ Yes	✗ No
SQL	✓ **Yes**	✓ Yes	✗ No
Consistency	✓ **Strong**	✓ Strong	✗ Eventual
Availability	✓ **High**	✗ Failover	✓ High
Scalability	✓ **Horizontal**	✗ Vertical	✓ Horizontal
Replication	✓ **Automatic**	↻ Configurable	↻ Configurable

NEW QUESTION 30
You will have several applications running on different Compute Engine instances in the same project. You want to specify at a more granular level the service account each instance uses when calling Google Cloud APIs. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 35
Your company set up a complex organizational structure on Google Could Platform. The structure includes hundreds of folders and projects. Only a few team members should be able to view the hierarchical structure. You need to assign minimum permissions to these team members and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 40
You are the team lead of a group of 10 developers. You provided each developer with an individual Google Cloud Project that they can use as their personal sandbox to experiment with different Google Cloud solutions. You want to be notified if any of the developers are spending above $500 per month on their sandbox environment. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 41
Your VMs are running in a subnet that has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240. The current subnet has no more free IP addresses and you require an additional 10 IP addresses for new VMs. The existing and new VMs should all be able to reach each other without additional routes. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 45
You have a number of applications that have bursty workloads and are heavily dependent on topics to decouple publishing systems from consuming systems. Your company would like to go serverless to enable developers to focus on writing code without worrying about infrastructure. Your solution architect has already identified Cloud Pub/Sub as a suitable alternative for decoupling systems. You have been asked to identify a suitable GCP Serverless service that is easy to use with Cloud Pub/Sub. You want the ability to scale down to zero when there is no traffic in order to minimize costs. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you suggest?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 49
A team of data scientists infrequently needs to use a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster that you manage. They require GPUs for some long-running, non-restartable jobs. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 53
Your organization is a financial company that needs to store audit log files for 3 years. Your organization has hundreds of Google Cloud projects. You need to implement a cost-effective approach for log file retention. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 54
You are designing an application that uses WebSockets and HTTP sessions that are not distributed across the web servers. You want to ensure the application runs properly on Google Cloud Platform. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 57
You created a Kubernetes deployment by running kubectl run nginx image=nginx labels=app=prod. Your Kubernetes cluster is also used by a number of other deployments. How can you find the identifier of the pods for this nginx deployment?

A. kubectl get deployments –output=pods
B. gcloud get pods –selector=”app=prod”
C. kubectl get pods -l “app=prod”
D. gcloud list gke-deployments -filter={pod }

Answer: C

Explanation:
This command correctly lists pods that have the label app=prod. When creating the deployment, we used the label app=prod so listing pods that have this label retrieve the pods belonging to nginx deployments. You can list pods by using Kubernetes CLI kubectl get pods.
Ref: https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/
Ref: https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/#list-containe

NEW QUESTION 62
An employee was terminated, but their access to Google Cloud Platform (GCP) was not removed until 2 weeks later. You need to find out this employee accessed any sensitive customer information after their termination. What should you do?

A. View System Event Logs in Stackdrive
B. Search for the user’s email as the principal.
C. View System Event Logs in Stackdrive
D. Search for the service account associated with the user.
E. View Data Access audit logs in Stackdrive
F. Search for the user’s email as the principal.
G. View the Admin Activity log in Stackdrive
H. Search for the service account associated with the user.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit
Data Access audit logs Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data.
https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access

NEW QUESTION 65
You are monitoring an application and receive user feedback that a specific error is spiking. You notice that the error is caused by a Service Account having insufficient permissions. You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67
You have been asked to set up Object Lifecycle Management for objects stored in storage buckets. The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days. After 30 days, the objects are not read again unless there is a special need. The object should be kept for three years, and you need to minimize cost. What

should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 70
Your company's infrastructure is on-premises, but all machines are running at maximum capacity. You want to burst to Google Cloud. The workloads on Google Cloud must be able to directly communicate to the workloads on-premises using a private IP range. What should you do?

A. In Google Cloud, configure the VPC as a host for Shared VPC.
B. In Google Cloud, configure the VPC for VPC Network Peering.
C. Create bastion hosts both in your on-premises environment and on Google Clou
D. Configure both as proxy servers using their public IP addresses.
E. Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.

Answer: D

Explanation:
"Google Cloud 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."
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering while
"Cloud Interconnect provides low latency, high availability connections that enable you to reliably transfer data between your on-premises and Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks."
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/overview
and "HA VPN is a high-availability (HA) Cloud VPN solution that lets you securely connect your on-premises network to your VPC network through an IPsec VPN connection in a single region."
https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/overview

NEW QUESTION 73
You have an application that looks for its licensing server on the IP 10.0.3.21. You need to deploy the licensing server on Compute Engine. You do not want to change the configuration of the application and want the application to be able to reach the licensing server. What should you do?

A. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static internal IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.
B. Reserve the IP 10.0.3.21 as a static public IP address using gcloud and assign it to the licensing server.
C. Use the IP 10.0.3.21 as a custom ephemeral IP address and assign it to the licensing server.
D. Start the licensing server with an automatic ephemeral IP address, and then promote it to a static internal IP address.

Answer: A

Explanation:
IP 10.0.3.21 is internal by default, and to ensure that it will be static non-changing it should be selected as static internal ip address.

