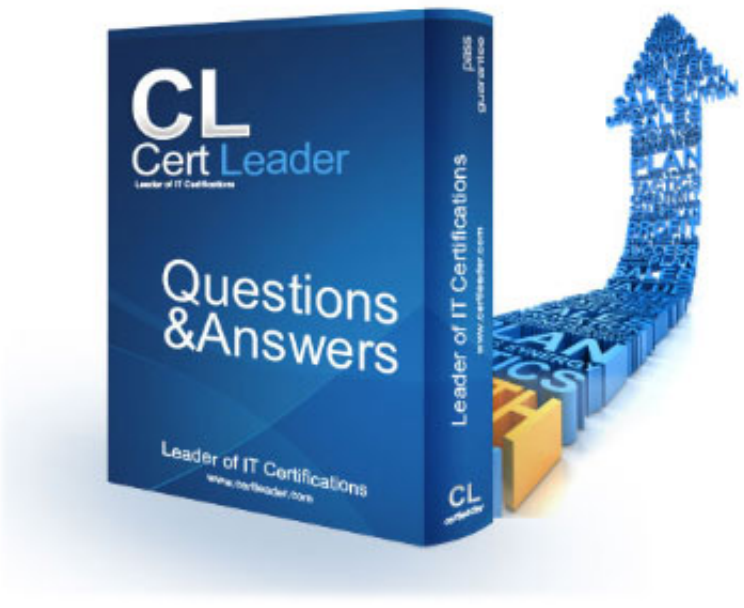
Associate-Cloud-Engineer Dumps

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

https://www.certleader.com/Associate-Cloud-Engineer-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
Your managed instance group raised an alert stating that new instance creation has failed to create new instances. You need to maintain the number of running instances specified by the template to be able to process expected application traffic. What should you do?

A. Create an instance template that contains valid syntax which will be used by the instance grou
B. Delete any persistent disks with the same name as instance names.
C. Create an instance template that contains valid syntax that will be used by the instance grou
D. Verify that the instance name and persistent disk name values are not the same in the template.
E. Verify that the instance template being used by the instance group contains valid synta
F. Delete any persistent disks with the same name as instance name
G. Set the disks.autoDelete property to true in the instance template.
H. Delete the current instance template and replace it with a new instance templat
I. Verify that the instance name and persistent disk name values are not the same in the templat
J. Set the disks.autoDelete property to true in the instance template.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how_to_update_instance_templates

NEW QUESTION 2
You have a single binary application that you want to run on Google Cloud Platform. You decided to automatically scale the application based on underlying infrastructure CPU usage. Your organizational policies require you to use virtual machines directly. You need to ensure that the application scaling is operationally efficient and completed as quickly as possible. What should you do?

A. Create a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster, and use horizontal pod autoscaling to scale the application.
B. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group with autoscaling configured.
C. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group that scales up and down based on the time of day.
D. Use a set of third-party tools to build automation around scaling the application up and down, based on Stackdriver CPU usage monitoring.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Managed instance groups offer autoscaling capabilities that let you automatically add or delete instances from a managed instance group based on increases or decreases in load (CPU Utilization in this case). Autoscaling helps your apps gracefully handle increases in traffic and reduce costs when the need for resources is lower. You define the autoscaling policy and the autoscaler performs automatic scaling based on the measured load (CPU Utilization in this case). Autoscaling works by adding more instances to your instance group when there is more load (upscaling), and deleting instances when the need for instances is lowered (downscaling). Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/autoscaler

NEW QUESTION 3
You have an object in a Cloud Storage bucket that you want to share with an external company. The object contains sensitive data. You want access to the content to be removed after four hours. The external company does not have a Google account to which you can grant specific user-based access privileges. You want to use the most secure method that requires the fewest steps. What should you do?

