Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Cloud-Digital-Leader/

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Your organization wants an economical solution to store data such as files, graphical images, and videos and to access and share them securely.
Which Google Cloud product or service should your organization use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
- Google Storage is GCP's version of AWS Simple Storage Service (S3) and an S3 bucket would be equivalent to a Google Storage bucket across the two clouds

Despite many external solutions for digital files, some people still store their photos, videos, and content files on their desktop or laptop. The only problem with this method is that your computer can quickly become cluttered with thousands of files. It slows your prized piece of hardware (computer) down.

When you want to find a digital file you probably *expect* that file to come flying up on your screen in an instant. Yet -- anyone who keeps a lot of photos on a computer knows it can take minutes, sometimes hours, to find one - even if you keep it on your desktop. It's just not all that convenient to store things this way. Most importantly, just storing these digital files on a desktop leaves them vulnerable to viruses, damage, or theft. Folks who rely on this also generally don't have a back-up plan.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to ensure that the Google Cloud resources of each of your departments are segregated from one another. Each department has several environments of its own: development, testing, and production. Which strategy should your organization choose?

A. Create a project per department, and create a folder per environment in each project.
B. Create a folder per department, and create a project per environment in each folder.
C. Create a Cloud Identity domain per department, and create a project per environment in each domain.
D. Create a Cloud Identity domain per environment, and create a project per department in each domain.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

```
# Template for new folder & new project

folder_resource = {
  'name': 'new-folder',
  'type': 'gcp-types/cloudresourcemanager-v2:folders',
  'properties': {
     'parent': 'organizations/99999',
     'displayName': 'new-folder'
  }
}

project_resource = {
  'name': 'new-project',
  'type': 'clouresourcemanager.v1.project',
  'metadata': { 'dependsOn': ['new-folder'] },
  'properties': {
     'name': 'new-project',
     'parent': {
        'type': 'folder',
        # HERE it is -- the problem!
        'id': '$(ref.new-folder.name)'
     }
  }
}

return { 'resources': [folder_resource, project_resource] }
```

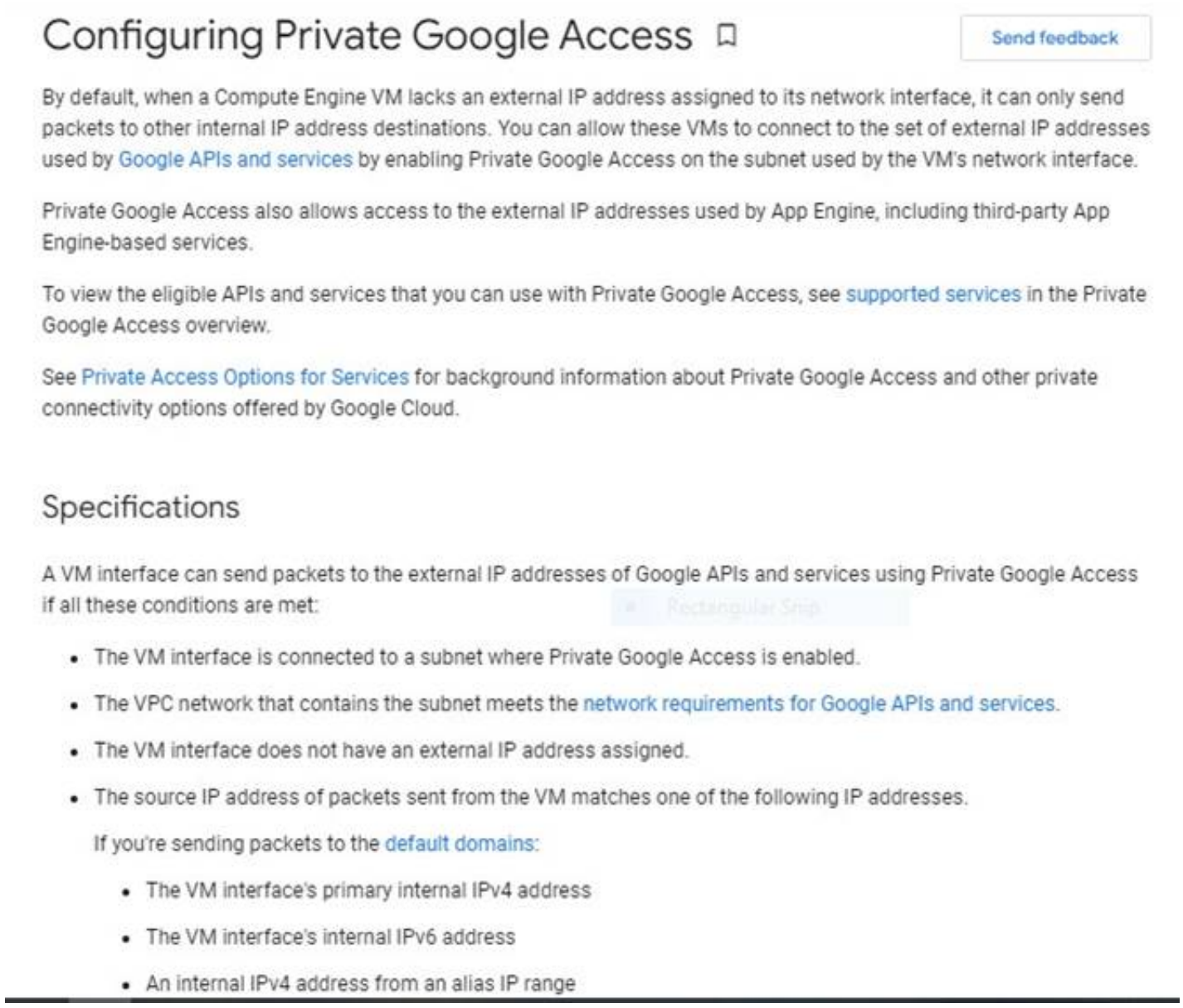
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing- folders
Reference link- https://stackoverflow.com/questions/59460623/how-to-create-a-folder-a-project-under-it-with-deployment-manager-google-cloud

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Your organization runs all its workloads on Compute Engine virtual machine instances. Your organization has a security requirement: the virtual machines are not allowed to access the public internet. The workloads running on those virtual machines need to access BigQuery and Cloud Storage, using their publicly accessible interfaces, without violating the security requirement.
Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

A. Identity-Aware Proxy
B. Cloud NAT (network address translation)
C. VPC internal load balancers
D. Private Google Access

Answer: D

Explanation:
VM instances that only have internal IP addresses (no external IP addresses) can use Private Google Access. They can reach the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services. The source IP address of the packet can be the primary internal IP address of the network interface or an address in an alias IP range that is assigned to the interface. If you disable Private Google Access, the VM instances can no longer reach Google APIs and services; they can only send traffic within the VPC network.



Configuring Private Google Access

Send feedback

By default, when a Compute Engine VM lacks an external IP address assigned to its network interface, it can only send packets to other internal IP address destinations. You can allow these VMs to connect to the set of external IP addresses used by Google APIs and services by enabling Private Google Access on the subnet used by the VM's network interface.