NEW QUESTION 75
You built an application on your development laptop that uses Google Cloud services. Your application uses Application Default Credentials for authentication and works fine on your development laptop. You want to migrate this application to a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) and set up authentication using Google-recommended practices and minimal changes. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 77
You are building an archival solution for your data warehouse and have selected Cloud Storage to archive your data. Your users need to be able to access this archived data once a quarter for some regulatory requirements. You want to select a cost-efficient option. Which storage option should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Since we have a requirement to access data once a quarter and want to go with the most cost-efficient option, we should select Coldline Storage.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline

NEW QUESTION 78
You have been asked to migrate a docker application from datacenter to cloud. Your solution architect has suggested uploading docker images to GCR in one project and running an application in a GKE cluster in a separate project. You want to store images in the project img-278322 and run the application in the project prod-278986. You want to tag the image as acme_track_n_trace:v1. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Run gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/img-278322/acme_track_n_trace
B. Run gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/img-278322/acme_track_n_trace:v1
C. Run gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/prod-278986/acme_track_n_trace
D. Run gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/prod-278986/acme_track_n_trace:v1

Answer: B

Explanation:
Run gcloud builds submit tag gcr.io/img-278322/acme_track_n_trace:v1. is the right answer.
This command correctly tags the image as acme_track_n_trace:v1 and uploads the image to the img-278322 project.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/builds/submit

NEW QUESTION 81
You need to create a Compute Engine instance in a new project that doesn't exist yet. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 83
You need to manage a Cloud Spanner Instance for best query performance. Your instance in production runs in a single Google Cloud region. You need to improve performance in the shortest amount of time. You want
to follow Google best practices for service configuration. What should you do?

A. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45% If you exceed this threshold, add nodes lo your instance.
B. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage ot high priority CPU utilization reaches 45% Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage
C. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65% If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance
D. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65%. Use database query statistics to identity queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization#recommended-max

NEW QUESTION 87
Your company has embraced a hybrid cloud strategy where some of the applications are deployed on Google Cloud. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel connects your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud with your company's on-premises network. Multiple applications in Google Cloud need to connect to an on-premises database server, and you want to avoid having to change the IP configuration in all of your applications when the IP of the database changes.
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 91
You created a cluster.YAML file containing
- resources:
- name: cluster
- type: container.v1.cluster
- properties:
- zone: europe-west1-b
- cluster:
- description: My GCP ACE cluster
- initialNodeCount: 2

You want to use Cloud Deployment Manager to create this cluster in GKE.
What should you do?

A. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml
B. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
C. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
D. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml

Answer: D

Explanation:
gcloud deployment-manager deployments create creates deployments based on the configuration file. (Infrastructure as code). All the configuration related to the artifacts is in the configuration file. This command correctly creates a cluster based on the provided cluster.yaml configuration file.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/deployment-manager/deployments/create

NEW QUESTION 94
You created several resources in multiple Google Cloud projects. All projects are linked to different billing accounts. To better estimate future charges, you want to have a single visual representation of all costs incurred. You want to include new cost data as soon as possible. What should you do?

A. Configure Billing Data Export to BigQuery and visualize the data in Data Studio.
B. Visit the Cost Table page to get a CSV export and visualize it using Data Studio.
C. Fill all resources in the Pricing Calculator to get an estimate of the monthly cost.
D. Use the Reports view in the Cloud Billing Console to view the desired cost information.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery "Cloud Billing export to BigQuery enables you to export detailed Google Cloud billing data (such as usage, cost estimates, and pricing data) automatically throughout the day to a BigQuery dataset that you specify."

NEW QUESTION 99
You want to find out when users were added to Cloud Spanner Identity Access Management (IAM) roles on your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project. What should you do in the GCP Console?

A. Open the Cloud Spanner console to review configurations.
B. Open the IAM & admin console to review IAM policies for Cloud Spanner roles.
C. Go to the Stackdriver Monitoring console and review information for Cloud Spanner.
D. Go to the Stackdriver Logging console, review admin activity logs, and filter them for Cloud Spanner IAM roles.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/audit-logging

NEW QUESTION 103
You need to enable traffic between multiple groups of Compute Engine instances that are currently running two different GCP projects. Each group of Compute Engine instances is running in its own VPC. What should you do?

A. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organizatio
B. Create a new VPC and add all instances.
C. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organizatio
D. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.
E. Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both project
F. Create two new VPCs and add all instances.
G. Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both project
H. Create a new VPC and add all instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Shared VPC 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. When you use Shared VPC, you designate a project as a host project and attach one or more other service projects to it. The VPC networks in the host project are called Shared VPC networks. Eligible resources from service projects can use subnets in the Shared VPC network
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc
"For example, an existing instance in a service project cannot be reconfigured to use a Shared VPC network, but a new instance can be created to use available subnets in a Shared VPC network."

NEW QUESTION 106
Your company wants to standardize the creation and management of multiple Google Cloud resources using Infrastructure as Code. You want to minimize the amount of repetitive code needed to manage the environment What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 111
You are building a product on top of Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You have a single GKE cluster. For each of your customers, a Pod is running in that cluster, and your customers can run arbitrary code inside their Pod. You want to maximize the isolation between your customers' Pods. What should you do?

A. Use Binary Authorization and whitelist only the container images used by your customers' Pods.
B. Use the Container Analysis API to detect vulnerabilities in the containers used by your customers' Pods.
C. Create a GKE node pool with a sandbox type configured to gviso
D. Add the parameter runtimeClassName: gvisor to the specification of your customers' Pods.

E. Use the cos_containerd image for your GKE node
F. Add a nodeSelector with the value cloud.google.com/gke-os-distribution: cos_containerd to the specification of your customers' Pods.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114
You need to update a deployment in Deployment Manager without any resource downtime in the deployment. Which command should you use?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117
The sales team has a project named Sales Data Digest that has the ID acme-data-digest You need to set up similar Google Cloud resources for the marketing team but their resources must be organized independently of the sales team. What should you do?

A. Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing learn for acme data digest
B. Create a Project Lien on acme-data digest and then grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team
C. Create another protect with the ID acme-marketing-data-digest for the Marketing team and deploy the resources there
D. Create a new protect named Meeting Data Digest and use the ID acme-data-digest Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 120
You need to provide a cost estimate for a Kubernetes cluster using the GCP pricing calculator for Kubernetes. Your workload requires high IOPs, and you will also be using disk snapshots. You start by entering the number of nodes, average hours, and average days. What should you do next?

A. Fill in local SS
B. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.
C. Fill in local SS
D. Add estimated cost for cluster management.
E. Select Add GPU
F. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.
G. Select Add GPU
H. Add estimated cost for cluster management.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/local-ssd

NEW QUESTION 123
You have created an application that is packaged into a Docker image. You want to deploy the Docker image as a workload on Google Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

A. Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.
B. Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.
C. Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.
D. Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A deployment is responsible for keeping a set of pods running. A service is responsible for enabling network access to a set of pods.

NEW QUESTION 127
You have one GCP account running in your default region and zone and another account running in a
non-default region and zone. You want to start a new Compute Engine instance in these two Google Cloud Platform accounts using the command line interface. What should you do?

A. Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud config configurations activate [NAME] to switch between accounts when running the commands to start the Compute Engine instances.
B. Create two configurations using gcloud config configurations create [NAME]. Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances.
C. Activate two configurations using gcloud configurations activate [NAME]. Run gcloud config list to start the Compute Engine instances.
D. Activate two configurations using gcloud configurations activate [NAME]. Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Run gcloud configurations list to start the Compute Engine instances". How the heck are you expecting to "start" GCE instances doing "configuration list".
Each gcloud configuration has a 1 to 1 relationship with the region (if a region is defined). Since we have two different regions, we would need to create two separate configurations using gcloud config configurations createRef: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/create
Secondly, you can activate each configuration independently by running gcloud config configurations activate [NAME]Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/activate

Finally, while each configuration is active, you can run the gcloud compute instances start [NAME] command to start the instance in the configurations region.https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/start

