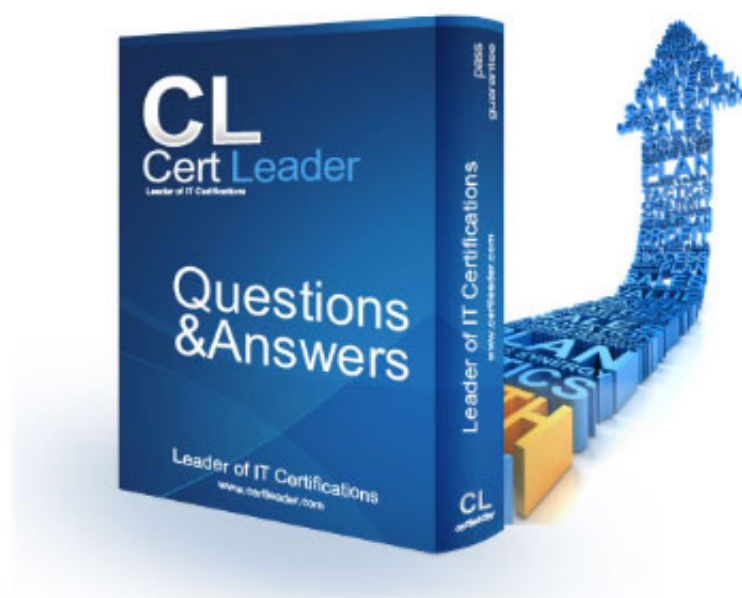


## Professional-Cloud-Architect Dumps

### Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)

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



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth has equipped unconnected trucks with servers and sensors to collect telemetry data. Next year they want to use the data to train machine learning models. They want to store this data in the cloud while reducing costs. What should they do?

- A. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a Google Cloud storage (GCS) Nearline bucket.
- B. Push the telemetry data in Real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Google BigQuery.
- C. Push the telemetry data in real-time to a streaming dataflow job that compresses the data, and store it in Cloud Bigtable.
- D. Have the vehicle's computer compress the data in hourly snapshots, and store it in a GCS Coldline bucket.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Coldline Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access at most once a year, due to its slightly lower availability, 90-day minimum storage duration, costs for data access, and higher per-operation costs. For example:

Cold Data Storage - Infrequently accessed data, such as data stored for legal or regulatory reasons, can be stored at low cost as Coldline Storage, and be available when you need it.

Disaster recovery - In the event of a disaster recovery event, recovery time is key. Cloud Storage provides low latency access to data stored as Coldline Storage.

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Choose 2 answers:

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

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth's 20 million vehicles are scattered around the world. Based on the vehicle's location its telemetry data is stored in a Google Cloud Storage (GCS) regional bucket (US, Europe, or Asia). The CTO has asked you to run a report on the raw telemetry data to determine why vehicles are breaking down after 100 K miles. You want to run this job on all the data. What is the most cost-effective way to run this job?

- A. Move all the data into 1 zone, then launch a Cloud Dataproc cluster to run the job.
- B. Move all the data into 1 region, then launch a Google Cloud Dataproc cluster to run the job.
- C. Launch a cluster in each region to preprocess and compress the raw data, then move the data into a multi region bucket and use a Dataproc cluster to finish the job.
- D. Launch a cluster in each region to preprocess and compress the raw data, then move the data into a region bucket and use a Cloud Dataproc cluster to finish the job.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Storage guarantees 2 replicates which are geo diverse (100 miles apart) which can get better remote latency and availability.

More importantly, is that multiregional heavily leverages Edge caching and CDNs to provide the content to the end users.

All this redundancy and caching means that Multiregional comes with overhead to sync and ensure consistency between geo-diverse areas. As such, it's much better for write-once-read-many scenarios. This means frequently accessed (e.g. "hot" objects) around the world, such as website content, streaming videos, gaming or mobile applications.

References:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/google-cloud-storage-what-bucket-class-for-the-best-performance-5c847ac8f>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question refer to the TerramEarth case study

Operational parameters such as oil pressure are adjustable on each of TerramEarth's vehicles to increase their efficiency, depending on their environmental conditions. Your primary goal is to increase the operating efficiency of all 20 million cellular and unconnected vehicles in the field. How can you accomplish this goal?

- A. Have your engineers inspect the data for patterns, and then create an algorithm with rules that make operational adjustments automatically.
- B. Capture all operating data, train machine learning models that identify ideal operations, and run locally to make operational adjustments automatically.
- C. Implement a Google Cloud Dataflow streaming job with a sliding window, and use Google Cloud Messaging (GCM) to make operational adjustments automatically.
- D. Capture all operating data, train machine learning models that identify ideal operations, and host in Google Cloud Machine Learning (ML) Platform to make operational adjustments automatically.