A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.
B. Set object access to ‘public’ and use object lifecycle management to remove the object after four hours.
C. Configure the storage bucket as a static website and furnish the object’s URL to the compan
D. Delete the object from the storage bucket after four hours.
E. Create a new Cloud Storage bucket specifically for the external company to acces
F. Copy the object to that bucke
G. Delete the bucket after four hours have passed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Signed URLs are used to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
Users of your application are complaining of slowness when loading the application. You realize the slowness is because the App Engine deployment serving the application is deployed in us-central whereas all users of this application are closest to europe-west3. You want to change the region of the App Engine application to europe-west3 to minimize latency. What's the best way to change the App Engine region?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
You are deploying a production application on Compute Engine. You want to prevent anyone from accidentally destroying the instance by clicking the wrong button. What should you do?

A. Disable the flag "Delete boot disk when instance is deleted."
B. Enable delete protection on the instance.
C. Disable Automatic restart on the instance.
D. Enable Preemptibility on the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Preventing Accidental VM Deletion This document describes how to protect specific VM instances from deletion by setting the deletionProtection property on an Instance resource. To learn more about VM instances, read the Instances documentation. 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.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion

NEW QUESTION 7
For analysis purposes, you need to send all the logs from all of your Compute Engine instances to a BigQuery dataset called platform-logs. You have already installed the Stackdriver Logging agent on all the instances. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

A. 1. Give the BigQuery Data Editor role on the platform-logs dataset to the service accounts used by your instances.2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: logs-destination:bq://platform-logs.
B. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a logs export with a Cloud Pub/Sub topic called logs as a sink.2.Create a Cloud Function that is triggered by messages in the logs topic.3. Configure that Cloud Function to drop logs that are not from Compute Engine and to insert Compute Engine logs in the platform-logs dataset.
C. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs.2. Click Create Export.3.Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.
D. 1. Create a Cloud Function that has the BigQuery User role on the platform-logs dataset.2. Configure this Cloud Function to create a BigQuery Job that executes this query:INSERT INTOdataset.platform-logs (timestamp, log)SELECT timestamp, log FROM compute.logsWHERE timestamp> DATE_SUB(CURRENT_DATE(), INTERVAL 1 DAY)3. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger this Cloud Function once a day.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3. Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9
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 10
You host a static website on Cloud Storage. Recently, you began to include links to PDF files on this site. Currently, when users click on the links to these PDF files, their browsers prompt them to save the file onto their local system. Instead, you want the clicked PDF files to be displayed within the browser window directly, without prompting the user to save the file locally. What should you do?

A. Enable Cloud CDN on the website frontend.
B. Enable 'Share publicly' on the PDF file objects.
C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.
D. Add a label to the storage bucket with a key of Content-Type and value of application/pdf.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_Types#importance_of_setting_t

NEW QUESTION 10
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 11
You manage three Google Cloud projects with the Cloud Monitoring API enabled. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to visualize CPU and network metrics for all three projects together. What should you do?

A. * 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard* 2. Collect metrics and publish them into the Pub/Sub topics 3. Add CPU and network Charts (or each of (he three projects
B. * 1. Create a Cloud Monitoring Dashboard.* 2. Select the CPU and Network metrics from the three projects.* 3. Add CPU and network Charts lot each of the three protects.
C. * 1 Create a Service Account and apply roles/viewer on the three projects* 2. Collect metrics and publish them lo the Cloud Monitoring API* 3. Add CPU and network Charts for each of the three projects.
D. * 1. Create a fourth Google Cloud project* 2 Create a Cloud Workspace from the fourth project and add the other three projects

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13
You are hosting an application on bare-metal servers in your own data center. The application needs access to Cloud Storage. However, security policies prevent the servers hosting the application from having public IP addresses or access to the internet. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to provide the application with access to Cloud Storage. What should you do?