Private Google Access also allows access to the external IP addresses used by App Engine, including third-party App Engine-based services.

To view the eligible APIs and services that you can use with Private Google Access, see supported services in the Private Google Access overview.

See Private Access Options for Services for background information about Private Google Access and other private connectivity options offered by Google Cloud.

Specifications

A VM interface can send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access if all these conditions are met:

- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.
- The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.
- The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches one of the following IP addresses.

  If you're sending packets to the default domains:

  - The VM interface's primary internal IPv4 address
  - The VM interface's internal IPv6 address
  - An internal IPv4 address from an alias IP range

https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Your manager wants to restrict communication of all virtual machines with internet access; with resources in another network; or with a resource outside Compute Engine. It is expected that different teams will create new folders and projects in the near future.
How would you restrict all virtual machines from having an external IP address?

A. Define an organization policy at the root organization node to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
B. Define an organization policy on all existing folders to define a constraint to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
C. Define an organization policy on all existing projects to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
D. Communicate with the different teams and agree that each time a virtual machine is created, it must be configured without an external IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/overview

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
How should a multinational organization that is migrating to Google Cloud consider security and privacy regulations to ensure that it is in compliance with global standards?

A. Comply with data security and privacy regulations in each geographical region
B. Comply with regional standards for data security and privacy, because they supersede all international regulations
C. Comply with international standards for data security and privacy, because they supersede all regional regulations
D. Comply with regional data security regulations, because they're more complex than privacy standards

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comply with data security and privacy regulations in each geographical region For a multi-national corporation, they need to abide not just by international laws, but also regional laws where they do business.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
You are a program manager for a team of developers who are building an event-driven application to allow users to follow one another's activities in the app. Each time a user adds himself as a follower of another user, a write occurs in the real-time database.
The developers will develop a lightweight piece of code that can respond to database writes and generate a notification to let the appropriate users know that they have gained new followers. The code should integrate with other cloud services such as Pub/Sub, Firebase, and Cloud APIs to streamline the orchestration process. The application requires a platform that automatically manages underlying infrastructure and scales to zero when there is no activity.
Which primary compute resource should your developers select, given these requirements?

A. Google Kubernetes Engine
B. Cloud Functions

C. App Engine flexible environment
D. Compute Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://firebase.google.com/docs/functions/use-cases
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Your organization is developing a plan for migrating to Google Cloud.
What is a best practice when initially configuring your Google Cloud environment?

A. Create a project via Google Cloud Console per department in your company
B. Define your resource hierarchy with an organization node on top
C. Create projects based on tem members' requests
D. Make every member of your company the project owner

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Organization resource is the root node of the Google Cloud resource hierarchy and all resources that belong to an organization are grouped under the organization node. This provides central visibility and control over every resource that belongs to an organization.
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource- hierarchy

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is/are true about Bare Metal Solutions?

A. Enterprise-grade deployment platform
B. All your existing investment in tooling and best practices will work as is
C. Continue to run any version, and feature set, any database option, and any cus- tomizations (patchsets)
D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Bare Metal Solution for Oracle
Bring your Oracle workloads to Google Cloud with Bare Metal Solution and jumpstart your cloud journey with minimal risk.
- Continue to run any version, any feature set, any database option, and any customizations (patchsets)
- Enterprise-grade deployment platform
- High availability with Oracle RAC
- Works with any application, any Oracle versions
- All your existing investment in tooling and best practices will work as is

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
An organization wants to dynamically adjust its application to serve different user needs. What are the benefits of storing their data in the cloud for this use case?

A. Data can be stored in archive for long term access
B. Automatic data cleaning and validation
C. Real-time data ingestion and analysis
D. No data access management required

Answer: C

Explanation:

By storing their application data in the cloud the organization will be able to gather and analyze user behavior data in real-time. This will enable them to dynamically adjust their application for different user needs.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your organization wants to optimize its use of Google Cloud's discounts on virtual machine-based workloads. You plan to use 200 CPUs constantly for the next 3 years, and you forecast that spikes of up to 300 CPUs will occur approximately 30% of the time. What should you choose?

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

Answer: C

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

huge cost savings.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your company has been using a shared facility for data storage and will be migrating to Google Cloud. One of the internal applications uses Linux custom images that need to be migrated.
Which Google Cloud product should you use to maintain the custom images?

A. App Engine flexible environment
B. Compute Engine
C. App Engine standard environment
D. Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images/create-delete-deprecate- private-images
A custom image is a boot disk image that you own and control access to. Use custom images for the following tasks:
Import a virtual disk to Compute Engine from your on-premises environment or from VMs that are running on your local workstation or on another cloud platform.
You can manually import boot disk images to Compute Engine, but one disk at a time.
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/images

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 1)
Your customer currently has a hybrid cloud setup including their on-premises data center and AWS. They are consolidating all their services on Google Cloud as part of a modernization plan and want to spend less IT effort in the future. There are about 10 MySQL and 25 PostgreSQL databases across the two DCs. What is the best option to for them?

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

Answer: C

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

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

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 1)
Your company security team manages access control to production systems using an LDAP directory group.
How is this access control managed in the Google Cloud production project?

A. Assign the proper role to the Service Account in the project's IAM Policy

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 1)
A partner of yours used to have their own private data center. Your company was already on Google Cloud and now they have also moved to Google Cloud. You are investigating whether there are ways to collaborate better or shared services. What would be one good option to consider?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 3)
A large retail organization uses traditional technology for their ecommerce website During peaks m traffic resources are often underutilized or overprovisioned They have decided to migrate to cloud technology
What aspect of cloud technology will benefit their ecommerce business?

A. Agile infrastructure means that they only pay tor what they need, when they need it
B. Shared responsibility means that the cloud provider brings increased visibility during peaks in traffic
C. Operational expenditure means that their total cost of ownership is more predictable
D. Unlimited storage means that their website will never experience downtime

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 3)
An organization is making a strategic change to customer support in response to feedback. They plan to extend their helpline availability hours.
Why is the organization making this change?

A. Users expect professional expertise
B. Users require personalization
C. Users expect always-on services
D. Users require regional access

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 3)
Why is data stored in Google Cloud secure and private?

A. Data is encrypted by the Security Command Center
B. Data is encrypted by Cloud Data Loss Prevention
C. Data is encrypted by default
D. Data is encrypted when an appropriate tag is applied

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/docs/security/encryption/default-encryption#:~:text=Google%20uses%20the%20Advanced%20Encryption,to%202015%20that%20use%20AES128

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to leverage tooling and automation as part of its new DevOps philosophy.
Which operational challenge will this resolve?

A. Repetitive manual tasks that hinder workflows
B. Time-consuming supervision of creative tasks
C. Distribution and supply-chain issues
D. Defective technical equipment that limits innovation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to use BigQuery data analytics to understand their website performance, but wants to move only some data into the cloud.
Which environment should the organization use?