**Answer:** B

## NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

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

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

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

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

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

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

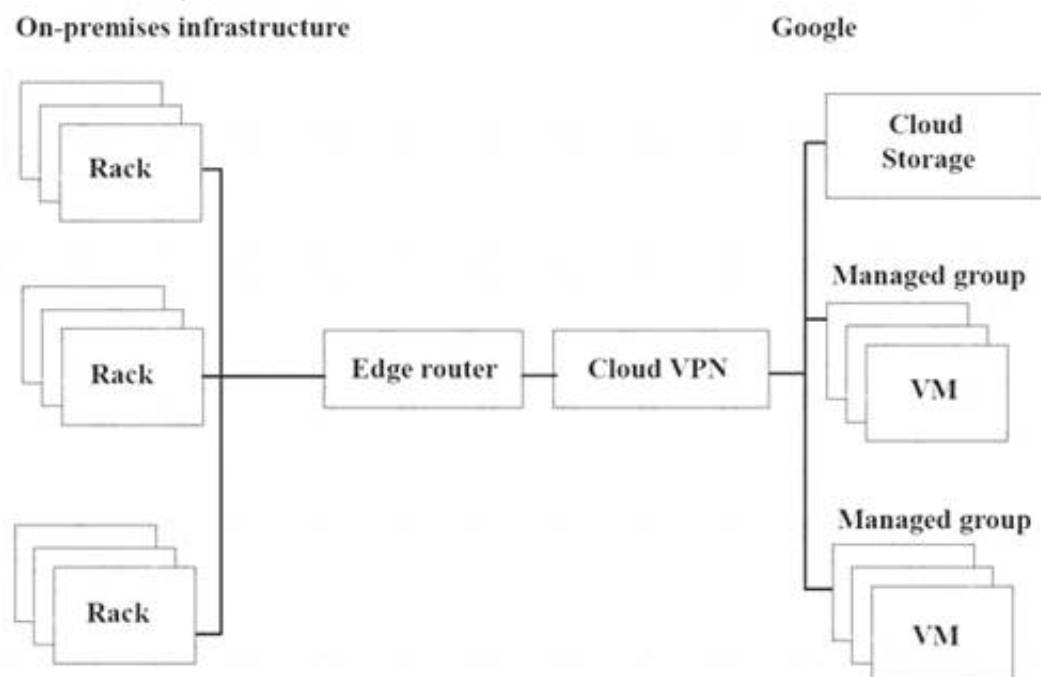
References: <https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/separation-of-duties>

## NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

The migration of JencoMart's application to Google Cloud Platform (GCP) is progressing too slowly. The infrastructure is shown in the diagram. You want to maximize throughput. What are three potential bottlenecks? (Choose 3 answers.)



- A. A single VPN tunnel, which limits throughput
- B. A tier of Google Cloud Storage that is not suited for this task
- C. A copy command that is not suited to operate over long distances
- D. Fewer virtual machines (VMs) in GCP than on-premises machines
- E. A separate storage layer outside the VMs, which is not suited for this task
- F. Complicated internet connectivity between the on-premises infrastructure and GCP

**Answer: ADF**

## NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

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

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

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

As part of Dress4Win's plans to migrate to the cloud, they want to be able to set up a managed logging and monitoring system so they can handle spikes in their traffic load. They want to ensure that:

- The infrastructure can be notified when it needs to scale up and down to handle the ebb and flow of usage throughout the day

- Their administrators are notified automatically when their application reports errors.
- They can filter their aggregated logs down in order to debug one piece of the application across many hosts Which Google StackDriver features should they use?

- A. Logging, Alerts, Insights, Debug
- B. Monitoring, Trace, Debug, Logging
- C. Monitoring, Logging, Alerts, Error Reporting
- D. Monitoring, Logging, Debug, Error Report

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 5)

Google Cloud Platform resources are managed hierarchically using organization, folders, and projects. When Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies exist at these different levels, what is the effective policy at a particular node of the hierarchy?

- A. The effective policy is determined only by the policy set at the node
- B. The effective policy is the policy set at the node and restricted by the policies of its ancestors
- C. The effective policy is the union of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors
- D. The effective policy is the intersection of the policy set at the node and policies inherited from its ancestors

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-platform-resource-hierarchy>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Dataflow is for processing both the Batch and Stream.

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization requires that metrics from all applications be retained for 5 years for future analysis in possible legal proceedings. Which approach should you use?

- A. Grant the security team access to the logs in each Project.
- B. Configure Stackdriver Monitoring for all Projects, and export to BigQuery.
- C. Configure Stackdriver Monitoring for all Projects with the default retention policies.
- D. Configure Stackdriver Monitoring for all Projects, and export to Google Cloud Storage.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Overview of storage classes, price, and use cases <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes>

Why export logs? <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/>

StackDriver Quotas and Limits for Monitoring <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/quotas> The BigQuery pricing. <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing>

#### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have found an error in your App Engine application caused by missing Cloud Datastore indexes. You have created a YAML file with the required indexes and want to deploy these new indexes to Cloud Datastore.

What should you do?