A. 1. Use nslookup to get the IP address for storage.googleapis.com.2. Negotiate with the security team to be able to give a public IP address to the servers.3. Only allow egress traffic from those servers to the IP addresses for storage.googleapis.com.
B. 1. Using Cloud VPN, create a VPN tunnel to a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud Platform (GCP).2. In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance.3. Configure your servers to use that instance as a proxy to access Cloud Storage.
C. 1. Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate those servers to Compute Engine.2. Create an internal load balancer (ILB) that uses storage.googleapis.com as backend.3. Configure your new instances to use this ILB as proxy.
D. 1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP.2. Use Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.3. In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Our requirement is to follow Google recommended practices to achieve the end result. Configuring Private Google Access for On-Premises Hosts is best achieved by VPN/Interconnect + Advertise Routes + Use restricted Google IP Range.

- Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP
- Using Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.
- In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve *.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com is the right answer right, and it is what Google recommends.

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

- You must configure routes so that Google API traffic is forwarded through your Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection, firewall rules on your on-premises firewall to allow the outgoing traffic, and DNS so that traffic to Google APIs resolves to the IP range youve added to your routes.
- You can use Cloud Router Custom Route Advertisement to announce the Restricted Google APIs IP addresses through Cloud Router to your on-premises network.

The Restricted Google APIs IP range is 199.36.153.4/30. While this is technically a public IP range, Google does not announce it publicly. This IP range is only accessible to hosts that can reach your Google Cloud projects through internal IP ranges, such as through a Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection. Without having a public IP address or access to the internet, the only way you could connect to cloud storage is if you have an internal route to it.

- So Negotiate with the security team to be able to give public IP addresses to the servers is not right.

Following Google recommended practices is synonymous with using Googles services (Not quite, but it is at least for the exam !!).

- So In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance is not right.
- Migrating the VM to Compute Engine is a bit drastic when Google says it is perfectly fine to have Hybrid Connectivity architectures https://cloud.google.com/hybrid-connectivity.

So,

- Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate these servers to Compute Engine is not right.

NEW QUESTION 14
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 15
You need to immediately change the storage class of an existing Google Cloud bucket. You need to reduce service cost for infrequently accessed files stored in that bucket and for all files that will be added to that bucket in the future. What should you do?

A. Use the gsutil to rewrite the storage class for the bucket Change the default storage class for the bucket
B. Use the gsutil to rewrite the storage class for the bucket Set up Object Lifecycle management on the bucket
C. Create a new bucket and change the default storage class for the bucket Set up Object Lifecycle management on lite bucket
D. Create a new bucket and change the default storage class for the bucket import the files from the previous bucket into the new bucket

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18
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 22
You have a virtual machine that is currently configured with 2 vCPUs and 4 GB of memory. It is running out of memory. You want to upgrade the virtual machine to have 8 GB of memory. What should you do?

A. Rely on live migration to move the workload to a machine with more memory.
B. Use gcloud to add metadata to the V
C. Set the key to required-memory-size and the value to 8 GB.
D. Stop the VM, change the machine type to n1-standard-8, and start the VM.
E. Stop the VM, increase the memory to 8 GB, and start the VM.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Google compute engine, if predefined machine types don’t meet your needs, you can create an instance with custom virtualized hardware settings. Specifically, you can create an instance with a custom number of vCPUs and custom memory, effectively using a custom machine type. Custom machine types are ideal for the following scenarios: 1. Workloads that aren’t a good fit for the predefined machine types that are available you. 2. Workloads that require more processing power or more memory but don’t need all of the upgrades that are provided by the next machine type level.In our scenario, we only need a memory upgrade. Moving to a bigger instance would also bump up the CPU which we don’t need so we have to use a custom machine type. It is not possible to change memory while the instance is running so you need to first stop the instance, change the memory and then start it again. See below a screenshot that shows how CPU/Memory can be customized for an instance that has been
stopped.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/creating-instance-with-custom-machine-type

NEW QUESTION 26
You are building an application that processes data files uploaded from thousands of suppliers. Your primary goals for the application are data security and the expiration of aged data. You need to design the application to:
•Restrict access so that suppliers can access only their own data.
•Give suppliers write access to data only for 30 minutes.
•Delete data that is over 45 days old.
You have a very short development cycle, and you need to make sure that the application requires minimal maintenance. Which two strategies should you use? (Choose two.)