NEW QUESTION 132
You want to send and consume Cloud Pub/Sub messages from your App Engine application. The Cloud Pub/Sub API is currently disabled. You will use a service account to authenticate your application to the API. You want to make sure your application can use Cloud Pub/Sub. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 133
You deployed a new application inside your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: myapp
        image: myapp:1.1
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service
spec:
  ports:
  - port: 8000
    targetPort: 80
    protocol: TCP
  selector:
    app: myapp
```

You check the status of the deployed pods and notice that one of them is still in PENDING status:

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

You want to find out why the pod is stuck in pending status. What should you do?

A. Review details of the myapp-service Service object and check for error messages.
B. Review details of the myapp-deployment Deployment object and check for error messages.
C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.
D. View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/#debugging-pods

NEW QUESTION 136
Your team maintains the infrastructure for your organization. The current infrastructure requires changes. You need to share your proposed changes with the rest of the team. You want to follow Google's recommended best practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 138
You have deployed an application on a single Compute Engine instance. The application writes logs to disk. Users start reporting errors with the application. You want to diagnose the problem. What should you do?

A. Navigate to Cloud Logging and view the application logs.
B. Connect to the instance's serial console and read the application logs.
C. Configure a Health Check on the instance and set a Low Healthy Threshold value.
D. Install and configure the Cloud Logging Agent and view the logs from Cloud Logging.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140
A colleague handed over a Google Cloud Platform project for you to maintain. As part of a security checkup, you want to review who has been granted the Project Owner role. What should you do?

A. In the console, validate which SSH keys have been stored as project-wide keys.
B. Navigate to Identity-Aware Proxy and check the permissions for these resources.
C. Enable Audit Logs on the IAM & admin page for all resources, and validate the results.
D. Use the command gcloud projects get–iam–policy to view the current role assignments.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A simple approach would be to use the command flags available when listing all the IAM policy for a given project. For instance, the following command: `gcloud projects get-iam-policy $PROJECT_ID
--flatten="bindings[].members" --format="table(bindings.members)" --filter="bindings.role:roles/owner"` outputs all the users and service accounts associated with the role 'roles/owner' in the project in question. https://groups.google.com/g/google-cloud-dev/c/Z6sZs7TvygQ?pli=1

NEW QUESTION 144
You want to verify the IAM users and roles assigned within a GCP project named my-project. What should you do?

A. Run gcloud iam roles lis
B. Review the output section.
C. Run gcloud iam service-accounts lis
D. Review the output section.
E. Navigate to the project and then to the IAM section in the GCP Consol
F. Review the members and roles.
G. Navigate to the project and then to the Roles section in the GCP Consol
H. Review the roles and status.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Logged onto console and followed the steps and was able to see all the assigned users and roles.

NEW QUESTION 147
You want to run a single caching HTTP reverse proxy on GCP for a latency-sensitive website. This specific reverse proxy consumes almost no CPU. You want to have a 30-GB in-memory cache, and need an additional 2 GB of memory for the rest of the processes. You want to minimize cost. How should you run this reverse proxy?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
What is Google Cloud Memorystore?
Overview. Cloud Memorystore for Redis is a fully managed Redis service for Google Cloud Platform. Applications running on Google Cloud Platform can achieve

extreme performance by leveraging the highly scalable, highly available, and secure Redis service without the burden of managing complex Redis deployments.

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 156
Your organization has strict requirements to control access to Google Cloud projects. You need to enable your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) to approve requests from the Google Cloud support team when an SRE opens a support case. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160
You are performing a monthly security check of your Google Cloud environment and want to know who has access to view data stored in your Google Cloud Project. What should you do?

A. Enable Audit Logs for all APIs that are related to data storage.
B. Review the IAM permissions for any role that allows for data acces
C. Most Voted
D. Review the Identity-Aware Proxy settings for each resource.
E. Create a Data Loss Prevention job.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit

NEW QUESTION 163
You are about to deploy a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system on Google Cloud. The application holds the full database in-memory for fast data access, and you need to configure the most appropriate resources on Google Cloud for this application. What should you do?

A. Provision preemptible Compute Engine instances.
B. Provision Compute Engine instances with GPUs attached.
C. Provision Compute Engine instances with local SSDs attached.
D. Provision Compute Engine instances with M1 machine type.

Answer: D

Explanation:
M1 machine series Medium in-memory databases such as SAP HANA Tasks that require intensive use of memory with higher memory-to-vCPU ratios than the general-purpose high-memory machine types.
In-memory databases and in-memory analytics, business warehousing (BW) workloads, genomics analysis, SQL analysis services. Microsoft SQL Server and similar databases.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#:~:text=databases%20such%20as-,SAP%20HANA,-In%
https://www.sap.com/india/products/hana.html#:~:text=is%20SAP%20HANA-,in%2Dmemory,-database%3F

NEW QUESTION 168
You have created a code snippet that should be triggered whenever a new file is uploaded to a Cloud Storage bucket. You want to deploy this code snippet. What should you do?

A. Use App Engine and configure Cloud Scheduler to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.
B. Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.
C. Use Google Kubernetes Engine and configure a CronJob to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.
D. Use Dataflow as a batch job, and configure the bucket as a data source.

Answer: B

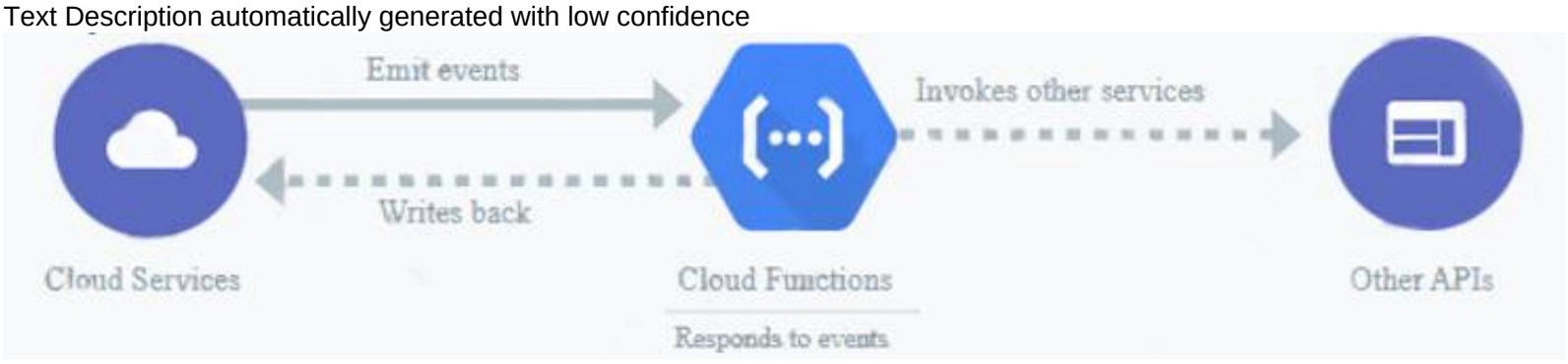
Explanation:
Google Cloud Storage Triggers
Cloud Functions can respond to change notifications emerging from Google Cloud Storage. These notifications can be configured to trigger in response to various events inside a bucket—object creation, deletion, archiving and metadata updates.
Note: Cloud Functions can only be triggered by Cloud Storage buckets in the same Google Cloud Platform project.
Event types
Cloud Storage events used by Cloud Functions are based on Cloud Pub/Sub Notifications for Google Cloud Storage and can be configured in a similar way.
Supported trigger type values are: google.storage.object.finalize google.storage.object.delete google.storage.object.archive google.storage.object.metadataUpdate
Object Finalize
Trigger type value: google.storage.object.finalize
This event is sent when a new object is created (or an existing object is overwritten, and a new generation of that object is created) in the bucket.