- A. Point gcloud datastore create-indexes to your configuration file
- B. Upload the configuration file the App Engine's default Cloud Storage bucket, and have App Engine detect the new indexes
- C. In the GCP Console, use Datastore Admin to delete the current indexes and upload the new configuration file
- D. Create an HTTP request to the built-in python module to send the index configuration file to your application

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 5)

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



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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

```
FROM ubuntu:16.04

COPY . /src

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

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

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

- A. Remove Python after running pip.
- B. Remove dependencies from requirements.txt.
- C. Use a slimmed-down base image like Alpine linux.
- D. Use larger machine types for your Google Container Engine node pools.
- E. Copy the source after the package dependencies (Python and pip) are installed.

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your BigQuery project has several users. For audit purposes, you need to see how many queries each user ran in the last month.

- A. Connect Google Data Studio to BigQuery
- B. Create a dimension for the users and a metric for the amount of queries per user.
- C. In the BigQuery interface, execute a query on the JOBS table to get the required information.
- D. Use 'bq show' to list all jobs
- E. Per job, use 'bq ls' to list job information and get the required information.
- F. Use Cloud Audit Logging to view Cloud Audit Logs, and create a filter on the query operation to get the required information.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company acquired a healthcare startup and must retain its customers' medical information for up to 4 more years, depending on when it was created. Your corporate policy is to securely retain this data, and then delete it as soon as regulations allow. Which approach should you take?

- A. Store the data in Google Drive and manually delete records as they expire.
- B. Anonymize the data using the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API and store it indefinitely.
- C. Store the data using the Cloud Storage and use lifecycle management to delete files when they expire.
- D. Store the data in Cloud Storage and run a nightly batch script that deletes all expired data.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 26**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have been engaged by your client to lead the migration of their application infrastructure to GCP. One of their current problems is that the on-premises high

performance SAN is requiring frequent and expensive upgrades to keep up with the variety of workloads that are identified as follows: 20TB of log archives retained for legal reasons; 500 GB of VM boot/data volumes and templates; 500 GB of image thumbnails; 200 GB of customer session state data that allows customers to restart sessions even if off-line for several days.

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

### NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is building a new architecture to support its data-centric business focus. You are responsible for setting up the network. Your company's mobile and web-facing applications will be deployed on-premises, and all data analysis will be conducted in GCP. The plan is to process and load 7 years of archived .csv files totaling 900 TB of data and then continue loading 10 TB of data daily. You currently have an existing 100-MB internet connection.

What actions will meet your company's needs?

- A. Compress and upload both achieved files and files uploaded daily using the gsutil –m option.
- B. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storag
- C. Establish a connection with Google using a Dedicated Interconnect or Direct Peering connection and use it to upload files daily.
- D. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it, and send it to Google to transferarchived data to Cloud Storag
- E. Establish one Cloud VPN Tunnel to VPC networks over the public internet, and compares and upload files daily using the gsutil –m option.
- F. Lease a Transfer Appliance, upload archived files to it, and send it to Google to transfer archived data to Cloud Storag
- G. Establish a Cloud VPN Tunnel to VPC networks over the public internet, and compress and upload files daily.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

### NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company wants to try out the cloud with low risk. They want to archive approximately 100 TB of their log data to the cloud and test the analytics features available to them there, while also retaining that data as a long-term disaster recovery backup. Which two steps should they take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Load logs into Google BigQuery.
- B. Load logs into Google Cloud SQL.
- C. Import logs into Google Stackdriver.
- D. Insert logs into Google Cloud Bigtable.
- E. Upload log files into Google Cloud Storage.

**Answer:** AE

### NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are designing a Data Warehouse on Google Cloud and want to store sensitive data in BigQuery. Your company requires you to generate encryption keys outside of Google Cloud. You need to implement a solution. What should you do?

- A. Generate a new key in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS). Store all data in Cloud Storage using the customer-managed key option and select the created ke
- B. Set up a Dataflow pipeline to decrypt the data and to store it in a BigQuery dataset.
- C. Generate a new key in Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS). Create a dataset in BigQuery using the customer-managed key option and select the created key
- D. Import a key in Cloud KM
- E. Store all data in Cloud Storage using the customer-managed key option and select the created ke
- F. Set up a Dataflow pipeline to decrypt the data and to store it in a newBigQuery dataset.
- G. Import a key in Cloud KM
- H. Create a dataset in BigQuery using the customer-supplied key option and select the created key.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/customer-managed-encryption>

### NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are implementing the infrastructure for a web service on Google Cloud. The web service needs to receive and store the data from 500,000 requests per second. The data will be queried later in real time, based on exact matches of a known set of attributes. There will be periods where the web service will not

receive any requests. The business wants to keep costs low. Which web service platform and database should you use for the application?

- A. Cloud Run and BigQuery
- B. Cloud Run and Cloud Bigtable
- C. A Compute Engine autoscaling managed instance group and BigQuery
- D. A Compute Engine autoscaling managed instance group and Cloud Bigtable

