

# Google

## Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Your company has a single sign-on (SSO) identity provider that supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) integration with service providers. Your company has users in Cloud Identity. You would like users to authenticate using your company's SSO provider. What should you do?

- A. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with Google as an identity provider to access custom SAML apps.
- B. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.
- C. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Mobile & Desktop Apps.
- D. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Web Server Applications.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref\\_topic=7558767](https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref_topic=7558767)

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts#associating_a_service_account_to_an_instance)

#### NEW QUESTION 3

You have a developer laptop with the Cloud SDK installed on Ubuntu. The Cloud SDK was installed from the Google Cloud Ubuntu package repository. You want to test your application locally on your laptop with Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

- A. Export Cloud Datastore data using `gcloud datastore export`.
- B. Create a Cloud Datastore index using `gcloud datastore indexes create`.
- C. Install the `google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator` component using the `apt get install` command.
- D. Install the `cloud-datastore-emulator` component using the `gcloud components install` command.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

➤ The Datastore emulator provides local emulation of the production Datastore environment. You can use the emulator to develop and test your application locally. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You have an on-premises data analytics set of binaries that processes data files in memory for about 45 minutes every midnight. The sizes of those data files range from 1 gigabyte to 16 gigabytes. You want to migrate this application to Google Cloud with minimal effort and cost. What should you do?

- A. Upload the code to Cloud Function
- B. Use Cloud Scheduler to start the application.
- C. Create a container for the set of binaries
- D. Use Cloud Scheduler to start a Cloud Run job for the container.
- E. Create a container for the set of binaries Deploy the container to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) and use the Kubernetes scheduler to start the application.
- F. Lift and shift to a VM on Compute Engine
- G. Use an instance schedule to start and stop the instance.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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

solution should you choose?

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

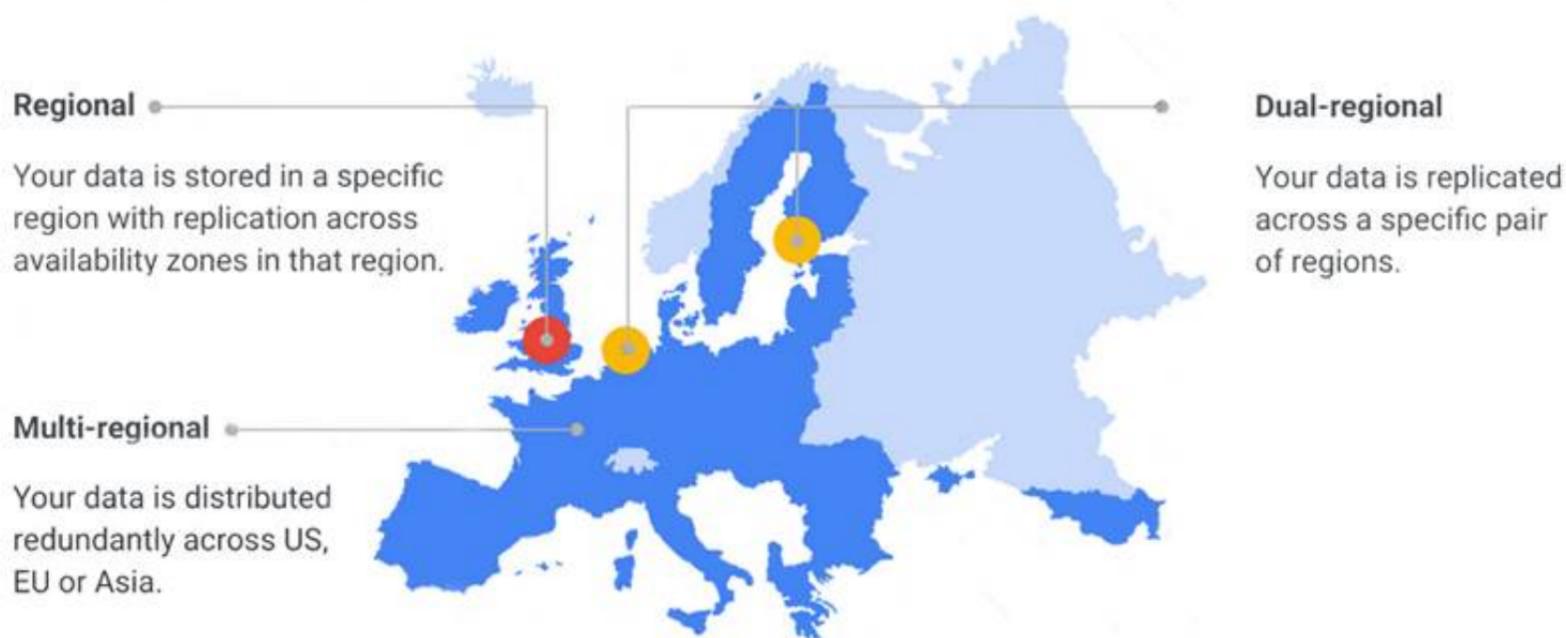
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Storage allows world-wide storage and retrieval of any amount of data at any time. We don't need to set up auto-scaling ourselves. Cloud Storage autoscaling is managed by GCP. Cloud Storage is an object store so it is suitable for storing photos. Cloud Storage allows world-wide storage and retrieval so cater well to our worldwide audience. Cloud storage provides us lifecycle rules that can be configured to automatically delete objects older than 30 days. This also fits our requirements. Finally, Google Cloud Storage offers several storage classes such as Nearline Storage (\$0.01 per GB per Month) Coldline Storage (\$0.007 per GB per Month) and Archive Storage (\$0.004 per GB per month) which are significantly cheaper than any of the options above.

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

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/pricing>



**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

- A. 1.00.0.0/0
- B. 10.0.0.0/8
- C. 172.16.0.0/12
- D. 192.168.0.0/16

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually\\_created\\_subnet\\_ip\\_ranges](https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually_created_subnet_ip_ranges)

**NEW QUESTION 8**

You are developing a new application and are looking for a Jenkins installation to build and deploy your source code. You want to automate the installation as quickly and easily as possible. What should you do?