https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event_types

NEW QUESTION 169
A company wants to build an application that stores images in a Cloud Storage bucket and wants to generate thumbnails as well as resize the images. They want to use a google managed service that can scale up and scale down to zero automatically with minimal effort. You have been asked to recommend a service.
Which GCP service would you suggest?

A. Google Compute Engine
B. Google App Engine
C. Cloud Functions
D. Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: C

Explanation:
Text Description automatically generated with low confidence



Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform. It automatically scales based on the load and requires no additional configuration. You pay only for the resources used.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/functions
While all other options i.e. Google Compute Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine, Google App Engine support autoscaling, it needs to be configured explicitly based on the load and is not as trivial as the scale up or scale down offered by Google's cloud functions.

NEW QUESTION 171
You have 32 GB of data in a single file that you need to upload to a Nearline Storage bucket. The WAN connection you are using is rated at 1 Gbps, and you are the only one on the connection. You want to use as much of the rated 1 Gbps as possible to transfer the file rapidly. How should you upload the file?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 176
You want to select and configure a solution for storing and archiving data on Google Cloud Platform. You need to support compliance objectives for data from one geographic location. This data is archived after 30 days and needs to be accessed annually. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

purposes, Archive Storage is more cost-effective, as it offers the lowest storage costs.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline

NEW QUESTION 181
Your company developed a mobile game that is deployed on Google Cloud. Gamers are connecting to the game with their personal phones over the Internet. The game sends UDP packets to update the servers about the gamers' actions while they are playing in multiplayer mode. Your game backend can scale over multiple virtual machines (VMs), and you want to expose the VMs over a single IP address. What should you do?

A. Configure an SSL Proxy load balancer in front of the application servers.
B. Configure an Internal UDP load balancer in front of the application servers.
C. Configure an External HTTP(s) load balancer in front of the application servers.
D. Configure an External Network load balancer in front of the application servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
cell phones are sending UDP packets and the only that can receive that type of traffic is a External Network TCP/UDP https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network
https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer#lb-decision-tree

NEW QUESTION 186
You are using Container Registry to centrally store your company's container images in a separate project. In another project, you want to create a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. You want to ensure that Kubernetes can download images from Container Registry. What should you do?

A. In the project where the images are stored, grant the Storage Object Viewer IAM role to the service account used by the Kubernetes nodes.
B. When you create the GKE cluster, choose the Allow full access to all Cloud APIs option under 'Access scopes'.
C. Create a service account, and give it access to Cloud Storag
D. Create a P12 key for this service account and use it as an imagePullSecrets in Kubernetes.
E. Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account. is not right.As mentioned above, Container Registry ignores permissions set on individual objects within the storage bucket so this isnt going to work.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/access-control

NEW QUESTION 188
You have successfully created a development environment in a project for an application. This application uses Compute Engine and Cloud SQL. Now, you need to create a production environment for this application.
The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between these 2 environments, and asks you to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Create a new project, enable the Compute Engine and Cloud SQL APIs in that project, and replicate the setup you have created in the development environment.
B. Create a new production subnet in the existing VPC and a new production Cloud SQL instance in your existing project, and deploy your application using those resources.
C. Create a new project, modify your existing VPC to be a Shared VPC, share that VPC with your new project, and replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that new project, in the Shared VPC.
D. Ask the security team to grant you the Project Editor role in an existing production project used by another division of your compan
E. Once they grant you that role, replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This aligns with Googles recommended practices. By creating a new project, we achieve complete isolation between development and production environments; as well as isolate this production application from production applications of other departments.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#define-hierarchy

NEW QUESTION 192
You need to configure optimal data storage for files stored in Cloud Storage for minimal cost. The files are used in a mission-critical analytics pipeline that is used continually. The users are in Boston, MA (United States). What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 195
Your company has a Google Cloud Platform project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Your data science team changes frequently and has few members. You need to allow members of this team to perform queries. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. 1. Create an IAM entry for each data scientist's user account.2. Assign the BigQuery jobUser role to the group.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Read the dataset's metadata and to list tables in the dataset. Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables. When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.
BigQuery Data Viewer (roles/bigquery.dataViewer)
When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to: Read data and metadata from the table or view.
This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines. When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to: Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.
When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.
Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role: Table
View
BigQuery Job User (roles/bigquery.jobUser)
Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project. Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role:
Project
to run jobs https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#bigquery.jobUser databaseUser needs additional role permission to run jobs
https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam#spanner.databaseUser

NEW QUESTION 199
You have a project for your App Engine application that serves a development environment. The required testing has succeeded and you want to create a new project to serve as your production environment. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 200
You are hosting an application from Compute Engine virtual machines (VMs) in us–central1–a. You want to adjust your design to support the failure of a single Compute Engine zone, eliminate downtime, and minimize cost. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Choosing a region and zone You choose which region or zone hosts your resources, which controls where your data is stored and used. Choosing a region and zone is important for several reasons:
Handling failures
Distribute your resources across multiple zones and regions to tolerate outages. Google designs zones to be independent from each other: a zone usually has power, cooling, networking, and control planes that are isolated from other zones, and most single failure events will affect only a single zone. Thus, if a zone becomes unavailable, you can transfer traffic to another zone in the same region to keep your services running. Similarly, if a region experiences any disturbances, you should have backup services running in a different region. For more information about distributing your resources and designing a robust system, see Designing Robust Systems. Decreased network latency To decrease network latency, you might want to choose a region or zone that is close to your point of service.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/regions-zones#choosing_a_region_and_zone

NEW QUESTION 201
You need a dynamic way of provisioning VMs on Compute Engine. The exact specifications will be in a dedicated configuration file. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which method should you use?

A. Deployment Manager
B. Cloud Composer
C. Managed Instance Group
D. Unmanaged Instance Group

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/create-basic-configuration

NEW QUESTION 203
Your company publishes large files on an Apache web server that runs on a Compute Engine instance. The Apache web server is not the only application running in the project. You want to receive an email when the egress network costs for the server exceed 100 dollars for the current month as measured by Google Cloud Platform (GCP). What should you do?

A. Set up a budget alert on the project with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of “email.”
B. Set up a budget alert on the billing account with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of “email.”
C. Export the billing data to BigQuer
D. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to sum the egress network costs of the exported billing data for the Apache web server for the current month and sends an email if it is over 100 dollar
E. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.
F. Use the Stackdriver Logging Agent to export the Apache web server logs to Stackdriver Logging.Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to parse the HTTP response log data in Stackdriver for the current month and sends an email if the size of all HTTP responses, multiplied by current GCP egress prices, totals over 100 dollar
G. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://blog.doit-intl.com/the-truth-behind-google-cloud-egress-traffic-6e8f57b5c2f8

NEW QUESTION 204
You have an application on a general-purpose Compute Engine instance that is experiencing excessive disk read throttling on its Zonal SSD Persistent Disk. The application primarily reads large files from disk. The disk size is currently 350 GB. You want to provide the maximum amount of throughput while minimizing costs. What should you do?

A. Increase the size of the disk to 1 TB.
B. Increase the allocated CPU to the instance.
C. Migrate to use a Local SSD on the instance.
D. Migrate to use a Regional SSD on the instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Standard persistent disks are efficient and economical for handling sequential read/write operations, but they aren't optimized to handle high rates of random input/output operations per second (IOPS). If your apps require high rates of random IOPS, use SSD persistent disks. SSD persistent disks are designed for single-digit millisecond latencies. Observed latency is application specific.

NEW QUESTION 205
Your company has a large quantity of unstructured data in different file formats. You want to perform ETL transformations on the data. You need to make the data accessible on Google Cloud so it can be processed by a Dataflow job. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 206
You have a Linux VM that must connect to Cloud SQL. You created a service account with the appropriate access rights. You want to make sure that the VM uses this service account instead of the default Compute Engine service account. What should you do?

A. When creating the VM via the web console, specify the service account under the ‘Identity and API Access’ section.
B. Download a JSON Private Key for the service accoun
C. On the Project Metadata, add that JSON as the value for the key compute-engine-service-account.
D. Download a JSON Private Key for the service accoun
E. On the Custom Metadata of the VM, add that JSON as the value for the key compute-engine-service-account.
F. Download a JSON Private Key for the service accoun
G. After creating the VM, ssh into the VM and save the JSON under ~/.gcloud/compute-engine-service-account.json.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 211
You have a development project with appropriate IAM roles defined. You are creating a production project and want to have the same IAM roles on the new project, using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 212

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 217
You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall. The user is concerned about data egress. You want to configure the fewest open egress ports. What should you do?

A. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.
B. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that pairs both ingress and egress ports.
C. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that blocks all egress and a low-priority (65534) rule that allows only the appropriate ports.
D. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule to allow the appropriate ports.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Implied rules Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console: Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For more information, see Internet access requirements. Implied deny ingress rule. An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access. The default network includes some additional rules that override this one, allowing certain types of incoming connections. https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#default_firewall_rules

NEW QUESTION 218
You need to create an autoscaling managed instance group for an HTTPS web application. You want to make sure that unhealthy VMs are recreated. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 220
Your development team needs a new Jenkins server for their project. You need to deploy the server using the fewest steps possible. What should you do?

A. Download and deploy the Jenkins Java WAR to App Engine Standard.
B. Create a new Compute Engine instance and install Jenkins through the command line interface.
C. Create a Kubernetes cluster on Compute Engine and create a deployment with the Jenkins Docker image.
D. Use GCP Marketplace to launch the Jenkins solution.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 223
You have a workload running on Compute Engine that is critical to your business. You want to ensure that the data on the boot disk of this workload is backed up regularly. You need to be able to restore a backup as quickly as possible in case of disaster. You also want older backups to be cleaned automatically to save on cost. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Create a Cloud Function to create an instance template.
B. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk using the desired interval.
C. Create a cron job to create a new disk from the disk using gcloud.
D. Create a Cloud Task to create an image and export it to Cloud Storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Best practices for persistent disk snapshots