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/about-instance-autoscaling> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/developers-practitioners/bigtable-vs-bigquery-whats-difference>

#### NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer is moving their corporate applications to Google Cloud Platform. The security team wants detailed visibility of all projects in the organization. You provision the Google Cloud Resource Manager and set up yourself as the org admin. What Google Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) roles should you give to the security team?

- A. Org viewer, project owner
- B. Org viewer, project viewer
- C. Org admin, project browser
- D. Project owner, network admin

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/using-iam-securely>

#### NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to evaluate your team readiness for a new GCP project. You must perform the evaluation and create a skills gap plan incorporates the business goal of cost optimization. Your team has deployed two GCP projects successfully to date. What should you do?

- A. Allocate budget for team training
- B. Set a deadline for the new GCP project.
- C. Allocate budget for team training
- D. Create a roadmap for your team to achieve Google Cloud certification based on job role.
- E. Allocate budget to hire skilled external consultant
- F. Set a deadline for the new GCP project.
- G. Allocate budget to hire skilled external consultant
- H. Create a roadmap for your team to achieve Google Cloud certification based on job role.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

[https://services.google.com/fh/files/misc/cloud\\_center\\_of\\_excellence.pdf](https://services.google.com/fh/files/misc/cloud_center_of_excellence.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

- G. Utilize free tier and committed use discount
- H. Provide training to the team about service cost management.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#billing\\_and\\_management](https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#billing_and_management)

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

- A. Have each developer install a pre-commit hook on their workstation that tests the code and builds the container when committing on the development branch
- B. After a successful commit, have the developer deploy the newly built container image on the development cluster.
- C. Install a post-commit hook on the remote git repository that tests the code and builds the container when code is pushed to the development branch
- D. After a successful commit, have the developer deploy the newly built container image on the development cluster.
- E. Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch that tests the code, builds the container, and stores it in Container Registry
- F. Create a deployment pipeline that watches for new images and deploys the new image on the development cluster
- G. Ensure only the deployment tool has access to deploy new versions.
- H. Create a Cloud Build trigger based on the development branch to build a new container image and store it in Container Registry
- I. Rely on Vulnerability Scanning to ensure the code tests succeed
- J. As the final step of the Cloud Build process, deploy the new container image on the development cluster
- K. Ensure only Cloud Build has access to deploy new versions.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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



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

app = Flask(__name__)
sessions = {}

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

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

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

    return news.render(news_articles)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 63**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to enable your running Google Container Engine cluster to scale as demand for your application changes.

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

`--enable-autoscaling`

Enables autoscaling for a node pool.

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

Where:

`--max-nodes=MAX_NODES`

Maximum number of nodes in the node pool.

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

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The framework illustrated in the preceding diagram has four phases:

- Assess. In this phase, you assess your source environment, assess the workloads that you want to migrate to Google Cloud, and assess which VMs support each workload.
- Plan. In this phase, you create the basic infrastructure for Migrate for Compute Engine, such as provisioning the resource hierarchy and setting up network access.
- Deploy. In this phase, you migrate the VMs from the source environment to Compute Engine.
- Optimize. In this phase, you begin to take advantage of the cloud technologies and capabilities.

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on Google Cloud that is collecting data from thousands of physical devices that are globally distributed. Data is published to Pub/Sub and streamed in real time into an SSO Cloud Bigtable cluster via a Dataflow pipeline. The operations team informs you that your Cloud Bigtable cluster has a hot-spot and queries are taking longer than expected. You need to resolve the problem and prevent it from happening in the future. What should you do?

- A. Advise your clients to use HBase APIs instead of NodeJS APIs.
- B. Review your RowKey strategy and ensure that keys are evenly spread across the alphabet.
- C. Delete records older than 30 days.
- D. Double the number of nodes you currently have.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/json\\_api/v1/status-codes](https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/json_api/v1/status-codes)

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address#disableexternalip>

You might want to restrict external IP address so that only specific VM instances can use them. This option can help to prevent data exfiltration or maintain network isolation. Using an Organization Policy, you can restrict external IP addresses to specific VM instances with constraints to control use of external IP addresses for your VM instances within an organization or a project.

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to make a copy of a production Linux virtual machine in the US-Central region. You want to manage and replace the copy easily if there are changes on the production virtual machine. You will deploy the copy as a new instance in a different project in the US-East region. What steps must you take?

- A. Use the Linux dd and netcat command to copy and stream the root disk contents to a new virtual machine instance in the US-East region.
- B. Create a snapshot of the root disk and select the snapshot as the root disk when you create a new virtual machine instance in the US-East region.