A. Build a lifecycle policy to delete Cloud Storage objects after 45 days.
B. Use signed URLs to allow suppliers limited time access to store their objects.
C. Set up an SFTP server for your application, and create a separate user for each supplier.
D. Build a Cloud function that triggers a timer of 45 days to delete objects that have expired.

E. Develop a script that loops through all Cloud Storage buckets and deletes any buckets that are older than 45 days.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
(A) Object Lifecycle Management Delete
The Delete action deletes an object when the object meets all conditions specified in the lifecycle rule.
Exception: In buckets with Object Versioning enabled, deleting the live version of an object causes it to become a noncurrent version, while deleting a noncurrent version deletes that version permanently.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#delete
(B) Signed URLs
This page provides an overview of signed URLs, which you use to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls

NEW QUESTION 28
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 33
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 37
You need to add a group of new users to Cloud Identity. Some of the users already have existing Google accounts. You want to follow one of Google's recommended practices and avoid conflicting accounts. What should you do?

A. Invite the user to transfer their existing account
B. Invite the user to use an email alias to resolve the conflict
C. Tell the user that they must delete their existing account
D. Tell the user to remove all personal email from the existing account

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/migrating-consumer-accounts

NEW QUESTION 41
You manage an App Engine Service that aggregates and visualizes data from BigQuery. The application is deployed with the default App Engine Service account. The data that needs to be visualized resides in a different project managed by another team. You do not have access to this project, but you want your application to be able to read data from the BigQuery dataset. What should you do?

A. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Job User.
B. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
C. In Cloud IAM of your project, ensure that the default App Engine service account has the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
D. In Cloud IAM of your project, grant a newly created service account from the other team the role of BigQuery Job User in your project.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The resource that you need to get access is in the other project. roles/bigquery.dataViewer BigQuery Data Viewer

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to: Read data and metadata from the table or view.
This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines.
When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to: Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.
When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

NEW QUESTION 42
You have a web application deployed as a managed instance group. You have a new version of the application to gradually deploy. Your web application is currently receiving live web traffic. You want to ensure that the available capacity does not decrease during the deployment. What should you do?

A. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 0 and maxUnavailable set to 1.
B. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 1 and maxUnavailable set to 0.
C. Create a new managed instance group with an updated instance templat
D. Add the group to the backend service for the load balance
E. When all instances in the new managed instance group are healthy, delete the old managed instance group.
F. Create a new instance template with the new application versio
G. Update the existing managed instance group with the new instance templat
H. Delete the instances in the managed instance group to allow the managed instance group to recreate the instance using the new instance template.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max_

NEW QUESTION 47
You have deployed multiple Linux instances on Compute Engine. You plan on adding more instances in the coming weeks. You want to be able to access all of these instances through your SSH client over me Internet without having to configure specific access on the existing and new instances. You do not want the Compute Engine instances to have a public IP. What should you do?

A. Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy (or HTTPS resources
B. Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy for SSH and TCP resources.
C. Create an SSH keypair and store the public key as a project-wide SSH Key
D. Create an SSH keypair and store the private key as a project-wide SSH Key