A. Private cloud
B. On-premises
C. Multi-cloud
D. Hybrid cloud

Answer: D

Explanation:
The assumption should be made that there is still a private network involved. Hybrid clouds always include a private cloud and are typically managed as one entity. Multi-clouds always include more than one public cloud service, which often perform different functions.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 3)
How does Google Cloud ensure that customer data remains secure and private when at rest?

A. By aggregating training data for customers within each industry
B. By automatically locking files containing suspicious code
C. By auditing platform privacy practices against industry standards
D. By providing privacy reviews for critical customer applications

Answer: C

Explanation:
Google Cloud commitment to keep the data secure and private:
* 1. Org owns the data and not Google
* 2. Google does not sell data to 3rd parties
* 3. All customer data is encrypted by default
* 4. Google Cloud guards insider against your data
* 5. No backdoor access to any govt. entity
* 6. Google’s privacy practices are audited against international standards

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 3)
An organization's public cloud provider failed to meet their SLA of 99.99% availability.
What is the potential impact on the organization?

A. The organization risks using up their error budget.
B. Renegotiation of the SLA to put less emphasis on uptime could be necessary.
C. Unexpected downtime could risk the loss of customers.
D. All data stored in their database could be unexpectedly lost.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to add a new function to their application. They want to write the code and let the public cloud provider handle the infrastructure.
Which infrastructure solution should they use?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Topic 3)
An organization operates their entire IT infrastructure from Google Cloud. What should they do to prepare for data breaches?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 3)
What is an example of structured data that a healthcare facility stores in their system?

A. X-ray images
B. Surgery video recordings
C. Blood pressure history
D. Physician-written notes

Answer: C

Explanation:
Physical measures like height, weight, blood pressure, blood type, and stage of the disease can be recorded numerically and they are structured.

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 3)
How does switching from on-premises to the cloud help organizations gain value over time?

A. They can focus their efforts on solution development
B. They can relax their on-premises data security protocols
C. They can expand their internal application hosting infrastructure
D. They can increase development of data recovery systems

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Topic 3)
An organization is struggling to meet user demand for change and wants to modernize their legacy applications by moving the applications to the cloud
Why would this help the organization satisfy user expectations'?

A. Toil automation helps make automatic updates
B. Updates can be pushed out more quickly to repair bugs
C. Customer data can be used to offer tailored content
D. DevOps requires that industry trends be measured and tracked

Answer: B

Explanation:
Moving legacy applications to the cloud can help organizations satisfy user expectations by enabling them to push out updates more quickly to repair bugs.

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 3)
Why do organizations often struggle to scale their on-premises application infrastructure?

A. Scaling compute instances could breach compliance and/or regulation
B. Increasing compute capacity is time-consuming and costly
C. Their serverless compute functions struggle to meet the demand
D. Their multi-cloud architecture is complex and expensive

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Topic 3)
An international bank is looking for a serverless warehouse solution that lets them perform smart analytics
Which Google Cloud product or service should the bank use?

A. BigQuery
B. Dataflow
C. Compute Engine
D. Cloud Spanner

Answer: A

Explanation:
The international bank should use Google Cloud's BigQuery service, which is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that allows for high-speed analysis of large datasets. It provides a range of built-in functions for analytics and can easily integrate with other Google Cloud services.

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Topic 3)
A cloud-native organization is not meeting their service level objective (SLO) but has not exhausted their error budget.
What should the organization prioritize?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 3)
An organization has decided to modernize their applications in the cloud to keep up with their customers' needs.
What may have prompted this business decision?

A. Their on-premises applications only autoscale to meet demand.
B. They want to change from a pay-as-you-go model to a capital expenditure model.
C. Their source code changes erroneously without developer interaction.
D. Their on-premises applications take months to update and deploy.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 3)
A food delivery service needs access to real-time menu information from all partner restaurants. They also need to share customer order information with the restaurants in real time.
What should the organization use?

A. Site reliability engineering (SRE)
B. An application programming interface (API)
C. A customized machine learning model
D. A multi-regional database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to use all available data to offer predictive suggestions on their website that improve over time.
Which method should the organization use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Topic 3)
What DevOps practice should an organization use when developing their application to help minimize disruption caused by bugs?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 3)
An e-commerce organization is reviewing their cloud data storage.
What type of raw data can they store in a relational database without any processing?

A. Product inventory
B. Product photographs
C. Instructional videos
D. Customer chat history

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to use Apigee to manage all their application programming interfaces (APIs).
What will Apigee enable the organization to do?

A. Increase application privacy
B. Measure and track API performance Most Voted
C. Analyze application development speed
D. Market and sell APIs

Answer: B

Explanation:
Apigee's API Monitoring enables you to track your APIs to make sure they are up and running correctly. API Monitoring provides near real-time insights into API traffic and performance, to help you quickly diagnose and solve issues as they arise.
Apigee works with APIs not necessarily applications. It allows organizations to gain actionable insights across the entire API value chain and monetize API products and maximize the business value of digital assets. https://cloud.google.com/apigee#section-11

NEW QUESTION 84
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants to migrate legacy applications currently hosted in their data center to the cloud. The current architecture dictates that each application needs its own operating system (OS) instead of sharing an OS.
Which infrastructure solution should they choose?

A. Virtual machines
B. Open source
C. Serverless computing
D. Containers

Answer: A

Explanation:
Virtual machines - you can install customized OS Containers - about applications
Virtualization enables you to run multiple operating systems on the hardware of a single physical server, while containerization enables you to deploy multiple applications using the same operating system on a single virtual machine or server. Serverless computing would be no OS required and the open source operating system allows the use of code that is freely distributed and available to anyone and for commercial purposes such as Linux and Free BSD.

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Topic 3)
What is logging within the context of cloud technology?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 3)
An organization wants its users to validate a series of new features for their app. Why should they use App Engine?

A. Because their app is containerized and enabled by microservices
B. Because the updated app will only include new features
C. To run different versions of the app for different users
D. To run different versions of the app for the same user

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Topic 3)
An organization cannot afford to modernize their infrastructure but they want to process data from their legacy system in a modern platform hosted by a business partner
What solution should the organization choose to make their data accessible?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Topic 2)
If you increase the size of a subnet in a custom VPC network, the IP addresses of virtual machines already on that subnet might be affected. Which options are

Correct.

A. False
B. None of the above
C. True
D. Not Defined by Google Cloud Platform

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can dynamically increase the size of a subnet in a custom network by expanding the range of IP addresses allocated to it. Doing that doesn't affect already configured VMs.

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Topic 2)
App Engine has been deployed in your customers GCP cloud deployment. The customer would like to know more about the benefits of App Engine Flexible. Please advise them on the benefits of App Engine Flexible (Select Two Answers)

A. Supports autoscaling
B. Supports Docker containers
C. Supports mainframe connectivity
D. Source code is written in specific versions of the supported programming lan-guages only

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Autoscaling is supported in both Flexible and Standard environments. Flexible Environment does run a Docker container that includes a custom runtime or source code written in other programming languages.
Reference link - https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/the-appengine-environments

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Topic 2)
Google offers Firebase, In terms of Firebase Console, any particular message that has to be deliv-ered to a customer at a certain degree of change in behavior can be managed through_____.