- C. Create an image file from the root disk with Linux dd command, create a new disk from the image file, and use it to create a new virtual machine instance in the US-East region.
- D. Create a snapshot of the root disk, create an image file in Google Cloud Storage from the snapshot, and create a new virtual machine instance in the US-East region using the image file for the root disk.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/36441423/migrate-google-compute-engine-instance-to-a-different-region>

**NEW QUESTION 79**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are working with a data warehousing team that performs data analysis. The team needs to process data from external partners, but the data contains personally identifiable information (PII). You need to process and store the data without storing any of the PII data. What should you do?

- A. Create a Dataflow pipeline to retrieve the data from the external source
- B. As part of the pipeline use the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (Cloud DLP) API to remove any PII data Store the result in BigQuery
- C. Create a Dataflow pipeline to retrieve the data from the external source
- D. As part of the pipeline store all non-PII data in BigQuery and store all PII data in a Cloud Storage bucket that has a retention policy set.
- E. Ask the external partners to upload an data on Cloud Storage Configure Bucket Lock for the bucket Create a Dataflow pipeline to read the data from the bucket As part of the pipeline, use the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (Cloud DIP) API to remove any PII data Store the result in BigQuery
- F. Ask the external partners to import ail data in your BigQuery dataset Create a dataflow pipeline to copy the data into a new table As part of the Dataflow bucket skip all data in columns that have PII data

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Create a Dataflow pipeline to retrieve the data from the external sources, he did not specify the way he is going to create it, it might be a pub/sub or external table or whatever.

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer support tool logs all email and chat conversations to Cloud Bigtable for retention and analysis. What is the recommended approach for sanitizing this data of personally identifiable information or payment card information before initial storage?

- A. Hash all data using SHA256
- B. Encrypt all data using elliptic curve cryptography
- C. De-identify the data with the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API
- D. Use regular expressions to find and redact phone numbers, email addresses, and credit card numbers

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/pci-dss-compliance-ingcp#>

**NEW QUESTION 87**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/continuous-deployment-on-kubernetes/blob/master/ README.md](https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/continuous-deployment-on-kubernetes/blob/master/README.md)

**NEW QUESTION 89**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are deploying a PHP App Engine Standard service with SQL as the backend. You want to minimize the number of queries to the database. What should you do?

- A. Set the memcache service level to dedicate
- B. Create a key from the hash of the query, and return database values from memcache before issuing a query to Cloud SQL.
- C. Set the memcache service level to dedicate
- D. Create a cron task that runs every minute to populate the cache with keys containing query results.
- E. Set the memcache service level to share
- F. Create a cron task that runs every minute to save all expected queries to a key called “cached-queries”.
- G. Set the memcache service level to share
- H. Create a key called “cached-queries”, and return database values from the key before using a query to Cloud SQL.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/php/memcache/using>

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

How should you deploy to GKE?

- A. Use the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler and enable cluster autoscalin
- B. Use an Ingress resource to loadbalance the HTTPS traffic.

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on multiple Compute Engine instances. You need to ensure that the application can communicate with an on-premises service that requires high throughput via internal IPs, while minimizing latency. What should you do?

- A. Use OpenVPN to configure a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.
- B. Configure a direct peering connection between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.
- C. Use Cloud VPN to configure a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.
- D. Configure a Cloud Dedicated Interconnect connection between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/setting-up-private-access-to-cloud-apis-through-vpn-tunnels>

**NEW QUESTION 96**

- (Exam Topic 5)

All compute Engine instances in your VPC should be able to connect to an Active Directory server on specific ports. Any other traffic emerging from your instances is not allowed. You want to enforce this using VPC firewall rules. How should you configure the firewall rules?

- A. Create an egress rule with priority 1000 to deny all traffic for all instance
- B. Create another egress rule with priority 100 to allow the Active Directory traffic for all instances.
- C. Create an egress rule with priority 100 to deny all traffic for all instance
- D. Create another egress rule with priority 1000 to allow the Active Directory traffic for all instances.
- E. Create an egress rule with priority 1000 to allow the Active Directory traffi
- F. Rely on the implied deny egress rule with priority 100 to block all traffic for all instances.
- G. Create an egress rule with priority 100 to allow the Active Directory traffi
- H. Rely on the implied deny egress rule with priority 1000 to block all traffic for all instances.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls>

**NEW QUESTION 101**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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



**NEW QUESTION 106**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has a Kubernetes application that pulls messages from Pub/Sub and stores them in Firestore. Because the application is simple, it was deployed as a single pod. The infrastructure team has analyzed Pub/Sub metrics and discovered that the application cannot process the messages in real time. Most of them wait for minutes before being processed. You need to scale the elaboration process that is I/O-intensive. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Kubernetes autoscaling based on the subscription/push\_request metric.
- B. Use the `--enable-autoscaling` flag when you create the Kubernetes cluster
- C. Configure a Kubernetes autoscaling based on the subscription/num\_undelivered message metric.
- D. Use `kubectl autoscale deployment APP_NAME --max 6 --min 2 --cpu-percent 50` to configure Kubernetes autoscaling deployment

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/custom-and-external-metrics#external\\_metrics](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/custom-and-external-metrics#external_metrics)