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding

NEW QUESTION 52
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

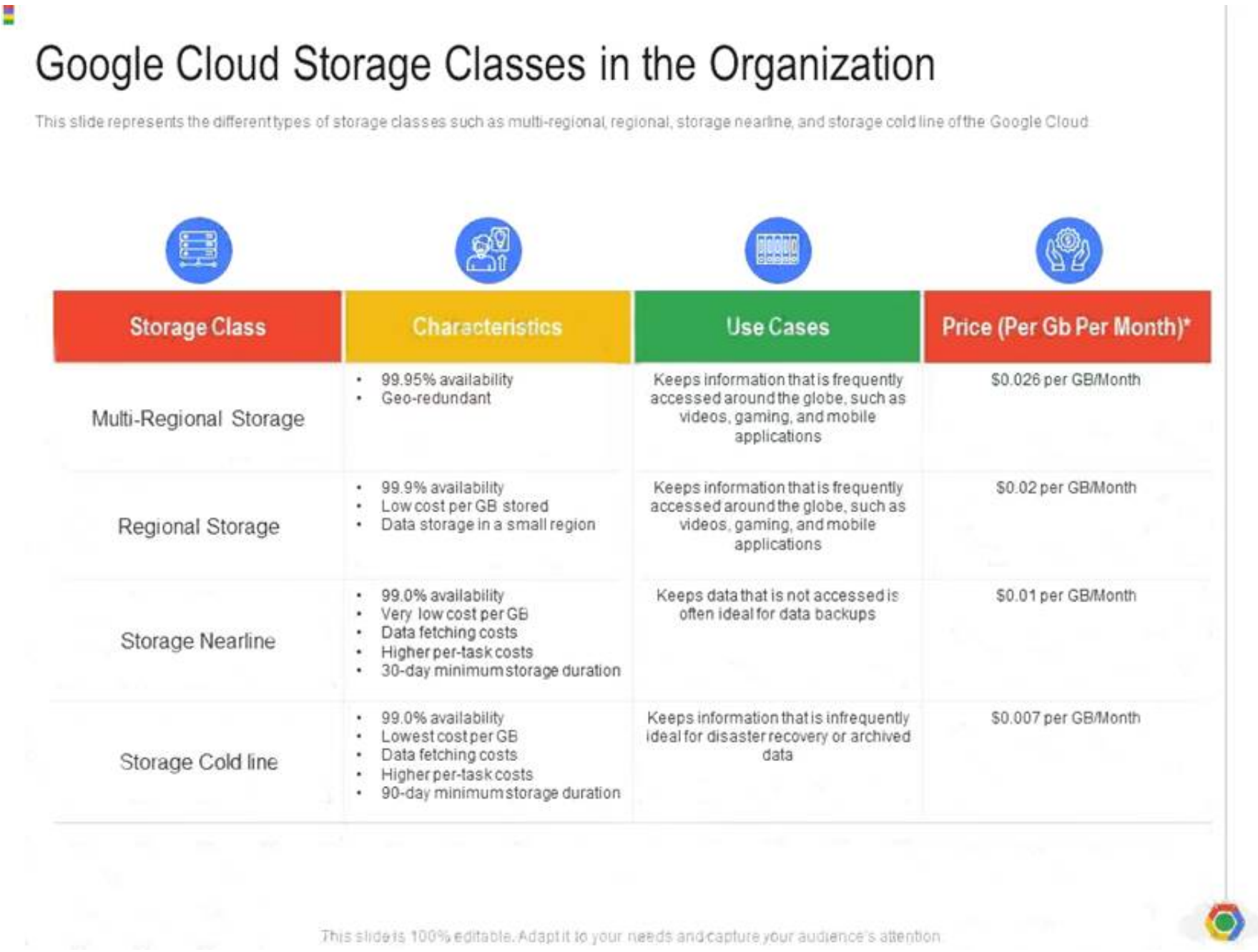
Explanation:
In general, Google recommends that each instance that needs to call a Google API should run as a service account with the minimum permissions necessary for that instance to do its job. In practice, this means you should configure service accounts for your instances with the following process: 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 56
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 61
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 62
You have an instance group that you want to load balance. You want the load balancer to terminate the client SSL session. The instance group is used to serve a public web application over HTTPS. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Configure an HTTP(S) load balancer.
B. Configure an internal TCP load balancer.
C. Configure an external SSL proxy load balancer.
D. Configure an external TCP proxy load balancer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66
You are developing a financial trading application that will be used globally. Data is stored and queried using a relational structure, and clients from all over the world should get the exact identical state of the data. The application will be deployed in multiple regions to provide the lowest latency to end users. You need to select a storage option for the application data while minimizing latency. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud Bigtable for data storage.
B. Use Cloud SQL for data storage.
C. Use Cloud Spanner for data storage.
D. Use Firestore for data storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Keywords, Financial data (large data) used globally, data stored and queried using relational structure (SQL), clients should get exact identical copies(Strong Consistency), Multiple region, low latency to end user, select storage option to minimize latency.