- A. Deploy Jenkins through the Google Cloud Marketplace.
- B. Create a new Compute Engine instance
- C. Run the Jenkins executable.
- D. Create a new Kubernetes Engine cluster
- E. Create a deployment for the Jenkins image.
- F. Create an instance template with the Jenkins executable
- G. Create a managed instance group with this template.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Installing Jenkins

In this section, you use Cloud Marketplace to provision a Jenkins instance. You customize this instance to use the agent image you created in the previous section.

Go to the Cloud Marketplace solution for Jenkins. Click Launch on Compute Engine.

Change the Machine Type field to 4 vCPUs 15 GB Memory, n1-standard-4.

Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.

Click Deploy and wait for your Jenkins instance to finish being provisioned. When it is finished, you will see: Jenkins has been deployed.

[https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing\\_jenkins](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing_jenkins)

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Your company is moving its entire workload to Compute Engine. Some servers should be accessible through the Internet, and other servers should only be accessible over the internal network. All servers need to be able to talk to each other over specific ports and protocols. The current on-premises network relies on

a demilitarized zone (DMZ) for the public servers and a Local Area Network (LAN) for the private servers. You need to design the networking infrastructure on Google Cloud to match these requirements. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create a single VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and a subnet for the LA
- B. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public ingress traffic for the DMZ.
- C. 1. Create a single VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and a subnet for the LA
- D. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public egress traffic for the DMZ.
- E. 1. Create a VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and another VPC with a subnet for the LA
- F. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public ingress traffic for the DMZ.
- G. 1. Create a VPC with a subnet for the DMZ and another VPC with a subnet for the LA
- H. 2. Set up firewall rules to open up relevant traffic between the DMZ and the LAN subnets, and another firewall rule to allow public egress traffic for the DMZ.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Your company has multiple projects linked to a single billing account in Google Cloud. You need to visualize the costs with specific metrics that should be dynamically calculated based on company-specific criteria. You want to automate the process. What should you do?

- A. In the Google Cloud console, visualize the costs related to the projects in the Reports section.
- B. In the Google Cloud console, visualize the costs related to the projects in the Cost breakdown section.
- C. In the Google Cloud console, use the export functionality of the Cost tab
- D. Create a Looker Studiodashboard on top of the CSV export.
- E. Configure Cloud Billing data export to BigQuery for the billing account
- F. Create a Looker Studio dashboard on top of the BigQuery export.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Every employee of your company has a Google account. Your operational team needs to manage a large number of instances on Compute Engine. Each member of this team needs only administrative access to the servers. Your security team wants to ensure that the deployment of credentials is operationally efficient and must be able to determine who accessed a given instance. What should you do?

- A. Generate a new SSH key pair
- B. Give the private key to each member of your team
- C. Configure the public key in the metadata of each instance.
- D. Ask each member of the team to generate a new SSH key pair and to send you their public key
- E. Use a configuration management tool to deploy those keys on each instance.
- F. Ask each member of the team to generate a new SSH key pair and to add the public key to their Google account
- G. Grant the "compute.osAdminLogin" role to the Google group corresponding to this team.
- H. Generate a new SSH key pair
- I. Give the private key to each member of your team
- J. Configure the public key as a project-wide public SSH key in your Cloud Platform project and allow project-wide public SSH keys on each instance.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/managing-instance-access>

**NEW QUESTION 11**

Your organization has a dedicated person who creates and manages all service accounts for Google Cloud projects. You need to assign this person the minimum role for projects. What should you do?

- A. Add the user to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.
- B. Add the user to roles/iam.securityAdmin role.
- C. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role.
- D. Add the user to roles/iam.serviceAccountAdmin role.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Your finance team wants to view the billing report for your projects. You want to make sure that the finance team does not get additional permissions to the project. What should you do?

- A. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing user role.
- B. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing admin role.
- C. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing viewer role.
- D. Add the group for the finance team to roles/billing project/Manager role.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

"Billing Account Viewer access would usually be granted to finance teams, it provides access to spend information, but does not confer the right to link or unlink projects or otherwise manage the properties of the billing account." <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/billing-access>

**NEW QUESTION 20**

You have been asked to set up the billing configuration for a new Google Cloud customer. Your customer wants to group resources that share common IAM policies. What should you do?

- A. Use labels to group resources that share common IAM policies
- B. Use folders to group resources that share common IAM policies
- C. Set up a proper billing account structure to group IAM policies
- D. Set up a proper project naming structure to group IAM policies

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 28**

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

- A. Use the command `gcloud auth login` and point it to the private key
- B. Use the command `gcloud auth activate-service-account` and point it to the private key
- C. Place the private key file in the installation directory of the Cloud SDK and rename it to "credentials.json"
- D. Place the private key file in your home directory and rename it to "GOOGLE\_APPLICATION\_CREDENTIALS".

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 30**

Your company is moving its continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipeline to Compute Engine instances. The pipeline will manage the entire cloud infrastructure through code. How can you ensure that the pipeline has appropriate permissions while your system is following security best practices?

- A. • Add a step for human approval to the CI/CD pipeline before the execution of the infrastructure provisioning. • Use the human approvals IAM account for the provisioning.
- B. • Attach a single service account to the compute instances. • Add minimal rights to the service account. • Allow the service account to impersonate a Cloud Identity user with elevated permissions to create, update, or delete resources.
- C. • Attach a single service account to the compute instances. • Add all required Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions to this service account to create, update, or delete resources
- D. • Create multiple service accounts, one for each pipeline with the appropriate minimal Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions. • Use a secret manager service to store the key files of the service accounts. • Allow the CI/CD pipeline to request the appropriate secrets during the execution of the pipeline.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The best option is to attach a single service account to the compute instances and add minimal rights to the service account. Then, allow the service account to impersonate a Cloud Identity user with elevated permissions to create, update, or delete resources. This way, the service account can use short-lived access tokens to authenticate to Google Cloud APIs without needing to manage service account keys. This option follows the principle of least privilege and reduces the risk of credential leakage and misuse. Option A is not recommended because it requires human intervention, which can slow down the CI/CD pipeline and introduce human errors. Option C is not secure because it grants all required IAM permissions to a single service account, which can increase the impact of a compromised key. Option D is not cost-effective because it requires creating and managing multiple service accounts and keys, as well as using a secret manager service.

References:

- 1: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/impersonating-service-accounts>
- 2: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-managing-service-account-keys>
- 3: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

You have developed an application that consists of multiple microservices, with each microservice packaged in its own Docker container image. You want to

deploy the entire application on Google Kubernetes Engine so that each microservice can be scaled individually. What should you do?