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer wants to do resilience testing of their authentication layer. This consists of a regional managed instance group serving a public REST API that reads from and writes to a Cloud SQL instance.

What should you do?

- A. Engage with a security company to run web scrapes that look your users' authentication data on malicious websites and notify you if any is found.
- B. Deploy intrusion detection software to your virtual machines to detect and log unauthorized access.
- C. Schedule a disaster simulation exercise during which you can shut off all VMs in a zone to see how your application behaves.
- D. Configure a read replica for your Cloud SQL instance in a different zone than the master, and then manually trigger a failover while monitoring KPIs for our REST API.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 120**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are moving an application that uses MySQL from on-premises to Google Cloud. The application will run on Compute Engine and will use Cloud SQL. You want to cut over to the Compute Engine deployment of the application with minimal downtime and no data loss to your customers. You want to migrate the application with minimal modification. You also need to determine the cutover strategy. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Set up Cloud VPN to provide private network connectivity between the Compute Engine application and the on-premises MySQL server.\* 2. Stop the on-premises application.\* 3. Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL serve
- B. \* 4.Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.\* 5. Import the dump into Cloud SQL.\* 6. Modify the source code of the application to write queries to both databases and read from its local database.\* 7. Start the Compute Engine applicatio
- C. 8.Stop the on-premises application.
- D. \* 1. Set up Cloud SQL proxy and MySQL proxy.\* 2. Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL serve
- E. \* 3. Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.\* 4. Import the dump into Cloud SQ
- F. \* 5. Stop the on-premises applicatio
- G. \* 6. Start the Compute Engine application.
- H. \* 1. Set up Cloud VPN to provide private network connectivity between the Compute Engine applicationand the on-premises MySQL serve
- I. \* 2. Stop the on-premises application.\* 3. Start the Compute Engine application, configured to read and write to the on-premises MySQL serve
- J. \* 4. Create the replication configuration in Cloud SQL.\* 5. Configure the source database server to accept connections from the Cloud SQL replic
- K. \* 6. Finalize the Cloud SQL replica configuration.\* 7. When replication has been completed, stop the Compute Engine applicatio
- L. \* 8. Promote the Cloud SQL replica to a standalone instance.\* 9. Restart the Compute Engine application, configured to read and write to the Cloud SQL standalone instance.
- M. \* 1. Stop the on-premises application.\* 2. Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL serve
- N. \* 3. Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.\* 4. Import the dump into Cloud SQL.\* 5. Start the application on Compute Engine.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

External replica promotion migration In the migration strategy of external replica promotion, you create an external database replica and synchronize the existing data to that replica. This can happen with minimal downtime to the existing database. When you have a replica database, the two databases have different roles that are referred to in this document as primary and replica. After the data is synchronized, you promote the replica to be the primary in order to move the management layer with minimal impact to database uptime. In Cloud SQL, an easy way to accomplish the external replica promotion is to use the automated migration workflow. This process automates many of the steps that are needed for this type of migration.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-mysql-to-cloudsql-concept>

- The best option for migrating your MySQL database is to use an external replica promotion. In this strategy, you create a replica database and set your existing database as the primary. You wait until the two databases are in sync, and you then promote your MySQL replica database to be the primary. This process minimizes database downtime related to the database migration. [https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-mysql-to-cloudsql-concept#external\\_replica\\_promotion\\_migrat](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-mysql-to-cloudsql-concept#external_replica_promotion_migrat)

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company provides a recommendation engine for retail customers. You are providing retail customers with an API where they can submit a user ID and the API returns a list of recommendations for that user. You are responsible for the API lifecycle and want to ensure stability for your customers in case the API makes backward-incompatible changes. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a distribution list of all customers to inform them of an upcoming backward-incompatible change at least one month before replacing the old API with the new API.
- B. Create an automated process to generate API documentation, and update the public API documentation as part of the CI/CD process when deploying an update to the API.
- C. Use a versioning strategy for the APIs that increases the version number on every backward-incompatible change.
- D. Use a versioning strategy for the APIs that adds the suffix "DEPRECATED" to the current API version number on every backward-incompatible change.
- E. Use the current version number for the new API.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/apis/design/versioning>

All Google API interfaces must provide a major version number, which is encoded at the end of the protobuf package, and included as the first part of the URI path for REST APIs. If an API introduces a breaking change, such as removing or renaming a field, it must increment its API version number to ensure that existing user code does not suddenly break.

#### NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to optimize the performance of an accurate, real-time, weather-charting application. The data comes from 50,000 sensors sending 10 readings a second, in the format of a timestamp and sensor reading. Where should you store the data?

- A. Google BigQuery
- B. Google Cloud SQL
- C. Google Cloud Bigtable
- D. Google Cloud Storage

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

It is time-series data, So Big Table. <https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/schema-design-time-series>

Google Cloud Bigtable is a scalable, fully-managed NoSQL wide-column database that is suitable for both real-time access and analytics workloads.

Good for:

- Low-latency read/write access
- High-throughput analytics