You can create persistent disk snapshots at any time, but you can create snapshots more quickly and with greater reliability if you use the following best practices.
Creating frequent snapshots efficiently
Use snapshots to manage your data efficiently.
Create a snapshot of your data on a regular schedule to minimize data loss due to unexpected failure. Improve performance by eliminating excessive snapshot downloads and by creating an image and reusing it. Set your snapshot schedule to off-peak hours to reduce snapshot time.
Snapshot frequency limits
Creating snapshots from persistent disks
You can snapshot your disks at most once every 10 minutes. If you want to issue a burst of requests to snapshot your disks, you can issue at most 6 requests in 60 minutes.
If the limit is exceeded, the operation fails and returns the following error: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/snapshot-best-practices

NEW QUESTION 227
You are setting up a Windows VM on Compute Engine and want to make sure you can log in to the VM via RDP. What should you do?

A. After the VM has been created, use your Google Account credentials to log in into the VM.
B. After the VM has been created, use gcloud compute reset-windows-password to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.
C. When creating the VM, add metadata to the instance using ‘windows-password’ as the key and a password as the value.
D. After the VM has been created, download the JSON private key for the default Compute Engine service accoun
E. Use the credentials in the JSON file to log in to the VM.

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can generate Windows passwords using either the Google Cloud Console or the gcloud command-line tool. This option uses the right syntax to reset the windows password.
gcloud compute reset-windows-password windows-instance
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/creating-passwords-for-windows-instances#gc

NEW QUESTION 229
You want to configure 10 Compute Engine instances for availability when maintenance occurs. Your requirements state that these instances should attempt to automatically restart if they crash. Also, the instances should be highly available including during system maintenance. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 233
You want to configure autohealing for network load balancing for a group of Compute Engine instances that run in multiple zones, using the fewest possible steps. You need to configure re-creation of VMs if they are unresponsive after 3 attempts of 10 seconds each. What should you do?

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

F. Verify that the autoscaling setting is on.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups
https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network/transition-to-backend-services#console
In order to enable auto-healing, you need to group the instances into a managed instance group.
Managed instance groups (MIGs) maintain the high availability of your applications by proactively keeping your virtual machine (VM) instances available. An auto-healing policy on the MIG relies on an application-based health check to verify that an application is responding as expected. If the auto-healer determines that an application isnt responding, the managed instance group automatically recreates that instance.
It is important to use separate health checks for load balancing and for auto-healing. Health checks for load balancing can and should be more aggressive because these health checks determine whether an instance receives user traffic. You want to catch non-responsive instances quickly, so you can redirect traffic if necessary. In contrast, health checking for auto-healing causes Compute Engine to proactively replace failing instances, so this health check should be more conservative than a load balancing health check.

NEW QUESTION 238
You are developing a new web application that will be deployed on Google Cloud Platform. As part of your release cycle, you want to test updates to your application on a small portion of real user traffic. The majority of the users should still be directed towards a stable version of your application. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 242
Several employees at your company have been creating projects with Cloud Platform and paying for it with their personal credit cards, which the company reimburses. The company wants to centralize all these projects under a single, new billing account. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 245
Your organization needs to grant users access to query datasets in BigQuery but prevent them from accidentally deleting the datasets. You want a solution that follows Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Add users to roles/bigquery user role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.
B. Add users to roles/bigquery dataEditor role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.
C. Create a custom role by removing delete permissions, and add users to that role only.
D. Create a custom role by removing delete permission
E. Add users to the group, and then add the group to the custom role.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#custom_roles
Custom roles enable you to enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that the user and service accounts in your organization have only the permissions essential to performing their intended functions.

NEW QUESTION 250
You need to create a custom IAM role for use with a GCP service. All permissions in the role must be suitable for production use. You also want to clearly share with your organization the status of the custom role. This will be the first version of the custom role. What should you do?

A. Use permissions in your role that use the ‘supported’ support level for role permission
B. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
C. Use permissions in your role that use the ‘supported’ support level for role permission
D. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.
E. Use permissions in your role that use the ‘testing’ support level for role permission
F. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
G. Use permissions in your role that use the ‘testing’ support level for role permission
H. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When setting support levels for permissions in custom roles, you can set to one of SUPPORTED, TESTING or NOT_SUPPORTED.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/custom-roles-permissions-support

NEW QUESTION 254
You are using Data Studio to visualize a table from your data warehouse that is built on top of BigQuery. Data is appended to the data warehouse during the day. At night, the daily summary is recalculated by overwriting the table. You just noticed that the charts in Data Studio are broken, and you want to analyze the problem. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 256
Your organization uses G Suite for communication and collaboration. All users in your organization have a G Suite account. You want to grant some G Suite users access to your Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

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

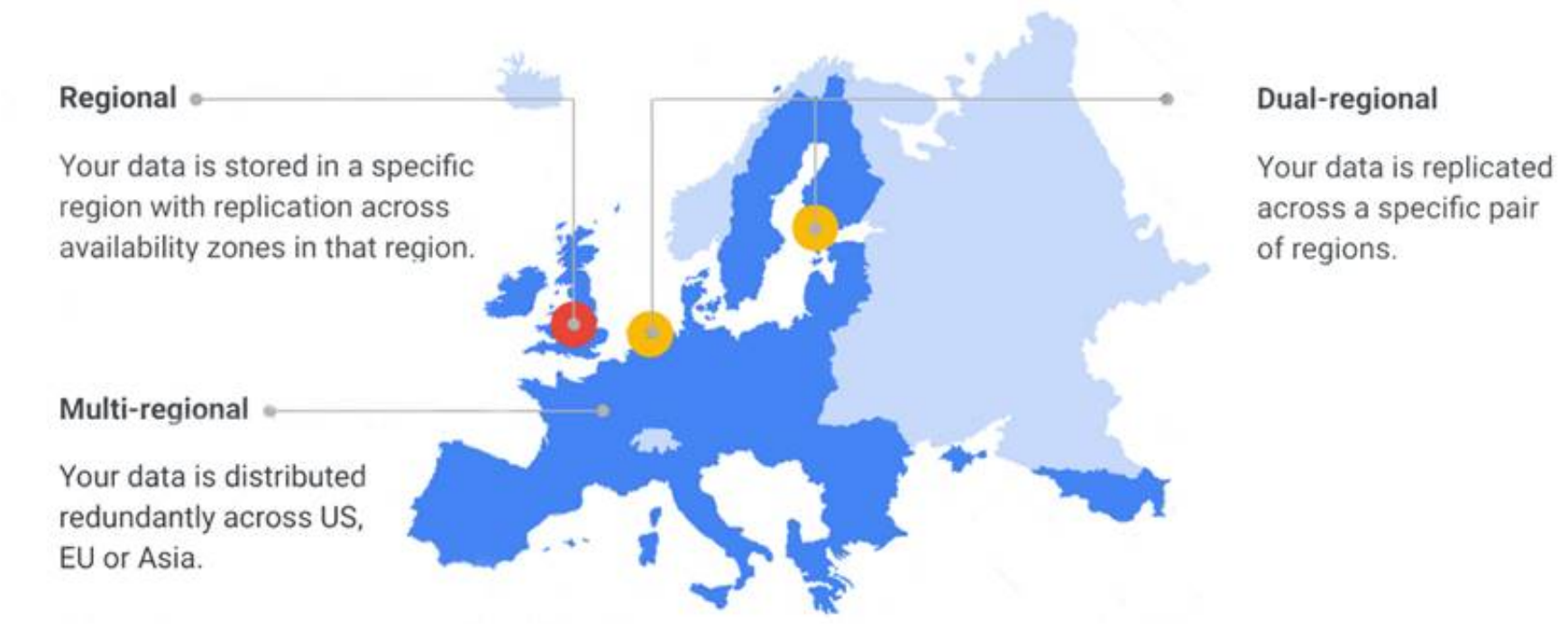
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 261
You are designing an application that lets users upload and share photos. You expect your application to grow really fast and you are targeting a worldwide audience. You want to delete uploaded photos after 30 days. You want to minimize costs while ensuring your application is highly available. Which GCP storage solution should you choose?

A. Persistent SSD on VM instances.
B. Cloud Filestore.
C. Multiregional Cloud Storage bucket.