- A. Create and deploy a Custom Resource Definition per microservice.
- B. Create and deploy a Docker Compose File.
- C. Create and deploy a Job per microservice.
- D. Create and deploy a Deployment per microservice.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 38

You deployed an LDAP server on Compute Engine that is reachable via TLS through port 636 using UDP. You want to make sure it is reachable by clients over that port. What should you do?

- A. Add the network tag allow-udp-636 to the VM instance running the LDAP server.
- B. Create a route called allow-udp-636 and set the next hop to be the VM instance running the LDAP server.
- C. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance
- D. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.
- E. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance running the LDAP server
- F. Create a firewall rule to allow egress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A tag is simply a character string added to a tags field in a resource, such as Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) instances or instance templates. A tag is not a separate resource, so you cannot create it separately. All resources with that string are considered to have that tag. Tags enable you to make firewall rules and routes applicable to specific VM instances.

#### NEW QUESTION 41

You are managing a Data Warehouse on BigQuery. An external auditor will review your company's processes, and multiple external consultants will need view access to the data. You need to provide them with view access while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Grant each individual external consultant the role of BigQuery Editor
- B. Grant each individual external consultant the role of BigQuery Viewer
- C. Create a Google Group that contains the consultants and grant the group the role of BigQuery Editor
- D. Create a Google Group that contains the consultants, and grant the group the role of BigQuery Viewer

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 44

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 project
- 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 47

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 company
- D. Delete the object from the storage bucket after four hours.
- E. Create a new Cloud Storage bucket specifically for the external company to access
- F. Copy the object to that bucket
- 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 50

Your company is using Google Workspace to manage employee accounts. Anticipated growth will increase the number of personnel from 100 employees to 1,000

employees within 2 years. Most employees will need access to your company's Google Cloud account. The systems and processes will need to support 10x growth without performance degradation, unnecessary complexity, or security issues. What should you do?

- A. Migrate the users to Active Director
- B. Connect the Human Resources system to Active Director
- C. Turn on Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) for Cloud Identity
- D. Turn on Identity Federation from Cloud Identity to Active Directory.
- E. Organize the users in Cloud Identity into group
- F. Enforce multi-factor authentication in Cloud Identity.
- G. Turn on identity federation between Cloud Identity and Google Workspac
- H. Enforce multi-factor authentication for domain wide delegation.
- I. Use a third-party identity provider service through federatio
- J. Synchronize the users from Google Workplace to the third-party provider in real time.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 53

You have files in a Cloud Storage bucket that you need to share with your suppliers. You want to restrict the time that the files are available to your suppliers to 1 hour. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucke
- B. Create a JSON key for the service accoun
- C. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -m 1h gs:///*`.
- D. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucke
- E. Create a JSON key for the service accoun
- F. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -d 1h gs:///**`.
- G. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucke
- H. Create a JSON key for the service accoun
- I. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -p 60m gs:///`.
- J. Create a JSON key for the Default Compute Engine Service Accoun
- K. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -t 60m gs:///***`

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

This command correctly specifies the duration that the signed url should be valid for by using the `-d` flag. The default is 1 hour so omitting the `-d` flag would have also resulted in the same outcome. Times may be specified with no suffix (default hours), or with `s` = seconds, `m` = minutes, `h` = hours, `d` = days. The max duration allowed is 7d. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/signurl>

#### NEW QUESTION 55

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 58

You built an application on Google Cloud Platform that uses Cloud Spanner. Your support team needs to monitor the environment but should not have access to table data. You need a streamlined solution to grant the correct permissions to your support team, and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the support team group to the `roles/monitoring.viewer` role
- B. Add the support team group to the `roles/spanner.databaseUser` role.

- C. Add the support team group to the roles/spanner.databaseReader role.
- D. Add the support team group to the roles/stackdriver.accounts.viewer role.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

roles/monitoring.viewer provides read-only access to get and list information about all monitoring data and configurations. This role provides monitoring access and fits our requirements. roles/monitoring.viewer. is the right answer.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#cloud-spanner-roles>

**NEW QUESTION 63**

Your web application has been running successfully on Cloud Run for Anthos. You want to evaluate an updated version of the application with a specific percentage of your production users (canary deployment). What should you do?

- A. Create a new service with the new version of the applicatio
- B. Split traffic between this version and the version that is currently running.
- C. Create a new revision with the new version of the applicatio
- D. Split traffic between this version and the version that is currently running.
- E. Create a new service with the new version of the applicatio
- F. Add an HTTP Load Balancer in front of both services.
- G. Create a new revision with the new version of the applicatio
- H. Add an HTTP Load Balancer in front of both revisions.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/rollouts-rollbacks-traffic-migration>

**NEW QUESTION 68**

You need to set up permissions for a set of Compute Engine instances to enable them to write data into a particular Cloud Storage bucket. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account with an access scop
- B. Use the access scope 'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/devstorage.write\_only'.
- C. Create a service account with an access scop
- D. Use the access scope 'https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform'.
- E. Create a service account and add it to the IAM role 'storage.objectCreator' for that bucket.
- F. Create a service account and add it to the IAM role 'storage.objectAdmin' for that bucket.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#using\\_service\\_accounts\\_with\\_compute\\_eng](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#using_service_accounts_with_compute_eng) <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles>

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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 72**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 76**