- Native time series support
- Common workloads:
- IoT, finance, adtech
- Personalization, recommendations
- Monitoring
- Geospatial datasets
- Graphs

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

#### NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. To be legally compliant during an audit, Dress4Win must be able to give insights in all administrative actions that modify the configuration or metadata of resources on Google Cloud.

What should you do?

- A. Use Stackdriver Trace to create a trace list analysis.
- B. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to create a dashboard on the project's activity.
- C. Enable Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy in all projects, and add the group of Administrators as a member.
- D. Use the Activity page in the GCP Console and Stackdriver Logging to provide the required insight.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit/>

#### NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. Dress4Win is expected to grow to 10 times its size in 1 year with a corresponding growth in data and traffic that mirrors the existing patterns of usage. The CIO has set the target of migrating production infrastructure to the cloud within the next 6 months. How will you configure the solution to scale for this growth without making major application changes and still maximize the ROI?

- A. Migrate the web application layer to App Engine, and MySQL to Cloud Datastore, and NAS to Cloud Storage
- B. Deploy RabbitMQ, and deploy Hadoop servers using Deployment Manager.
- C. Migrate RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to BigQuery, and NAS to Compute Engine with Persistent Disk storage

- D. Deploy Tomcat, and deploy Nginx using Deployment Manager.
- E. Implement managed instance groups for Tomcat and Ngin
- F. Migrate MySQL to Cloud SQL, RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to Cloud Dataproc, and NAS to Compute Engine with Persistent Disk storage.
- G. Implement managed instance groups for the Tomcat and Ngin
- H. Migrate MySQL to Cloud SQL, RabbitMQ to Cloud Pub/Sub, Hadoop to Cloud Dataproc, and NAS to Cloud Storage.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 6)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 7)

TerramEarth has a legacy web application that you cannot migrate to cloud. However, you still want to build a cloud-native way to monitor the application. If the application goes down, you want the URL to point to a "Site is unavailable" page as soon as possible. You also want your Ops team to receive a notification for the issue. You need to build a reliable solution for minimum cost  
What should you do?

- A. Create a scheduled job in Cloud Run to invoke a container every minut
- B. The container will check the application URL. If the application is down, switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.
- C. Create a cron job on a Compute Engine VM that runs every minut
- D. The cron job invokes a Python program to check the application URL. If the application is down, switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.
- E. Create a Cloud Monitoring uptime check to validate the application URL. If it fails, put a message in a Pub/Sub queue that triggers a Cloud Function to switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.
- F. Use Cloud Error Reporting to check the application URL. If the application is down, switch the URL to the "Site is unavailable" page, and notify the Ops team.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/how-to-use-pubsub-as-a-cloud-monitoring-notificatio>

#### NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. To be compliant with European GDPR regulation, TerramEarth is required to delete data generated from its European customers after a period of 36 months when it contains personal data. In the new architecture, this data will be stored in both Cloud Storage and BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Create a BigQuery table for the European data, and set the table retention period to 36 month
- B. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to enable lifecycle management using a DELETE action with an Age condition of 36 months.
- C. Create a BigQuery table for the European data, and set the table retention period to 36 month
- D. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to create a SetStorageClass to NONE action when with an Age condition of 36 months.
- E. Create a BigQuery time-partitioned table for the European data, and set the partition expiration period to 36 month
- F. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to enable lifecycle management using a DELETE action with an Age condition of 36 months.
- G. Create a BigQuery time-partitioned table for the European data, and set the partition period to 36 month
- H. For Cloud Storage, use gsutil to create a SetStorageClass to NONE action with an Age condition of 36 months.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/managing-partitioned-tables#partition-expiration> <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle>

#### NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. You are in charge of the new Game Backend Platform architecture. The game communicates with the backend over a REST API.

You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you design the backend?

- A. Create an instance template for the backen
- B. For every region, deploy it on a multi-zone managed instance grou
- C. Use an L4 load balancer.
- D. Create an instance template for the backen
- E. For every region, deploy it on a single-zone managed instance grou



- F. Use an L4 load balancer.
- G. Create an instance template for the backen
- H. For every region, deploy it on a multi-zone managed instance grou
- I. Use an L7 load balancer.
- J. Create an instance template for the backen
- K. For every region, deploy it on a single-zone managed instance grou
- L. Use an L7 load balancer.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/solutions/gaming/cloud-game-infrastructure#dedicated\\_game\\_server](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/gaming/cloud-game-infrastructure#dedicated_game_server)

**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Exam Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. Which managed storage option meets Mountkirk's technical requirement for storing game activity in a time series database service?

- A. Cloud Bigtable
- B. Cloud Spanner
- C. BigQuery
- D. Cloud Datastore

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/getting-started-with-time-series-trend-predictions-using-gcp>

**NEW QUESTION 159**

- (Exam Topic 8)

You are implementing Firestore for Mountkirk Games. Mountkirk Games wants to give a new game programmatic access to a legacy game's Firestore database. Access should be as restricted as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add this SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects
- B. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add a second SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give the Organization Admin role to both SAs