NEW QUESTION 70
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 71
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 72
Your company runs one batch process in an on-premises server that takes around 30 hours to complete. The task runs monthly, can be performed offline, and must be restarted if interrupted. You want to migrate this workload to the cloud while minimizing cost. What should you do?

A. Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine Preemptible VM.
B. Migrate the workload to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster with Preemptible nodes.
C. Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine V
D. Start and stop the instance as needed.
E. Create an Instance Template with Preemptible VMs O
F. Create a Managed Instance Group from the template and adjust Target CPU Utilizatio
G. Migrate the workload.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Install the workload in a compute engine VM, start and stop the instance as needed, because as per the question the VM runs for 30 hours, process can be performed offline and should not be interrupted, if interrupted we need to restart the batch process again. Preemptible VMs are cheaper, but they will not be available beyond 24hrs, and if the process gets interrupted the preemptible VM will restart.

NEW QUESTION 76
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 79
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 82
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 85
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 88
You create a Deployment with 2 replicas in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster that has a single preemptible node pool. After a few minutes, you use kubectl to examine the status of your Pod and observe that one of them is still in Pending status:

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

What is the most likely cause?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The pending Pods resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod. is the right answer.
When you have a deployment with some pods in running and other pods in the pending state, more often than not it is a problem with resources on the nodes. Heres a sample output of this use case. We see that the problem is with insufficient CPU on the Kubernetes nodes so we have to either enable auto-scaling or manually scale up the nodes.

NEW QUESTION 91
You are managing several Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects and need access to all logs for the past 60 days. You want to be able to explore and quickly analyze the log contents. You want to follow Google- recommended practices to obtain the combined logs for all projects. What should you do?

A. Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project_id="*"
B. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery datase
C. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.
D. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storag
E. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days.
F. Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuer
G. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project_id=*. is not right.
Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging

Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.
While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right.
You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and
Pub/Sub.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2
Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organication, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud
organization.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks
Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.
You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and
Pub/Sub.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2
Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organication, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud
organization.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks
Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.
Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period.For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage

NEW QUESTION 93
Your company runs its Linux workloads on Compute Engine instances. Your company will be working with a new operations partner that does not use Google Accounts. You need to grant access to the instances to your operations partner so they can maintain the installed tooling. What should you do?

A. Enable Cloud IAP for the Compute Engine instances, and add the operations partner as a Cloud IAP Tunnel User.
B. Tag all the instances with the same network ta
C. Create a firewall rule in the VPC to grant TCP access on port 22 for traffic from the operations partner to instances with the network tag.
D. Set up Cloud VPN between your Google Cloud VPC and the internal network of the operations partner.
E. Ask the operations partner to generate SSH key pairs, and add the public keys to the VM instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
IAP controls access to your App Engine apps and Compute Engine VMs running on Google Cloud. It leverages user identity and the context of a request to determine if a user should be allowed access. IAP is a building block toward BeyondCorp, an enterprise security model that enables employees to work from untrusted networks without using a VPN.
By default, IAP uses Google identities and IAM. By leveraging Identity Platform instead, you can authenticate users with a wide range of external identity providers, such as:
Email/password
OAuth (Google, Facebook, Twitter, GitHub, Microsoft, etc.) SAML
OIDC
Phone number Custom Anonymous
This is useful if your application is already using an external authentication system, and migrating your users to Google accounts is impractical.
https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding#grant-permission

NEW QUESTION 95
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 96

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 99
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 102
You are the organization and billing administrator for your company. The engineering team has the Project Creator role on the organization. You do not want the engineering team to be able to link projects to the billing account. Only the finance team should be able to link a project to a billing account, but they should not be able to make any other changes to projects. What should you do?