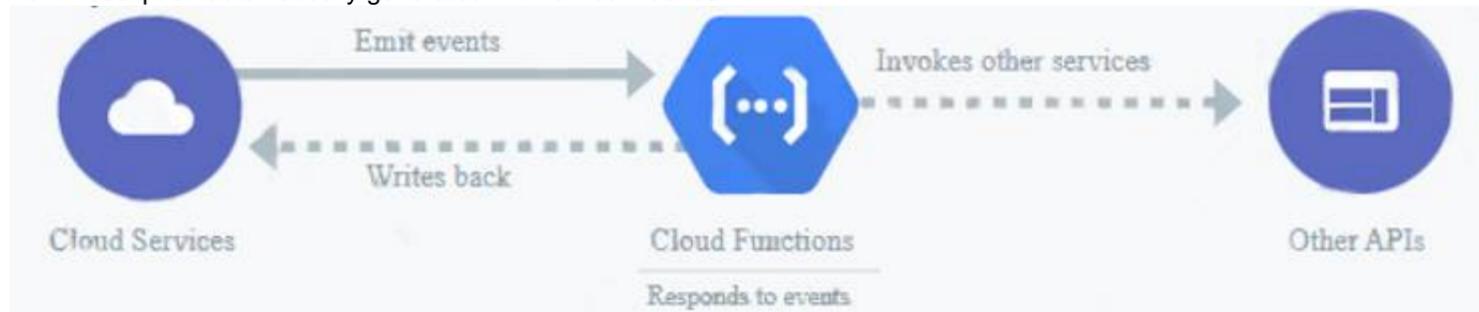
A company wants to build an application that stores images in a Cloud Storage bucket and wants to generate thumbnails as well as resize the images. They want to use a google managed service that can scale up and scale down to zero automatically with minimal effort. You have been asked to recommend a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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Text Description automatically generated with low confidence



Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform. It automatically scales based on the load and requires no additional configuration. You pay only for the resources used.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/functions>

While all other options i.e. Google Compute Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine, Google App Engine support autoscaling, it needs to be configured explicitly based on the load and is not as trivial as the scale up or scale down offered by Google's cloud functions.

**NEW QUESTION 78**

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 template
- 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 template
- 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\\_](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max_)

**NEW QUESTION 83**

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 team 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 project with the ID acme-marketing-data-digest for the Marketing team and deploy the resources there
- D. Create a new project named Meeting Data Digest and use the ID acme-data-digest. Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 88**

You are running multiple VPC-native Google Kubernetes Engine clusters in the same subnet. The IPs available for the nodes are exhausted, and you want to ensure that the clusters can grow in nodes when needed. What should you do?

- A. Create a new subnet in the same region as the subnet being used.
- B. Add an alias IP range to the subnet used by the GKE clusters.
- C. Create a new VPC, and set up VPC peering with the existing VPC.
- D. Expand the CIDR range of the relevant subnet for the cluster.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

`gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range NAME gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range`

- expand the IP range of a Compute Engine subnetwork <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range>

**NEW QUESTION 92**

Your team is running an on-premises ecommerce application. The application contains a complex set of microservices written in Python, and each microservice is running on Docker containers. Configurations are injected by using environment variables. You need to deploy your current application to a serverless Google Cloud solution. What should you do?

- A. Use your existing CI/CD pipeline. Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Run. Update the configurations and the required endpoints.
- B. Use your existing continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipeline
- C. Use the generated Docker images and deploy them to Cloud Functions
- D. Use the same configuration as on-premises.
- E. Use the existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Function. Update the configurations and the required endpoints.

F. Use your existing codebase and deploy each service as a separate Cloud Run Use the same configurations as on-premises.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 100

You are in charge of provisioning access for all Google Cloud users in your organization. Your company recently acquired a startup company that has their own Google Cloud organization. You need to ensure that your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) have the same project permissions in the startup company's organization as in your own organization. What should you do?

- A. In the Google Cloud console for your organization, select Create role from selection, and choose destination as the startup company's organization
- B. In the Google Cloud console for the startup company, select Create role from selection and choose source as the startup company's Google Cloud organization.
- C. Use the `gcloud iam roles copy` command, and provide the Organization ID of the startup company's Google Cloud Organization as the destination.
- D. Use the `gcloud iam roles copy` command, and provide the project IDs of all projects in the startup company s organization as the destination.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-vpc-design#shared-service> Cloud VPN is another alternative. Because Cloud VPN establishes reachability through managed IPsec tunnels, it doesn't have the aggregate limits of VPC Network Peering. Cloud VPN uses a VPN Gateway for connectivity and doesn't consider the aggregate resource use of the IPsec peer. The drawbacks of Cloud VPN include increased costs (VPN tunnels and traffic egress), management overhead required to maintain tunnels, and the performance overhead of IPsec.

#### NEW QUESTION 105

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 107

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Creating or upgrading a cluster by specifying the version as latest does not provide automatic upgrades. Enable node auto-upgrades to ensure that the nodes in your cluster are up-to-date with the latest stable version.

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/versioning-and-upgrades>

Node auto-upgrades help you keep the nodes in your cluster up to date with the cluster master version when your master is updated on your behalf. When you create a new cluster or node pool with Google Cloud Console or the `gcloud` command, node auto-upgrade is enabled by default.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-upgrades>

#### NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

You can generate Windows passwords using either the Google Cloud Console or the `gcloud` command-line tool. This option uses the right syntax to reset the windows password.

`gcloud compute reset-windows-password windows-instance`

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/creating-passwords-for-windows-instances#gc>

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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 116

You have an application that runs on Compute Engine VM instances in a custom Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Your company's security policies only allow the use to internal IP addresses on VM instances and do not let VM instances connect to the internet. You need to ensure that the application can access a file hosted in a Cloud Storage bucket within your project. What should you do?

- A. Enable Private Service Access on the Cloud Storage Bucket.
- B. Add `storage.googleapis.com` to the list of restricted services in a VPC Service Controls perimeter and add your project to the list to protected projects.
- C. Enable Private Google Access on the subnet within the custom VPC.
- D. Deploy a Cloud NAT instance and route the traffic to the dedicated IP address of the Cloud Storage bucket.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 120

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 122

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

Data Access audit logs Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data.

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access>

#### NEW QUESTION 123

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 126**

The core business of your company is to rent out construction equipment at a large scale. All the equipment that is being rented out has been equipped with multiple sensors that send event information every few seconds. These signals can vary from engine status, distance traveled, fuel level, and more. Customers are billed based on the consumption monitored by these sensors. You expect high throughput – up to thousands of events per hour per device – and need to retrieve consistent data based on the time of the event. Storing and retrieving individual signals should be atomic. What should you do?

- A. Create a file in Cloud Storage per device and append new data to that file.
- B. Create a file in Cloud Filestore per device and append new data to that file.
- C. Ingest the data into Datastor
- D. Store data in an entity group based on the device.
- E. Ingest the data into Cloud Bigtabl
- F. Create a row key based on the event timestamp.