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 2)
One of your clients is in the retail sector. They have a small team supporting their operations and a small development team taking care of application development. They have heard of the benefits of machine learning, but they do not have the capacity to hire data scientists or the work to retain them. They have a team of analysts who works
primarily on BigQuery and knows how to run SQL queries. They want to be able to get into the new age of machine learning and artificial intelligence. What options are available to run on Google Cloud?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 109
- (Topic 2)
You have contracted a partner to conduct some medical trials. This is a limited, 2-month contract. At the end of each day, you are expecting about 10 Gbs of data. The data is highly sensitive. What networking option would you employ?

A. As the name indicates, set up Partner Interconnect with your partner company.
B. Setup Dedicated Interconnect with your partner.
C. Setup Cloud VPN and create an IPsec VPN tunnel with your partner.
D. Create a public IP for a VM and share that with your partners so that they can access it over the internet and share the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
"Cloud VPN securely extends your peer network to Google's network through an IPsec VPN tunnel. Traffic is encrypted and travels between the two networks over the public internet. Cloud VPN is useful for low-volume data connections. For additional connection options, see the Hybrid Connectivity product page."

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 2)
You are working for a hospital that stores its medical images in an on-premises data room and it is provided that the hospitals want to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. You are required to design and implement a solution where the hospital wants an automated process to up-load any new medical images to Cloud Storage. On the basis of this statements which of the follow-ing statement is correct.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Using sync for new images implies that you will continue to use your onprem
and keep synchronizing it forever, Sync just once for the old images, new images go directly to google cloud via pub/sub, and eventually get rid of the onprem.

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Topic 2)
Your customer is moving from AWS to Google Cloud. Data also needs to be moved. There is about 50TB of data. On AWS, the data resides in an S3 bucket. It is going to be moved to Cloud Storage. Data is also being continuously generated on S3 prior to the cutover. It is preferable that this is also periodically transferred. What is the best way to move the data?

A. Use the gsutil command-line option
B. Use the Google Cloud console to drag and drop the files easily
C. Use the Storage Transfer Service
D. Use a Transfer Appliance

Answer: C

Explanation:
Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. We can also schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.

Storage Transfer Service is a product that enables you to:

- Move or backup data to a Cloud Storage bucket either from other cloud storage providers or from a local or cloud POSIX file system.
- Move data from one Cloud Storage bucket to another, so that it is available to different groups of users or applications.
- Move data from Cloud Storage to a local or cloud file system
- Move data between file systems.
- Periodically move data as part of a data processing pipeline or analytical workflow.

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. For example, you can:

- Schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.
- Delete existing objects in the destination bucket if they don't have a corresponding object in the source.
- Delete data source objects after transferring them.
- Schedule periodic synchronization from a data source to a data sink with advanced filters based on file creation dates, filenames, and the times of day you prefer to import data.

Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer/docs/overview
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/architecture/transferring-data-from-amazon-s3- to-cloud-storage-using-vpc-service-controls-and-storage-transfer-service

NEW QUESTION 119
- (Topic 2)
Keeping Flavours of Apigee in mind, which of the following statements is/are correct?

A. A hybrid version consisting of a runtime plane installed on-premises or in a cloud provider of your choice, and a management plane running in Apigee's clou
B. In this model, API traffic and data are confined within your own enterprise-approved boundaries.
C. A hosted SaaS version in which Apigee maintains the environment, allowing you to concentrate on building your services and defining the APIs to those services.
D. There are two types of Flavours in Apigee i.
E. Apigee & Apigee Hybrid.
F. All of the above are correct.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Flavors of Apigee
Apigee comes in the following flavors:
Apigee: A hosted SaaS version in which Apigee maintains the environment, allowing you to concentrate on building your services and defining the APIs to those services.
Apigee hybrid: A hybrid version consisting of a runtime plane installed on-premises or in a cloud provider of your choice, and a management plane running in Apigee's cloud. In this model, API traffic and data are confined within your own enterprise-approved boundaries.

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 2)
In terms of Dockers and Kubernetes, which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Topic 2)
Compute Engine provides machine type recommendations to help you optimize the re- source utilization of your virtual machine (VM) instances. What is this capability called?

A. App Engine
B. None of the above
C. Rightsizing Recommendations
D. Recommendation Engine

Answer: C

Explanation:
Compute Engine provides machine type recommendations to help you optimize the resource utilization of your virtual machine (VM) instances. These recommendations are generated automatically based on system metrics gathered by the Cloud Monitoring service over the previous 8 days. Use these recommendations to resize your instance’s machine type to use the instance’s resources more efficiently. This feature is also known as rightsizing recommendations
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/apply-machine-type- recommendations-for-instances

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Topic 2)
A customer in the European Union region is very clear that their data should not go outside the Eu-ropean Union. Their end users are spread all over the European U. They have to choose a storage option that serves all the users within Asia via web browsers as quickly as possible. Which storage option will work for them?

Multi-regions

Multi-Region Name	Multi-Region Description
ASIA	Data centers in Asia
EU	Data centers within member states of the European Union*
US	Data centers in the United States

A. Cloud Storage with a single region that is known to be within the European U
B. Cloud Filestore is connected to virtual machines which are guaranteed to be within the European U
C. Cloud Storage with the multi-region option of European U
D. Cloud Storage with the dual-region option of European U

Answer: C

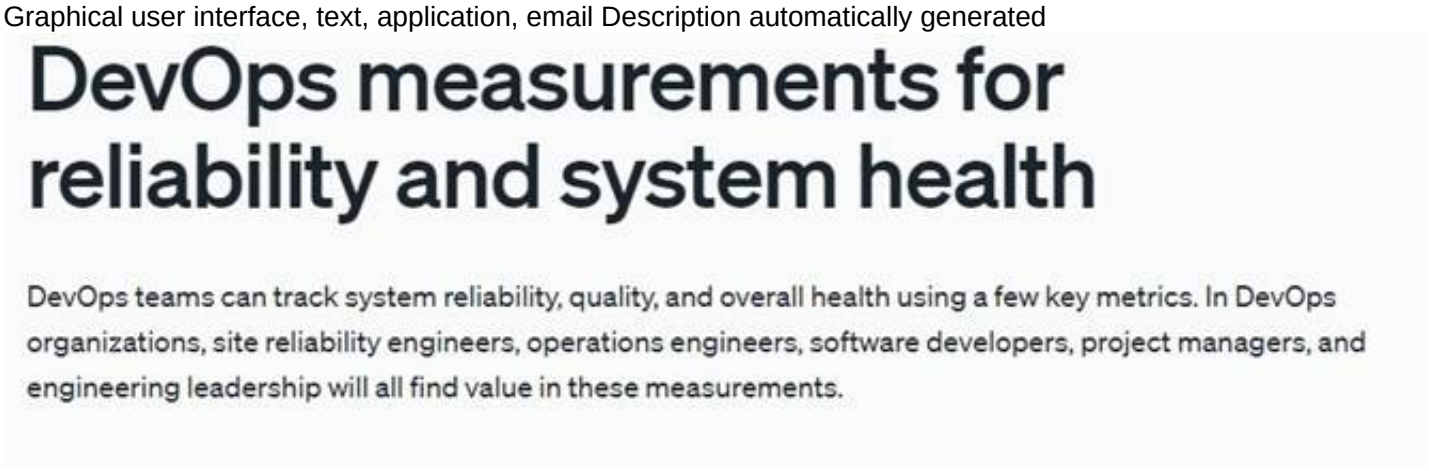
Explanation:
Multi-region option will use multiple datacenters that are within the European Union. More regions will also help with lower latency since users are spread across the European U.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/locations#considerations

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 2)
An organization wants to measure everything as part of its new DevOps philosophy. What should the organization measure?