A. Assign the finance team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.
B. Assign the engineering team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.
C. Assign the finance team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.
D. Assign the engineering team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:
From this source:
https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/custom-roles#permission_association_and_inheritance
"For example, associating a project with a billing account requires the billing.resourceAssociations.create permission on the billing account and also the resourcemanager.projects.createBillingAssignment permission on the project. This is because project permissions are required for actions where project owners control access, while billing account permissions are required for actions where billing account administrators control access. When both should be involved, both permissions are necessary."

NEW QUESTION 105
Your company has an existing GCP organization with hundreds of projects and a billing account. Your
company recently acquired another company that also has hundreds of projects and its own billing account. You would like to consolidate all GCP costs of both GCP organizations onto a single invoice. You would like to consolidate all costs as of tomorrow. What should you do?

A. Link the acquired company’s projects to your company's billing account.
B. Configure the acquired company's billing account and your company's billing account to export the billing data into the same BigQuery dataset.
C. Migrate the acquired company’s projects into your company’s GCP organizatio
D. Link the migrated projects to your company's billing account.
E. Create a new GCP organization and a new billing accoun
F. Migrate the acquired company's projects and your company's projects into the new GCP organization and link the projects to the new billing account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#oauth_consent_screen https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration

NEW QUESTION 106
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 110
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 115
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 120
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 125
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 127
You've deployed a microservice called myapp1 to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp1-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp1
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp1
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: main-container
        image: gcr.io/my-company-repo/myapp1:1.4
        env:
        - name: DB_PASSWORD
          value: "t0ugh2guess!"
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
```

You need to refactor this configuration so that the database password is not stored in plain text. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Store the database password inside the Docker image of the container, not in the YAML file.
B. Store the database password inside a Secret objec
C. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.
D. Store the database password inside a ConfigMap objec
E. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB_PASSWORD environment variable from the ConfigMap.
F. Store the database password in a file inside a Kubernetes persistent volume, and use a persistent volume claim to mount the volume to the container.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/config-connector/docs/how-to/secrets#gcloud

NEW QUESTION 129
An application generates daily reports in a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM). The VM is in the project corp-iot-insights. Your team operates only in the project corp-aggregate-reports and needs a copy of the daily exports in the bucket corp-aggregate-reports-storage. You want to configure access so that the daily reports from the VM are available in the bucket corp-aggregate-reports-storage and use as few steps as possible while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Move both projects under the same folder.
B. Grant the VM Service Account the role Storage Object Creator on corp-aggregate-reports-storage.
C. Create a Shared VPC network between both project
D. Grant the VM Service Account the role Storage Object Creator on corp-iot-insights.
E. Make corp-aggregate-reports-storage public and create a folder with a pseudo-randomized suffix name.Share the folder with the IoT team.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Predefined roles
The following table describes Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with Cloud Storage and lists the permissions that are contained in each role. Unless otherwise noted, these roles can be applied either to entire projects or specific buckets.
Storage Object Creator (roles/storage.objectCreator) Allows users to create objects. Does not give permission to view, delete, or overwrite objects.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles#standard-roles

NEW QUESTION 133
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 134
You have downloaded and installed the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and have authenticated with your Google Account. Most of your Compute Engine instances in your project run in the europe-west1-d zone. You want to avoid having to specify this zone with each CLI command when managing these instances. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 138
You need to track and verity modifications to a set of Google Compute Engine instances in your Google Cloud project. In particular, you want to verify OS system patching events on your virtual machines (VMs). What should you do?

A. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the Admin Event logs
B. Review the Compute Engine activity logs Select and review the System Event logs
C. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging review the Compute Engine syslog logs
D. Install the Cloud Logging Agent In Cloud Logging, review the Compute Engine operation logs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140
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 142