- C. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, give it the Firebase Admin role, and then migrate the new game to the legacy game's project.
- D. Create a service account (SA) in the lgacy game's Google Cloud project, give the SA the Organization Admin rule and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (Exam Topic 8)

Mountkirk Games wants to limit the physical location of resources to their operating Google Cloud regions. What should you do?

- A. Configure an organizational policy which constrains where resources can be deployed.
- B. Configure IAM conditions to limit what resources can be configured.
- C. Configure the quotas for resources in the regions not being used to 0.
- D. Configure a custom alert in Cloud Monitoring so you can disable resources as they are created in other regions.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 161**

- (Exam Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. The HRL development team releases a new version of their predictive capability application every Tuesday evening at 3 a.m. UTC to a repository. The security team at HRL has developed an in-house penetration test Cloud Function called Airwolf.

The security team wants to run Airwolf against the predictive capability application as soon as it is released every Tuesday. You need to set up Airwolf to run at the recurring weekly cadence. What should you do?

- A. Set up Cloud Tasks and a Cloud Storage bucket that triggers a Cloud Function.
- B. Set up a Cloud Logging sink and a Cloud Storage bucket that triggers a Cloud Function.
- C. Configure the deployment job to notify a Pub/Sub queue that triggers a Cloud Function.
- D. Set up Identity and Access Management (IAM) and Confidential Computing to trigger a Cloud Function.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 164**

- (Exam Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. HRL is looking for a cost-effective approach for storing their race data such as telemetry. They want to keep all historical records, train models using only the previous season's data, and plan for data growth in terms of volume and information collected. You need to propose a data solution. Considering HRL business requirements and the goals expressed by CEO S. Hawke, what should you do?

- A. Use Firestore for its scalable and flexible document-based databas
- B. Use collections to aggregate race data by season and event.

- C. Use Cloud Spanner for its scalability and ability to version schemas with zero downtime
- D. Split race data using season as a primary key.
- E. Use BigQuery for its scalability and ability to add columns to a schema
- F. Partition race data based on season.
- G. Use Cloud SQL for its ability to automatically manage storage increases and compatibility with MySQL
- H. Use separate database instances for each season.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/public-data>

**NEW QUESTION 165**

- (Exam Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. Recently HRL started a new regional racing league in Cape Town, South Africa. In an effort to give customers in Cape Town a better user experience, HRL has partnered with the Content Delivery Network provider, Fastly. HRL needs to allow traffic coming from all of the Fastly IP address ranges into their Virtual Private Cloud network (VPC network). You are a member of the HRL security team and you need to configure the update that will allow only the Fastly IP address ranges through the External HTTP(S) load balancer. Which command should you use?

- A. `gcloud compute firewall rules update hlr-policy --priority 1000 --target tags-sourceip-list fastly --allow tcp:443`
- B. `gcloud compute security policies rules update 1000 --security-policy hlr-policy --expression "evaluatePreconfiguredExpr('sourceip-list-fastly')" --action "allow"`
- C. `gcloud compute firewall rules update sourceip-list-fastly --priority 1000 --allow tcp: 443`
- D. `gcloud compute priority-policies rules update 1000 --security-policy from fastly --src-ip-ranges -- action "allow"`

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https> D18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Exam Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. In the past, configuration errors put public IP addresses on backend servers that should not have been accessible from the Internet. You need to ensure that no one can put external IP addresses on backend Compute Engine instances and that external IP addresses can only be configured on frontend Compute Engine instances. What should you do?

- A. Create an Organizational Policy with a constraint to allow external IP addresses only on the frontend Compute Engine instances.
- B. Revoke the `compute.networkAdmin` role from all users in the project with front end instances.
- C. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that maps the IT staff to the `compute.networkAdmin` role for the organization.
- D. Create a custom Identity and Access Management (IAM) role named `GCE_FRONTEND` with the `compute.addresses.create` permission.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address#disableexternalip>

**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (Exam Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. EHR has single Dedicated Interconnect connection between their primary data center and Google's network. This connection satisfies EHR's network and security policies:

- On-premises servers without public IP addresses need to connect to cloud resources without public IP addresses
- Traffic flows from production network mgmt. servers to Compute Engine virtual machines should never traverse the public internet.

You need to upgrade the EHR connection to comply with their requirements. The new connection design must support business critical needs and meet the same network and security policy requirements. What should you do?

- A. Add a new Dedicated Interconnect connection
- B. Upgrade the bandwidth on the Dedicated Interconnect connection to 100 G
- C. Add three new Cloud VPN connections
- D. Add a new Carrier Peering connection

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The case does not call out the throughput being an issue. However, to achieve 99.99%, you need to have 4 connections as per Google recommendations.

However, in the options only A has the option to add an additional Interconnect connection.

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/concepts/dedicated-overview#availability>

**NEW QUESTION 171**

- (Exam Topic 10)

You need to upgrade the EHR connection to comply with their requirements. The new connection design must support business-critical needs and meet the same network and security policy requirements. What should you do?

- A. Add a new Dedicated Interconnect connection.
- B. Upgrade the bandwidth on the Dedicated Interconnect connection to 100 G.
- C. Add three new Cloud VPN connections.
- D. Add a new Carrier Peering connection.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 174**

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