A. The reliability and health of their systems.
B. The satisfaction and happiness of their employees.
C. The risk and reward of their investments.
D. The speed of their cloud adoption process.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



https://newrelic.com/devops/measuring-devops#toc-devops-measurments-for-team-health

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 2)
How does a least privilege resource access model contribute to cloud security?

A. Google is responsible for determining access to cloud resources.
B. Employees may only access on-premises software with special permission.
C. Only managers and other senior employees have cloud resource access.
D. Employees only have access to the cloud resources necessary for their job.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the definition of a least privilege model.
A supporting principle that helps organizations achieve these goals is the principle of least privilege. The principle of least privilege addresses access control and states that an individual should have only the minimum access privileges necessary to perform a specific job or task and nothing more

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 2)
A Customer has their current SAP systems using Microsoft SQL Server as the Database. They are migrating to Google Cloud and also preparing to later migrate to the latest ver- sion of SAP. The entire IT team is being directed to focus on the migration to the new ver- sion of SAP. The new version of SAP does not use Microsoft SQL Server as the Database, Any but the most critical IT management tasks are being deprioritized, How should they migrate their current database to Google Cloud?

A. Spanner
B. Bare Metal
C. BigQuery
D. Cloud SQL

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud SQL supports SQL Server, Since the IT team's attention is being focused on other activities, they will have less time for existing admin tasks, It would be best to take a managed/hosted version.

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Topic 2)
Considering Google Cloud Storage different Options which of the following is / are correct on the basis of their real world use cases?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Topic 2)
You are a program manager in a company you need to submit a bare metal solution order for a se-cure, high performance connection with a low-latency network fabric. What network information you need to submit the order to Bare Metal Solutions.

A. IP Ranges for example Client IP Address range used for communication between your Google Cloud and Bare Metal Solution environments.
B. Google Cloud Project Id that you are using with your bare metal solution environ-ment.
C. Total number of VLANs you need in your Bare Metal Solution Environment.
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:
What Bare Metal Solution provides
Bare Metal Solution is a managed solution that provides purpose-built HPE or Atos bare- metal servers in regional extensions that are connected to Google Cloud by a managed, high-performance connection with a low-latency network fabric.
With Bare Metal Solution, Google Cloud provides and manages the core infrastructure, the network, the physical and network security, and hardware monitoring capabilities in an environment from which you can access all of the Google Cloud services. The core infrastructure includes secure, controlled-environment facilities, and power.
The Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of custom, sole- tenancy servers with local SAN, and smart hands support.
The network, which is managed by Google Cloud, includes a low-latency Partner Interconnect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.
The available Google Cloud services include private API access, management tools, support, and billing.

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Topic 2)
What type of cloud computing service provides raw compute, storage, and network, organized in ways that are familiar to physical data centers?

A. Database as a Service.
B. Platform as a Service.
C. Infrastructure as a Service.
D. Software as a Service.

Answer: C

Explanation:
What is Infrastructure as a service :
IaaS (infrastructure as a service) is a computing model that offers resources on-demand to businesses and individuals via the cloud.
IaaS is attractive because acquiring computing resources to run applications or store data the traditional way requires time and capital. Enterprises must purchase equipment through procurement processes that can take months. They must invest in physical spaces: typically specialized rooms with power and cooling. And after deploying the systems, enterprises need IT, professionals, to manage them.
All this is challenging to scale when demand spikes or the business grows. Enterprises risk running out of capacity or overbuilding and ending up with infrastructure that suffers from low utilization.
These challenges are why IaaS use is steadily growing. Learn more about Compute Engine, Cloud Storage, etc.

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Topic 2)
A client is currently running software on their on-premise systems that is bound by a certain type of license. They are allowed to run the software on virtualized machines. However, they cannot run them on virtualized machines that are shared by two different companies, teams, or projects. What option do they have on Google Cloud?

A. Google Cloud is a public cloud accessed by multiple customers.
B. Allocate a Bare Metal machine.
C. Setup exclusive login to the VM with self-generated security keys.
D. Allocate sole-tenant nodes

Answer: D

Explanation:
Sole-tenancy lets you have exclusive access to a sole-tenant node, which is a physical Compute Engine server that is dedicated to hosting only your project's VMs. Use sole-tenant nodes to keep your VMs physically separated from VMs in other projects, or to group your VMs together on the same host hardware.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/sole-tenant-nodes

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Topic 2)
What characteristics should an organization adopt to be a DevOps organization?

A. Teamwork over individual work
B. Obsession with Automation over preoccupation with manual work
C. Product based teams over component teams.
D. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following statements is/are true about Google Cloud BigTable?

A. It is not compatible with Hadoop.
B. It Scales from Giga Byte to Peta Byte with No Downtime.
C. It can not be used in Real-time Ad analytics and tracking thousands of IoT Devices Data.
D. It is an enterprise-level Database that offers relational and non-relational features

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud Bigtable
A fully managed, scalable NoSQL database service for large analytical and operational workloads with up to 99.999% availability.
- Consistent sub-10ms latency—handle millions of requests per second
- Ideal for use cases such as personalization, ad tech, fintech, digital media, and IoT
- Seamlessly scale to match your storage needs; no downtime during reconfiguration
- Designed with a storage engine for machine learning applications leading to better predictions
- Easily connect to Google Cloud services such as BigQuery or the Apache ecosystem

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 2)
A large travel services company has been running all their workloads on Google Cloud in the previous year. They looked at their past usage of cloud resources and see that there is a consistent use of 10,000 virtual machines throughout the year. Based on the projections for the following year they have a strong indication that they will use at least this much or more capacity within Google Cloud. What is one way in which they can take advantage of this knowledge?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Topic 2)
A customer is migrating there on-promises data analytics solution to Google Cloud. The current solution has a lot of data being read form and written to disk. The performance of this approach has occasionally been a bottleneck for a scale of operations that your cus- tomer has. The application is fault tolerant and can with stand machine going down fre- quently. In moving to Google Cloud they are asking your advice on any way to improve performance?