Answer: D

**Explanation:**

Keyword need to look for

- "High Throughput",
  - "Consistent",
  - "Property based data insert/fetch like engine status, distance traveled, fuel level, and more." which can be designed in column,
  - "Large Scale Customer Base + Each Customer has multiple sensor which send event in seconds" This will go for pera bytes situation,
  - Export data based on the time of the event.
  - Atomic
- o BigTable will fit all requirement. o DataStore is not fully Atomic  
o CloudStorage is not a option where we can export data based on time of event. We need another solution to do that  
o FireStore can be used with MobileSDK.

**NEW QUESTION 129**

You need to create a new billing account and then link it with an existing Google Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

- A. Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP projec
- B. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.
- C. Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP projec
- D. Create a new billing account and link the new billing account to the existing project.
- E. Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing accoun
- F. Create a new project and link the new project to the existing billing account.
- G. Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing accoun
- H. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

Billing Administrators can not create a new billing account, and the project is presumably already created. Project Billing Manager allows you to link the created billing account to the project. It is vague on how the billing account gets created but by process of elimination

**NEW QUESTION 131**

You have a Dockerfile that you need to deploy on Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

- A. Use kubectl app deploy <dockerfilename>.
- B. Use gcloud app deploy <dockerfilename>.
- C. Create a docker image from the Dockerfile and upload it to Container Registr
- D. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that imag
- E. Use kubectl to create the deployment with that file.
- F. Create a docker image from the Dockerfile and upload it to Cloud Storang
- G. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that imag
- H. Use kubectl to create the deployment with that file.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 133**

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 135

Your company developed an application to deploy on Google Kubernetes Engine. Certain parts of the application are not fault-tolerant and are allowed to have downtime Other parts of the application are critical and must always be available. You need to configure a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster while optimizing for cost. What should you do?

- A. Create a cluster with a single node-pool by using standard VM
- B. Label the fault-tolerant Deployments as spot-true.
- C. Create a cluster with a single node-pool by using Spot VM
- D. Label the critical Deployments as spot-false.
- E. Create a cluster with both a Spot VM node pool and a node pool by using standard VMs Deploy the critical
- F. deployments on the Spot VM node pool and the fault-tolerant deployments on the node pool by using standard VMs.
- G. Create a cluster with both a Spot VM node pool and by using standard VM
- H. Deploy the critical deployments on the node pool by using standard VMs and the fault-tolerant deployments on the Spot VM node pool.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 138

You have a Google Cloud Platform account with access to both production and development projects. You need to create an automated process to list all compute instances in development and production projects on a daily basis. What should you do?

- A. Create two configurations using gcloud confi
- B. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually
- C. For each configuration, use gcloud compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.
- D. Create two configurations using gsutil confi
- E. Write a script that sets configurations as active, individually
- F. For each configuration, use gsutil compute instances list to get a list of compute resources.
- G. Go to Cloud Shell and export this information to Cloud Storage on a daily basis.
- H. Go to GCP Console and export this information to Cloud SQL on a daily basis.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

You can create two configurations – one for the development project and another for the production project. And you do that by running “gcloud config configurations create” command.<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/configurations/create>In your custom script, you can load these configurations one at a time and execute gcloud compute instances list to list Google Compute Engine instances in the project that is active in the gcloud configuration.Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/list>Once you have this information, you can export it in a suitable format to a suitable target e.g. export as CSV or export to Cloud Storage/BigQuery/SQL, etc

#### NEW QUESTION 140

You have a Compute Engine instance hosting an application used between 9 AM and 6 PM on weekdays. You want to back up this instance daily for disaster recovery purposes. You want to keep the backups for 30 days. You want the Google-recommended solution with the least management overhead and the least number of services. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot-schedule: 0 1 \* \* \* \* 2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot-retention: 30
- B. \* 1. In the Cloud Console, go to the Compute Engine Disks page and select your instance's disk.\* 2. In the Snapshot Schedule section, select Create Schedule and configure the following parameters:-Schedule frequency: Daily-Start time: 1:00 AM – 2:00 AM-Autodelete snapshots after 30 days
- C. \* 1. Create a Cloud Function that creates a snapshot of your instance's disk.\* 2.Create a Cloud Function that deletes snapshots that are older than 30 day
- D. 3.Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger both Cloud Functions daily at 1:00 AM.
- E. \* 1. Create a bash script in the instance that copies the content of the disk to Cloud Storage.\* 2. Create a bash script in the instance that deletes data older than 30 days in the backup Cloud Storage bucket.\* 3. Configure the instance's crontab to execute these scripts daily at 1:00 AM.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Creating scheduled snapshots for persistent disk This document describes how to create a snapshot schedule to regularly and automatically back up your zonal and regional persistent disks. Use snapshot schedules as a best practice to back up your Compute Engine workloads. After creating a snapshot schedule, you can apply it to one or more persistent disks. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/scheduled-snapshots>

#### NEW QUESTION 142

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 145**

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/kubernetes/docs/architecture-overview#components\\_in\\_the\\_default\\_installation](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes/docs/architecture-overview#components_in_the_default_installation)

**NEW QUESTION 146**

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:**

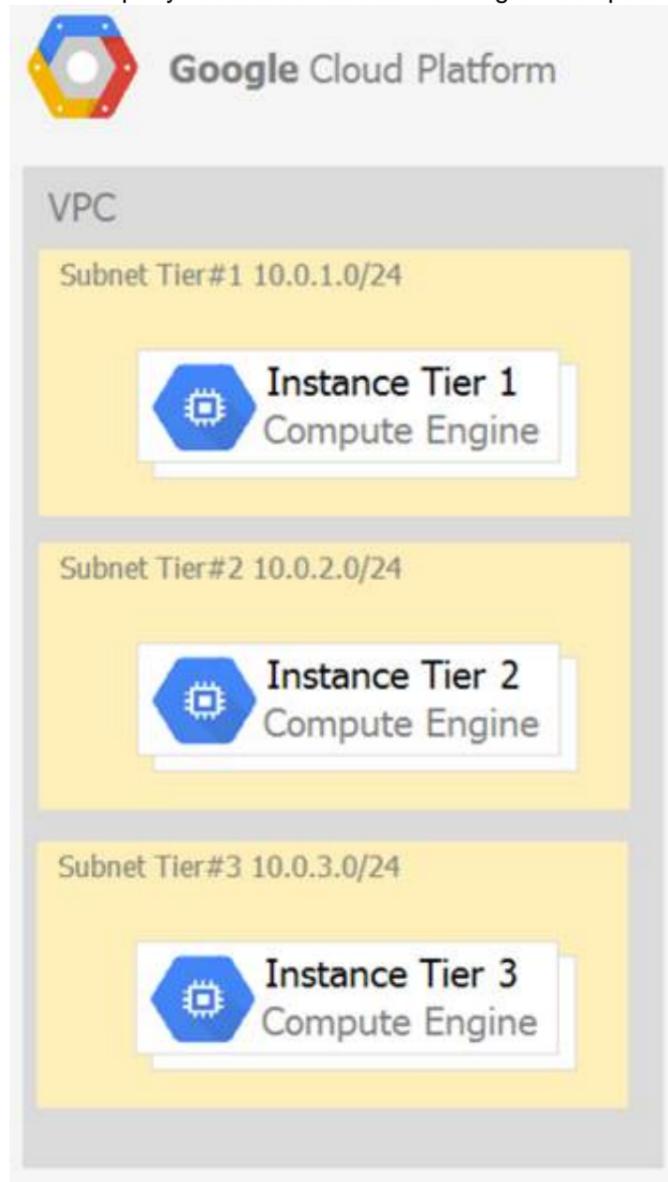
From this source:

[https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/custom-roles#permission\\_association\\_and\\_inheritance](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 147**

Your company has a 3-tier solution running on Compute Engine. The configuration of the current infrastructure is shown below.



Each tier has a service account that is associated with all instances within it. You need to enable communication on TCP port 8080 between tiers as follows:

- Instances in tier #1 must communicate with tier #2.
- Instances in tier #2 must communicate with tier #3.

What should you do?

- A. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)• Protocols: allow all2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)•Protocols: allow

all

- B. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account• Protocols: allow TCP:80802. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account• Protocols: allow TCP: 8080
- C. 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account• Protocols: allow all2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account• Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account• Protocols: allow all
- D. 1. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.2.0/24)• Protocols: allow TCP: 80802. Create an egress firewall rule with the following settings:• Targets: all instances• Source filter: IP ranges (with the range set to 10.0.1.0/24)• Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

\* 1. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: "⌘ Targets: all instances with tier #2 service account "⌘ Source filter: all instances with tier #1 service account "⌘ Protocols: allow TCP:8080 2. Create an ingress firewall rule with the following settings: "⌘ Targets: all instances with tier #3 service account "⌘ Source filter: all instances with tier #2 service account "⌘ Protocols: allow TCP: 8080

**NEW QUESTION 148**

You used the gcloud container clusters command to create two Google Cloud Kubernetes (GKE) clusters prod-cluster and dev-cluster.

- prod-cluster is a standard cluster.
- dev-cluster is an auto-pilot duster.

When you run the Kubectl get nodes command, you only see the nodes from prod-cluster Which commands should you run to check the node status for dev-cluster?

- A. 

```
gcloud container clusters get-credentials dev-cluster
kubectl get nodes
```
- B. 

```
gcloud container clusters update -generate-password dev-cluste
kubectl get nodes
```
- C. 

```
kubectl config set-context dev-cluster
kubectl cluster-info
```
- D. 

```
kubectl config set-credentials dev-cluster
kubectl cluster-info
```

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 153**

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 157**

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 storage class
- D. Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 159

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 163

You have an application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) with cluster autoscaling enabled. The application exposes a TCP endpoint. There are several replicas of this application. You have a Compute Engine instance in the same region, but in another Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), called gce-network, that has no overlapping IP ranges with the first VPC. This instance needs to connect to the application on GKE. You want to minimize effort. What should you do?

- A. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Set the service's externalTrafficPolicy to Cluster.3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.
- B. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type NodePort that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Create a Compute Engine instance called proxy with 2 network interfaces, one in each VPC.3. Use iptables on this instance to forward traffic from gce-network to the GKE nodes.4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of proxy in gce-network as endpoint.
- C. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Add an annotation to this service: cloud.google.com/load-balancer-type: Internal3. Peer the two VPCs together.4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.
- D. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Add a Cloud Armor Security Policy to the load balancer that whitelists the internal IPs of the MIG'sinstances.3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

performs a peering between the two VPC's (the statement makes sure that this option is feasible since it clearly specifies that there is no overlapping between the ip ranges of both vpc's), deploy the LoadBalancer as internal with the annotation, and configure the endpoint so that the compute engine instance can access the application internally, that is, without the need to have a public ip at any time and therefore, without the need to go outside the google network. The traffic, therefore, never crosses the public internet.

<https://medium.com/pablo-perez/k8s-externaltrafficpolicy-local-or-cluster-40b259a19404> <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/internal-load-balancing>

clients in a VPC network connected to the LoadBalancer network using VPC Network Peering can also access the Service <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/service-parameters>

#### NEW QUESTION 168

You are configuring service accounts for an application that spans multiple projects. Virtual machines (VMs) running in the web-applications project need access to BigQuery datasets in crm-databases-proj. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to give access to the service account in the web-applications project. What should you do?

- A. Give "project owner" for web-applications appropriate roles to crm-databases- proj
- B. Give "project owner" role to crm-databases-proj and the web-applications project.
- C. Give "project owner" role to crm-databases-proj and bigquery.dataViewer role to web-applications.
- D. Give bigquery.dataViewer role to crm-databases-proj and appropriate roles to web-applications.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 173

You are building a new version of an application hosted in an App Engine environment. You want to test the new version with 1% of users before you completely switch your application over to the new version. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a new version of your application in Google Kubernetes Engine instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- B. Deploy a new version of your application in a Compute Engine instance instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- C. Deploy a new version as a separate app in App Engin
- D. Then configure App Engine using GCP Console to split traffic between the two apps.
- E. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engin
- F. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

GCP App Engine natively offers traffic splitting functionality between versions. You can use traffic splitting to specify a percentage distribution of traffic across two or more of the versions within a service. Splitting traffic allows you to conduct A/B testing between your versions and provides control over the pace when rolling out features.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic>

#### NEW QUESTION 175

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

- A. `kubectl get deployments --output=pods`
- B. `gcloud get pods --selector="app=prod"`
- C. `kubectl get pods -l "app=prod"`

D. `gcloud list gke-deployments -filter={pod }`

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This command correctly lists pods that have the label `app=prod`. When creating the deployment, we used the label `app=prod` so listing pods that have this label retrieve the pods belonging to `nginx` deployments. You can list pods by using Kubernetes CLI `kubectl get pods`.