You have developed a containerized web application that will serve Internal colleagues during business hours. You want to ensure that no costs are incurred outside of the hours the application is used. You have just created a new Google Cloud project and want to deploy the application. What should you do?

A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run for Anthos, and set the minimum number of instances to zero
B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run (fully managed), and set the minimum number of instances to zero.
C. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with autoscalin
D. and set the value min_instances to zero in the app yaml
E. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with manual scaling, and set the value instances to zero in the app yaml

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/architecture-overview#components_in_the_default_installation

NEW QUESTION 144
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 148
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 149
You want to add a new auditor to a Google Cloud Platform project. The auditor should be allowed to read, but not modify, all project items.
How should you configure the auditor's permissions?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152
You are assigned to maintain a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster named dev that was deployed on Google Cloud. You want to manage the GKE configuration using the command line interface (CLI). You have just downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK. You want to ensure that future CLI commands by default address this specific cluster. What should you do?

A. Use the command gcloud config set container/cluster dev.
B. Use the command gcloud container clusters update dev.
C. Create a file called gke.default in the ~/.gcloud folder that contains the cluster name.
D. Create a file called defaults.json in the ~/.gcloud folder that contains the cluster name.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To set a default cluster for gcloud commands, run the following command: gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME
https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=en

NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 159
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 164
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 167
You have designed a solution on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that uses multiple GCP products. Your company has asked you to estimate the costs of the solution. You need to provide estimates for the monthly total cost. What should you do?

A. For each GCP product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing pag
B. Use the pricing calculator to total the monthly costs for each GCP product.
C. For each GCP product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing pag
D. Create a Google Sheet that summarizes the expected monthly costs for each product.
E. Provision the solution on GC
F. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 wee
G. Navigate to the Billing Report page in the Google Cloud Platform Consol
H. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.
I. Provision the solution on GC
J. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 wee
K. Use Stackdriver to determine the provisioned and used resource amount
L. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use the Google Cloud Pricing Calculator to total the estimated monthly costs for each GCP product. You dont incur any charges for doing so.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator

NEW QUESTION 169
You are using multiple configurations for gcloud. You want to review the configured Kubernetes Engine cluster of an inactive configuration using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

A. Use gcloud config configurations describe to review the output.
B. Use gcloud config configurations activate and gcloud config list to review the output.
C. Use kubectl config get-contexts to review the output.

D. Use kubectl config use-context and kubectl config view to review the output.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 170
You need to verify that a Google Cloud Platform service account was created at a particular time. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 173
You need to monitor resources that are distributed over different projects in Google Cloud Platform. You want to consolidate reporting under the same Stackdriver Monitoring dashboard. What should you do?

A. Use Shared VPC to connect all projects, and link Stackdriver to one of the projects.
B. For each project, create a Stackdriver accoun
C. In each project, create a service account for that project and grant it the role of Stackdriver Account Editor in all other projects.
D. Configure a single Stackdriver account, and link all projects to the same account.
E. Configure a single Stackdriver account for one of the project
F. In Stackdriver, create a Group and add the other project names as criteria for that Group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you intially click on Monitoring(Stackdriver Monitoring) it creates a workspac(a stackdriver account) linked to the ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project from which it was clicked.
Now if you change the project and again click onto Monitoring it would create an another workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the changed ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project, we don't want this as this would not consolidate our result into a single dashboard(workspace/stackdriver account).
If you have accidently created two diff workspaces merge them under Monitoring > Settings > Merge Workspaces > MERGE.
If we have only one workspace and two projects we can simply add other GCP Project under Monitoring > Settings > GCP Projects > Add GCP Projects.
https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings/multiple-projects
Nothing about groups https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings?hl=en

NEW QUESTION 177
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your Associate-Cloud-Engineer Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/Associate-Cloud-Engineer-dumps.html