A. Use Big Query Which has very fast data access and analysis
B. Use Cloud Storage which can be central, scalable storage
C. Use local SSDs with the VMs
D. Use Persistent Disk with the VMs

Answer: C

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

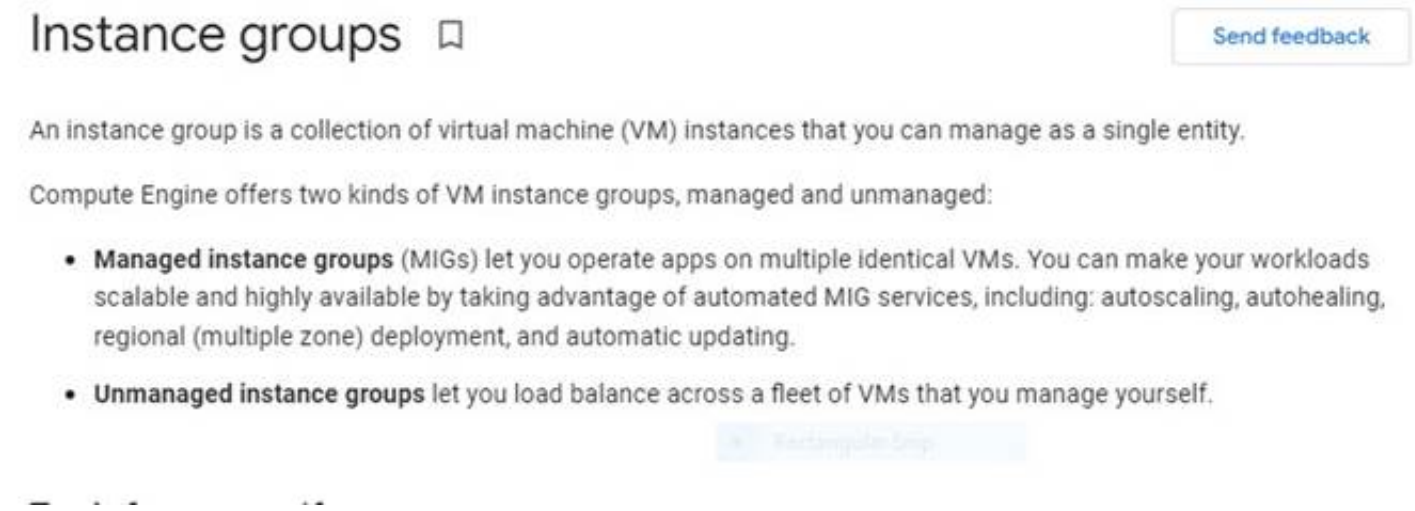
NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 2)
A customer has an application running in virtual machines. They are migrating this application to Google Cloud. They have previously had scaling issues when on-premises as VMs had to be pre-allocated. Capacity planning was repeatedly off mark - it's either too many VMs or too less. They want to match the capacity to demand while keeping the application running always. They don't have the time or budget to re-architect the systems using containers and Kubernetes at the mo-

ment. What would be your recommendation?

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

Answer: B

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



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

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 2)
With respect to the Core Feature of Standby Instances of Cloud SQL which one of the options is correct.?

A. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occur
B. The standby instance appears in the Google Cloud Console but does not get bille
C. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance need to be manually transferred to the standby instance.
D. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occur
E. The standby instance appears in the Google Cloud Console but does not get bille
F. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automaticallytransferred to the standby instance.
G. The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occur
H. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Consol
I. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automati-cally transferred to the standby instance.
J. None of the Above.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Console. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.
Cloud SQL Key Terms: Cloud SQL instance
A Cloud SQL instance corresponds to one virtual machine (VM). The VM includes the
database instance and accompanying software containers to keep the database instance up and running.
Database instance
A database instance is the set of software and files that operate the databases: MySQL, PostgreSQL or SQL Server.
High availability
Cloud SQL instances using high availability (HA) provide greater reliability than non-HA instances.
HA in Cloud SQL works by having two synchronized instances: a primary instance and a standby instance. Each instance has exactly one VM. Each instance is in a different zone in the same region.
Failover
A failover is when Cloud SQL switches serving from the original primary instance to the standby instance.
Autofailover is a mechanism that automatically triggers failover when a Cloud SQL instance didn't issue a heartbeat in the previous interval.
Standby instances
The standby instance is used in high availability to replace the primary instance when failover occurs. The standby instance doesn't appear in the Google Cloud Console. When failover occurs, connections to the primary instance are automatically transferred to the standby instance.
Clone
When you clone a Cloud SQL instance, you create a new instance that is a copy of the source instance, but is completely independent. After cloning is complete, changes to the
source instance are not reflected in the clone, and changes in the clone are not reflected in the source instance.
Replication
Replication is the ability to create copies of a Cloud SQL instance or an on-premises database, and offload work to the copies. The main reason for using replication is to scale the use of data in a database without degrading performance on the primary instance. Read replica
The read replica is an exact copy of the primary instance. Data and other changes on the primary instance are updated in almost real time on the read replica. Send your write transactions to the primary instance, and your read requests to the read replica. The read replica processes queries, read requests, and analytics traffic, thus reducing the load on the primary instance.
Source server
Replication copies transactions from a primary instance to one or more read replicas. The primary instance is also called the source server. The source server can be a Cloud SQL primary instance, or a server outside of Google Cloud, such as an on-premises server or a server running in a different cloud. If the source server is outside of Google Cloud, we call it Replication from an external server.
Cloud SQL Auth proxy client
The Cloud SQL Auth proxy client is open source software maintained by Cloud SQL. It connects to a companion process, the Cloud SQL Auth proxy server,

running on your Cloud SQL instance. You run the Cloud SQL Auth proxy client on your own servers. The Cloud SQL Auth proxy client can be used to establish a secure SSL/TLS connection to the database instance, and/or to avoid having to open the firewall. Authentication is done through Identity and Access Management (IAM).

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Topic 2)
You are a database manager working for a new product that will need millions of reading and writ-ing from the database, with zero downtime, key-value i.e. NoSQL features, no manual steps should be required to ensure consistency, repair data, synchronize writes and deletes, Which of the follow-ing database you choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud BigTable
Key features
High throughput at low latency
Bigtable is ideal for storing very large amounts of data in a key-value store and supports high read and write throughput at low latency for fast access to large amounts of data. Throughput scales linearly—you can increase QPS (queries per second) by adding Bigtable nodes. Bigtable is built with proven infrastructure that powers Google products used by billions such as Search and Maps.
Cluster resizing without downtime
Scale seamlessly from thousands to millions of reads/writes per second. Bigtable throughput can be dynamically adjusted by adding or removing cluster nodes without restarting, meaning you can increase the size of a Bigtable cluster for a few hours to handle a large load, then reduce the cluster's size again—all without any downtime. Flexible, automated replication to optimize any workload
Write data once and automatically replicate where needed with eventual consistency—giving you control for high availability and isolation of reading and write workloads. No manual steps are needed to ensure consistency, repair data, or synchronize writes and deletes. Benefit from a high availability SLA of 99.999% for instances with multi- cluster routing across 3 or more regions (99.9% for single-cluster instances).