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/>

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/#list-containe>

**NEW QUESTION 178**

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 181**

You created a Kubernetes deployment by running `kubectl run nginx image=nginx replicas=1`. After a few days, you decided you no longer want this deployment. You identified the pod and deleted it by running `kubectl delete pod`. You noticed the pod got recreated.

```
> $ kubectl get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt 1/1 Running 0 9m41s
> $ kubectl delete pod nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt
pod nginx-84748895c4-nqqmt deleted
> $ kubectl get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
nginx-84748895c4-k6bzl 1/1 Running 0 25s
```

What should you do to delete the deployment and avoid pod getting recreated?

- A. `kubectl delete deployment nginx`
- B. `kubectl delete --deployment=nginx`
- C. `kubectl delete pod nginx-84748895c4-k6bzl --no-restart 2`
- D. `kubectl delete inginx`

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

This command correctly deletes the deployment. Pods are managed by kubernetes workloads (deployments). When a pod is deleted, the deployment detects the pod is unavailable and brings up another pod to maintain the replica count. The only way to delete the workload is by deleting the deployment itself using the `kubectl delete deployment` command.

```
> $ kubectl delete deployment nginx
deployment.apps/nginx deleted
```

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/#deleting-resources>

**NEW QUESTION 186**

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 189

You recently received a new Google Cloud project with an attached billing account where you will work. You need to create instances, set firewalls, and store data in Cloud Storage. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Use the gcloud CLI services enable cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com command to enable all resources.
- B. Use the gcloud services enable compute.googleapis.com command to enable Compute Engine and the gcloud services enable storage-api.googleapis.com command to enable the Cloud Storage APIs.
- C. Open the Google Cloud console and enable all Google Cloud APIs from the API dashboard.
- D. Open the Google Cloud console and run gcloud init --project <project-id> in a Cloud Shell.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 192

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 196

You are analyzing Google Cloud Platform service costs from three separate projects. You want to use this information to create service cost estimates by service type, daily and monthly, for the next six months using standard query syntax. What should you do?

- A. Export your bill to a Cloud Storage bucket, and then import into Cloud Bigtable for analysis.
- B. Export your bill to a Cloud Storage bucket, and then import into Google Sheets for analysis.
- C. Export your transactions to a local file, and perform analysis with a desktop tool.
- D. Export your bill to a BigQuery dataset, and then write time window-based SQL queries for analysis.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

"...we recommend that you enable Cloud Billing data export to BigQuery at the same time that you create a Cloud Billing account. "

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery>

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/analyzing-google-cloud-billing-data-with-big-query-30bae1c2aae4>

#### NEW QUESTION 201

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/gcloud> <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects>

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive\\_roles](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive_roles)

You can shut down projects using the Cloud Console. When you shut down a project, this immediately happens: All billing and traffic serving stops, You lose access to the project, The owners of the project will be notified and can stop the deletion within 30 days, The project will be scheduled to be deleted after 30 days. However, some resources may be deleted much earlier.

#### NEW QUESTION 206

You just installed the Google Cloud CLI on your new corporate laptop. You need to list the existing instances of your company on Google Cloud. What must you do before you run the gcloud compute instances list command?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Run gcloud auth login, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to gcloud CLI.
- B. Create a Google Cloud service account, and download the service account key
- C. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where gcloud CLI can find it.

- D. Download your Cloud Identity user account ke
- E. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where gcloud CLI can find it.
- F. Run `gcloud config set compute/zone $my_zone` to set the default zone for gcloud CLI.
- G. Run `gcloud config set project $my_project` to set the default project for gcloud CLI.

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

Before you run the `gcloud compute instances list` command, you need to do two things: authenticate with your user account and set the default project for gcloud CLI.

To authenticate with your user account, you need to run `gcloud auth login`, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to gcloud CLI. This will authorize the gcloud CLI to access Google Cloud resources on your behalf<sup>1</sup>.

To set the default project for gcloud CLI, you need to run `gcloud config set project $my_project`, where

`$my_project` is the ID of the project that contains the instances you want to list. This will save you from having to specify the project flag for every gcloud command<sup>2</sup>.

Option B is not recommended, because using a service account key increases the risk of credential leakage and misuse. It is also not necessary, because you can use your user account to authenticate to the gcloud CLI<sup>3</sup>. Option C is not correct, because there is no such thing as a Cloud Identity user account key. Cloud Identity is a service that provides identity and access management for Google Cloud users and groups<sup>4</sup>. Option D is not required, because the `gcloud compute instances list` command does not depend on the default zone. You can list instances from all zones or filter by a specific zone using the `--filter` flag.

References:

- > 1: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing>
- > 2: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/config/set>
- > 3: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-managing-service-account-keys>
- > 4: <https://cloud.google.com/identity/docs/overview>
- > : <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/instances/list>

**NEW QUESTION 208**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 211**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 216**

Your company uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Over time, many different business units in your company have created 1000+ datasets across hundreds of projects. Your CIO wants you to examine all datasets to find tables that contain an `employee_ssn` column. You want to minimize effort in performing this task. What should you do?

- A. Go to Data Catalog and search for `employee_ssn` in the search box.
- B. Write a shell script that uses the `bq` command line tool to loop through all the projects in your organization.
- C. Write a script that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS` view to find the `employee_ssn` column.
- D. Write a Cloud Dataflow job that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS` view to find `employee_ssn` column.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/quickstarts/quickstart-web-ui?authuser=4>

**NEW QUESTION 219**

You need to grant access for three users so that they can view and edit table data on a Cloud Spanner instance. What should you do?

- A. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUse`
- B. Add the users to the role.

- C. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`
- D. Add the users to a new group
- E. Add the group to the role.
- F. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-project`
- G. Add the users to the role.
- H. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-project`
- I. Add the users to a new group. Add the group to the role.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam#spanner.databaseUser>

Using the `gcloud` tool, execute the `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser` command on Cloud Shell. Attach the users to a newly created Google group and add the group to the role.