D. Cloud Datastore database.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cloud Storage allows world-wide storage and retrieval of any amount of data at any time. We dont need to set up auto-scaling ourselves. Cloud Storage autoscaling is managed by GCP. Cloud Storage is an object store so it is suitable for storing photos. Cloud Storage allows world-wide storage and retrieval so cater well to our worldwide audience. Cloud storage provides us lifecycle rules that can be configured to automatically delete objects older than 30 days. This also fits our requirements. Finally, Google Cloud Storage offers several storage classes such as Nearline Storage ($0.01 per GB per Month) Coldline Storage ($0.007 per GB per Month) and Archive Storage ($0.004 per GB per month) which are significantly cheaper than any of the options above.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/storage/pricing



NEW QUESTION 263
You are assisting a new Google Cloud user who just installed the Google Cloud SDK on their VM. The server needs access to Cloud Storage. The user wants your help to create a new storage bucket. You need to make this change in multiple environments. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 268
You are running an application on multiple virtual machines within a managed instance group and have autoscaling enabled. The autoscaling policy is configured so that additional instances are added to the group if the CPU utilization of instances goes above 80%. VMs are added until the instance group reaches its maximum limit of five VMs or until CPU utilization of instances lowers to 80%. The initial delay for HTTP
health checks against the instances is set to 30 seconds. The virtual machine instances take around three minutes to become available for users. You observe that when the instance group autoscales, it adds more instances then necessary to support the levels of end-user traffic. You want to properly maintain instance group sizes when autoscaling. What should you do?

A. Set the maximum number of instances to 1.
B. Decrease the maximum number of instances to 3.
C. Use a TCP health check instead of an HTTP health check.
D. Increase the initial delay of the HTTP health check to 200 seconds.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The reason is that when you do health check, you want the VM to be working. Do the first check after initial setup time of 3 mins = 180 s < 200 s is reasonable.
The reason why our autoscaling is adding more instances than needed is that it checks 30 seconds after launching the instance and at this point, the instance isnt up and isnt ready to serve traffic. So our autoscaling policy starts another instance again checks this after 30 seconds and the cycle repeats until it gets to the maximum instances or the instances launched earlier are healthy and start processing
traffic which happens after 180 seconds (3 minutes). This can be easily rectified by adjusting the initial delay to be higher than the time it takes for the instance to become available for processing traffic.So setting this to 200 ensures that it waits until the instance is up (around 180-second mark) and then starts forwarding traffic to this instance. Even after a cool out period, if the CPU utilization is still high, the autoscaler can again scale up but this scale-up is genuine and is based on the actual load.
Initial Delay Seconds This setting delays autohealing from potentially prematurely recreating the instance if the instance is in the process of starting up. The initial delay timer starts when the currentAction of the instance is VERIFYING.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs

NEW QUESTION 271
You want to configure a solution for archiving data in a Cloud Storage bucket. The solution must be
cost-effective. Data with multiple versions should be archived after 30 days. Previous versions are accessed once a month for reporting. This archive data is also occasionally updated at month-end. What should you do?

A. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
C. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
D. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 275
You need to reduce GCP service costs for a division of your company using the fewest possible steps. You need to turn off all configured services in an existing GCP project. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 279
Your company is moving from an on-premises environment to Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You have multiple development teams that use Cassandra environments as backend databases. They all need a development environment that is isolated from other Cassandra instances. You want to move to GCP quickly and with minimal support effort. What should you do?

A. * 1. Build an instruction guide to install Cassandra on GCP.* 2. Make the instruction guide accessible to your developers.
B. * 1. Advise your developers to go to Cloud Marketplace.* 2. Ask the developers to launch a Cassandra image for their development work.
C. * 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it.* 2. Use the snapshot to create instances for your developers.
D. * 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it.* 2. Upload the snapshot to Cloud Storage and make it accessible to your developers.* 3. Build instructions to create a Compute Engine instance from the snapshot so that developers can do it themselves.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-deploy-cassandra-and-connect-on-google-cloud-platform-with-a-few-
https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/open-source-cassandra-now-managed-on-google-cloud https://cloud.google.com/marketplace
You can deploy Cassandra as a Service, called Astra, on the Google Cloud Marketplace. Not only do you get a unified bill for all GCP services, your Developers can now create Cassandra clusters on Google Cloud in minutes and build applications with Cassandra as a database as a service without the operational overhead of managing Cassandra

NEW QUESTION 283
Your projects incurred more costs than you expected last month. Your research reveals that a development GKE container emitted a huge number of logs, which resulted in higher costs. You want to disable the logs quickly using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 284
You have a managed instance group comprised of preemptible VM's. All of the VM's keepdeleting and recreating themselves every minute. What is a possible cause of thisbehavior?

A. Your zonal capacity is limited, causing all preemptible VM's to be shutdown torecover capacit
B. Try deploying your group to another zone.
C. You have hit your instance quota for the region.
D. Your managed instance group's VM's are toggled to only last 1 minute inpreemptible settings.
E. Your managed instance group's health check is repeatedly failing, either to amisconfigured health check or misconfigured firewall rules not allowing the healthcheck to access the instance

Answer: D

Explanation:
as the instances (normal or preemptible) would be terminated and relaunched if the health check fails either due to application not configured properly or the instances firewall do not allow health check to happen.
GCP provides health check systems that connect to virtual machine (VM) instances on a configurable, periodic basis. Each connection attempt is called a probe. GCP records the success or failure of each probe.
Health checks and load balancers work together. Based on a configurable number of sequential successful or failed probes, GCP computes an overall health state for each VM in the load balancer. VMs that respond successfully for the configured number of times are considered healthy. VMs that fail to respond successfully for a separate number of times are unhealthy.
GCP uses the overall health state of each VM to determine its eligibility for receiving new requests. In addition to being able to configure probe frequency and health state thresholds, you can configure the criteria that define a successful probe.

NEW QUESTION 286
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