NEW QUESTION 167
- (Topic 2)
You have a well established development and operations team. Your teams were managing the en-tire software delivery/deployment cycle on-premise. When migrating to the cloud, you want to con-tinue having this approach. Which is the ideal option for you?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Topic 2)
You are a DevOps Engineer in an E-commerce company that sells products globally, across the countries, Customers buy products, add them to carts or check-in stock from different parts of the world with different timestamps, you need to choose a database that can scale globally without any hassle and lots of developer support, it should be consistent across regions, can scale horizontally to support enormous user, automatically replicates, shards and even auto transaction pro-cessing. Which of the following database do you choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud Spanner:
Fully managed relational database with unlimited scale, strong consistency, and up to 99.999% availability.
- Get all the benefits of relational semantics and SQL with unlimited scale
- Start at any size and scale with no limits as your needs grow
- Enjoy high availability with zero scheduled downtime and online schema changes
- Deliver high-performance transactions with strong consistency across regions and continents
- Focus on innovation, eliminating manual tasks with capabilities like automatic sharding
Automatic sharding
Cloud Spanner optimizes performance by automatically sharding the data based on request load and size of the data. As a result, you can spend less time worrying about how to scale your database and instead focus on scaling your business.
Strong transactional consistency
Purpose-built for external, strong, global transactional consistency.
Regional and multi-regional configurations
No matter where your users may be, apps backed by Cloud Spanner can read and write up-to-date strongly consistent data globally Additionally, when running a multi-region instance, your database is able to survive a regional failure, and offers industry-leading 99.999% availability.
Online schema changes with no downtime
Cloud Spanner users can make a schema change, whether it’s adding a column or adding an index while serving traffic with zero downtime. Hence you now have the flexibility to adapt your database to your business needs without compromising on the availability of your application.

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Topic 2)
You are working in a company that provides different services to its customer. Now it also wants to offer some paid API services to its B2B customers for e.g. google provides google maps API, cloud vision API, and language translation API. You need to figure out the best solution for the service.

A. Java Programming Spring Boot Framework for to solve the problem of APIs man-agement.
B. Cloud Functions with Firestore and payment gateways integration development.
C. Apigee API Management
D. Frontend & Backend Development with NodeJs and angular etc.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A top-level idea about Apigee API Management and its offered features can help you solve all questions related to Apigee in Cloud Digital Leader Practice Exam.
Apigee is a platform for developing and managing APIs. By fronting services with a proxy
layer, Apigee provides an abstraction or facade for your backend service APIs and provides security, rate limiting, quotas, analytics, and more.
Apigee services: The APIs that you use to create, manage, and deploy your API proxies. Apigee runtime: A set of containerized runtime services in a Kubernetes cluster that Google maintains. All API traffic passes through and is processed by these services.

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to build streaming data pipelines. You don't want to manage the individual servers that do the data processing in the pipelines. Instead, you want a managed service that will automatically scale with the amount of data to be processed.
Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Topic 1)
Your organization runs a distributed application in the Compute Engine virtual machines. Your organization needs redundancy, but it also needs extremely fast communication (less than 10 milliseconds) between the parts of the application in different virtual machines.
Where should your organization locate this virtual machines?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Multi zone is also redundant within the region and it provides the lowest latency.
Reference link:-
https://cloud.google.com/solutions/best-practices-compute-engine-region-selection

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to categorize objects in a large group of static images using machine learning. Which Google Cloud product or service should your organization use?

A. BigQuery ML

B. AutoML Video Intelligence
C. Cloud Vision API
D. AutoML Tables

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://cloud.google.com/vision
Derive insights from your images in the cloud or at the edge with AutoML Vision or use pre- trained Vision API models to detect emotion, understand text, and more.
Vision API offers powerful pre-trained machine learning models through REST and RPC APIs. Assign labels to images and quickly classify them into millions of predefined categories. Detect objects and faces, read printed and handwritten text, and build valuable metadata into your image catalog.

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Topic 1)
What conditions be true if a VM interface wants to send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access?

A. VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
B. VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is disabled
C. Both A and B
D. None of the Above.

Answer: A

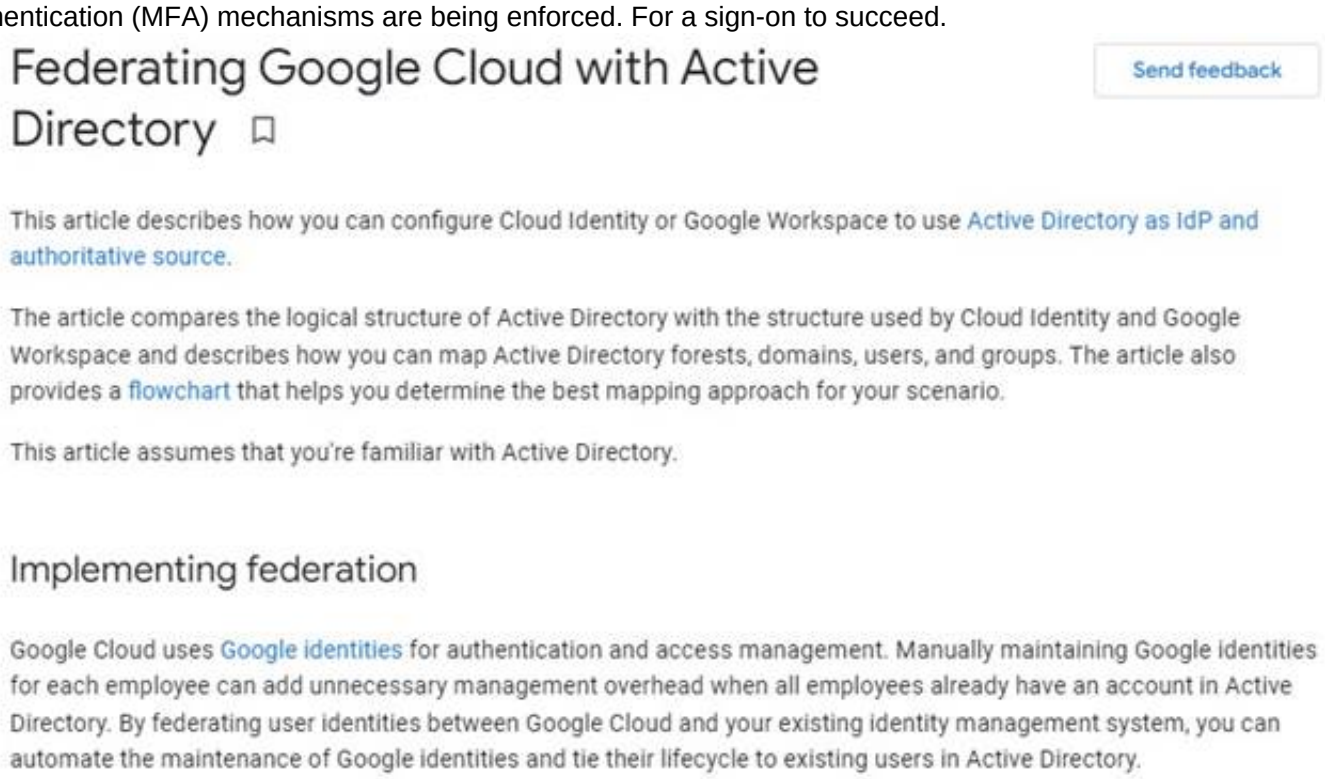
Explanation:
A VM interface can send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access if all these conditions are met:
- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.
- The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.
- The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches the VM interface's primary internal IP address or an internal IP address from an alias IP range.
A VM with an external IP address assigned to its network interface doesn't need Private Google Access to connect to Google APIs and services. However, the VPC network must meet the requirements for accessing Google APIs and services.