**NEW QUESTION 220**

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 dataset
- C. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.
- D. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage
- 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 BigQuery
- 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](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](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 organization, 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](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](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 organization, 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](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 222**

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 on
- C. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance
- D. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- E. Create an instance template for the instance
- F. Set 'Automatic Restart' to off
- 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 instance
- 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\\_](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#live_)

**NEW QUESTION 227**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

> Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing has native support for the WebSocket protocol when you use HTTP or HTTPS, not HTTP/2, as the protocol to the backend. Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket\\_proxy\\_support](https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket_proxy_support)

> We dont need to convert WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming or Redesign the application, as WebSocket support is offered by Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing. Reviewing the encryption requirements is a good idea but it has nothing to do with WebSockets.

**NEW QUESTION 232**

You have successfully created a development environment in a project for an application. This application uses Compute Engine and Cloud SQL. Now, you need to create a production environment for this application.

The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between these 2 environments, and asks you to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This aligns with Googles recommended practices. By creating a new project, we achieve complete isolation between development and production environments; as well as isolate this production application from production applications of other departments.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#define-hierarchy>

**NEW QUESTION 237**

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 240**

You are working in a team that has developed a new application that needs to be deployed on Kubernetes. The production application is business critical and should be optimized for reliability. You need to provision a Kubernetes cluster and want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a GKE Autopilot cluster
- B. Enroll the cluster in the rapid release channel.
- C. Create a GKE Autopilot cluster
- D. Enroll the cluster in the stable release channel.
- E. Create a zonal GKE standard cluster
- F. Enroll the cluster in the stable release channel.
- G. Create a regional GKE standard cluster
- H. Enroll the cluster in the rapid release channel.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Autopilot is more reliable and stable release gives more time to fix issues in new version of GKE

**NEW QUESTION 241**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 245**

You are running multiple microservices in a Kubernetes Engine cluster. One microservice is rendering images. The microservice responsible for the image rendering requires a large amount of CPU time compared to the memory it requires. The other microservices are workloads that are optimized for n1-standard machine types. You need to optimize your cluster so that all workloads are using resources as efficiently as possible. What should you do?

- A. Assign the pods of the image rendering microservice a higher pod priority than the other microservices
- B. Create a node pool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the image rendering microservice Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type nodes for the other microservices
- C. Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type nodes for image rendering microservice Create a nodepool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the other microservices
- D. Configure the required amount of CPU and memory in the resource requests specification of the imagerendering microservice deployment Keep the resource requests for the other microservices at the default

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 250**

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: D**

**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 255**

You need to deploy an application in Google Cloud using serverless technology. You want to test a new version of the application with a small percentage of production traffic. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application to Cloud

- B. Ru
- C. Use gradual rollouts for traffic spelling.
- D. Deploy the application to Google Kubernetes Engine
- E. Use Anthos Service Mesh for traffic splitting.
- F. Deploy the application to Cloud function
- G. Saucily the version number in the functions name.
- H. Deploy the application to App Engine
- I. For each new version, create a new service.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 257

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 261

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a database backend to keep current state information about users. Cloud Bigtable logs all events triggered by users. You export Cloud Spanner data to Cloud Storage during daily backups. One of your analysts asks you to join data from Cloud Spanner and Cloud Bigtable for specific users. You want to complete this ad hoc request as efficiently as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.
- B. Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Spanner for specific users.
- C. Create a Cloud Dataproc cluster that runs a Spark job to extract data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.
- D. Create two separate BigQuery external tables on Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtable
- E. Use the BigQuery console to join these tables through user fields, and apply appropriate filters.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

"The Cloud Spanner to Cloud Storage Text template is a batch pipeline that reads in data from a Cloud Spanner table, optionally transforms the data via a JavaScript User Defined Function (UDF) that you provide, and writes it to Cloud Storage as CSV text files."

<https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/templates/provided-batch#cloudspannertogcstext>

"The Dataflow connector for Cloud Spanner lets you read data from and write data to Cloud Spanner in a Dataflow pipeline"

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/dataflow-connector> <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

#### NEW QUESTION 263

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 265

Your company wants to migrate their on-premises workloads to Google Cloud. The current on-premises workloads consist of:

- A Flask web application
- A backend API
- A scheduled long-running background job for ETL and reporting.

You need to keep operational costs low. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to migrate these workloads to serverless solutions on Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Migrate the web application to App Engine and the backend API to Cloud Run. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Compute Engine
- B. Migrate the web application to App Engine and the backend API to Cloud Run
- C. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Cloud Run.
- D. Run the web application on a Cloud Storage bucket and the backend API on Cloud Run. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Cloud Run.
- E. Run the web application on a Cloud Storage bucket and the backend API on Cloud Run
- F. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Compute Engine

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 269

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 271

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

An external data source is a data source that you can query directly from BigQuery, even though the data is not stored in BigQuery storage.

BigQuery supports the following external data sources: Amazon S3

Azure Storage Cloud Bigtable Cloud Spanner Cloud SQL Cloud Storage

Drive

#### NEW QUESTION 275

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](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices)

#### NEW QUESTION 279

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](mailto: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 Manager 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/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 282

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

```

apiVersion: apps/v1          apiVersion: v1
kind: Deployment            kind: Service
metadata:                  metadata:
  name: myapp-deployment    name: myapp-service
spec:                      spec:
  selector:                ports:
    matchLabels:           - port: 8000
      app: myapp           targetPort: 80
  replicas: 2              protocol: TCP
  template:               selector:
    metadata:              app: myapp
    labels:
      app: myapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: myapp
          image: myapp:1.1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80

```

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

```

kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTART   AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m    0/1    Pending   0         9m
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-qjpkg    1/1    Running   0         9m

```

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

- A. Review details of the myapp-service Service object and check for error messages.
- B. Review details of the myapp-deployment Deployment object and check for error messages.
- C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.
- D. View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 287

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 291

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cloud Spanner is a relational database and is highly scalable. Cloud Spanner is a highly scalable,

enterprise-grade, globally-distributed, and strongly consistent database service built for the cloud specifically to combine the benefits of relational database structure with a non-relational horizontal scale. This combination delivers high-performance transactions and strong consistency across rows, regions, and continents with an industry-leading 99.999% availability SLA, no planned downtime, and enterprise-grade security

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/spanner>

Graphical user interface, application, Teams Description automatically generated

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

**NEW QUESTION 293**

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