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Topic 1)
Your organization uses Active Directory to authenticate users. Users' Google account access must be removed when their Active Directory account is terminated.
How should your organization meet this requirement?

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

Answer: D

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


Federating Google Cloud with Active Directory

Send feedback

This article describes how you can configure Cloud Identity or Google Workspace to use Active Directory as IdP and authoritative source.

The article compares the logical structure of Active Directory with the structure used by Cloud Identity and Google Workspace and describes how you can map Active Directory forests, domains, users, and groups. The article also provides a flowchart that helps you determine the best mapping approach for your scenario.

This article assumes that you're familiar with Active Directory.

Implementing federation

Google Cloud uses Google identities for authentication and access management. Manually maintaining Google identities for each employee can add unnecessary management overhead when all employees already have an account in Active Directory. By federating user identities between Google Cloud and your existing identity management system, you can automate the maintenance of Google identities and tie their lifecycle to existing users in Active Directory.

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

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Topic 1)
Your team is using BigQuery as your central data warehouse. You are running a certain workload that you've run frequently over the last few days. It is a short,

high capacity ana- lytics workload. Which of the following would be an appropriate pricing model to use?

A. There is no need for any pricing model the first 1 TB of query data processed per month is free.
B. On-demand pricing
C. Flex Slots
D. Flat-rate reservations

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is Correct- BigQuery Flex Slots for cyclical workloads that require extra capacity, or for workloads that need to process a lot of data in a short time, and so would be less expensive to run using reserved slots for a short time.

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Topic 1)
Your ed-tech start-up was originally launched in a small geography. Any user sign-ups, course progress, tests taken, etc. are captured on a self-managed MySQL database. Every
user generates many such transactions. Now you're taking the application globally and preparing for a much larger influx of users from all over the world. The existing MySQL server is unlikely to be able to scale. Which convenient option can be considered?

A. Migrate to BigQuery
B. Migrate to Cloud Spanner
C. Migrate to Cloud SQL
D. Migrate to Bigtable

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud Spanner is a global scale SQL database that scales extremely well. That would be the best choice.

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Topic 1)
An organization has had a data leak scare because one employee made a sensitive Cloud Storage bucket available to the public. Given the nature of the company's business, it is understood that there is never any reason to give the public direct access to any file. The
security head wants to ensure that such an event never occurs again. How can you ensure this?

A. Remove Edit access rights of all Cloud Storage buckets so that no user can make any edits.
B. Set an organizational policy constraint to restrict bucket access set to the public.
C. Use Cloud Scheduler to run a job at a specified interval to scan bucket
D. Any public permissions can be programmatically changed.
E. Write Cloud Functions code connected to Cloud Storag
F. Any changes will be notified to the function which can be used to reset the public access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The straightforward way to set it is using Organizational Policy constraint. Any attempts to change the organizational setting will be rejected for any project and resource.

References link:
-> https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/overview
-> https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/org-policy- constraints

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Topic 1)
Your organization needs to analyze data in order to gather insights into its daily operations. You only want to pay for the data you store and the queries you perform. Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose for its data analytics warehouse?

A. Cloud SQL
B. Dataproc
C. Cloud Spanner

D. BigQuery

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Topic 1)
You are currently managing workloads running on Windows Server for which your company owns the licenses. Your workloads are only needed during working hours, which allows you to shut down the instances during the weekend. Your Windows Server licenses are up for renewal in a month, and you want to optimize your license cost.
What should you do?

A. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 3 year
B. Renew your licenses for anadditional period of 3 year
C. Negotiate a cost reduction with your current hosting provider wherein infrastructure cost is reduced when workloads are not in use
D. Renew your licenses for an additional period of 2 year
E. Negotiate a cost reduction by committing to an automatic renewal of the licenses at the end of the 2 year period
F. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine with a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model
G. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine with a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) model

Answer: D

Explanation:
The PAYG model is more convenient because you only pay for usage. And the case describes that the workloads are only run on certain days.

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Topic 1)
Your company is running the majority of its workloads in a co-located data center. The workloads are running on virtual machines (VMs) on top of a hypervisor and use either Linux or Windows server editions. As part of your company's transformation strategy, you need to modernize workloads as much as possible by adopting cloud-native technologies. You need to migrate the workloads into Google Cloud.
What should you do?

A. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Compute Engine
B. Export the VMs into VMDK format, and import them into Google Cloud VMware Engine
C. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Compute Engine
D. Migrate the workloads using Migrate for Anthos

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anthos: Anthos lets you build, deploy, and manage applications anywhere in a secure, consistent manner. You can modernize existing applications running on virtual machines while deploying cloud-native apps on containers in an increasingly hybrid and multi-cloud world.

NEW QUESTION 212
- (Topic 1)
Your organization offers public mobile apps and websites. You want to migrate to a Google Cloud-based solution for checking and maintaining your users' usernames and passwords and controlling their access to different resources based on their identity.
Which should your organization choose?

A. VPN tunnels
B. Identity Platform
C. Compute Engine firewall rules
D. Private Google Access

Answer: B

Explanation:
An identity platform is a modern solution for managing the identities of users and devices in a centralized fashion.
Reference: https://www.okta.com/blog/2021/07/what-is-an-identity-platform/#:~:text=An%20identity%20platform%20is%20a,%2C%20integrations%2C%20and%20platform%20services

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Topic 1)
A customer has new applications to build that has to handle both batch data and streaming data. Which product should they choose?

A. Dataprep
B. Dataflow
C. Dataproc
D. Data Fusion

Answer: B

Explanation:
Enabling Requester Pays is useful, for example, if you have a lot of data you want to make available to users, but you don't want to be charged for their access to

that data.
Reference link- https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/requester-pays

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Topic 1)
Your organization is developing an application that will manage payments and online bank accounts located around the world. The most critical requirement for your database is that each transaction is handled consistently. Your organization anticipates almost unlimited growth in the amount of data stored.
Which Google Cloud product should your organization choose?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 216
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