

## Associate-Cloud-Engineer Dumps

### Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

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



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs> [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how\\_to\\_update\\_instance\\_templates](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how_to_update_instance_templates)

**NEW QUESTION 2**

You have created a new project in Google Cloud through the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and linked a billing account. You need to create a new Compute Engine instance using the CLI. You need to perform the prerequisite steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Monitoring Workspace.
- B. Create a VPC network in the project.
- C. Enable the compute.googleapis.com API.
- D. Grant yourself the IAM role of Computer Admin.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

- A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.
- B. Set object access to 'public' and use object lifecycle management to remove the object after four hours.
- C. Configure the storage bucket as a static website and furnish the object's URL to the 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 4**

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 5**

You have been asked to create robust Virtual Private Network (VPN) connectivity between a new Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and a remote site. Key requirements include dynamic routing, a shared address space of 10.19.0.1/22, and no overprovisioning of tunnels during a failover event. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to set up a high availability Cloud VPN. What should you do?

- A. Use a custom mode VPC network, configure static routes, and use active/passive routing.
- B. Use an automatic mode VPC network, configure static routes, and use active/active routing.
- C. Use a custom mode VPC network use Cloud Router border gateway protocol (BGP) routes, and use active/passive routing.
- D. Use an automatic mode VPC network, use Cloud Router border gateway protocol (BGP) routes and configure policy-based routing.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/best-practices>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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 8**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-and-managing-service-accounts>

If an application uses third-party or custom identities and needs to access a resource, such as a BigQuery dataset or a Cloud Storage bucket, it must perform a transition between principals. Because Google Cloud APIs don't recognize third-party or custom identities, the application can't propagate the end-user's identity to BigQuery or Cloud Storage. Instead, the application has to perform the access by using a different Google identity.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics\\_of\\_HTTP/MIME\\_Types#importance\\_of\\_setting\\_t](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_Types#importance_of_setting_t)

#### NEW QUESTION 15

You are asked to set up application performance monitoring on Google Cloud projects A, B, and C as a single pane of glass. You want to monitor CPU, memory, and disk. What should you do?

- A. Enable API and then share charts from project A, B, and C.
- B. Enable API and then give the metrics.reader role to projects A, B, and C.
- C. Enable API and then use default dashboards to view all projects in sequence.
- D. Enable API, create a workspace under project A, and then add project B and C.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings/multiple-projects> <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/workspaces>

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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 22**

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 Registry.
- D. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that image.
- E. Use `kubectl` to create the deployment with that file.
- F. Create a docker image from the Dockerfile and upload it to Cloud Storage.
- G. Create a Deployment YAML file to point to that image.
- H. Use `kubectl` to create the deployment with that file.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets#budget-scope>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

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] [GLOUD_WIDE_FLAG ...]`

**NEW QUESTION 25**

You have a number of applications that have bursty workloads and are heavily dependent on topics to decouple publishing systems from consuming systems.

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

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 don't 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 31**

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 Stackdriver
- B. Search for the user's email as the principal.
- C. View System Event Logs in Stackdriver
- D. Search for the service account associated with the user.
- E. View Data Access audit logs in Stackdriver
- F. Search for the user's email as the principal.
- G. View the Admin Activity log in Stackdriver
- 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 36**

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 39**

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 LAN
- 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:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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 46**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

"Google Cloud VPC Network Peering allows internal IP address connectivity across two Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks regardless of whether they belong to the same project or the same organization."

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

"Cloud Interconnect provides low latency, high availability connections that enable you to reliably transfer data between your on-premises and Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks."

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

and "HA VPN is a high-availability (HA) Cloud VPN solution that lets you securely connect your on-premises network to your VPC network through an IPsec VPN connection in a single region."

<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/vpn/concepts/overview>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

You are storing sensitive information in a Cloud Storage bucket. For legal reasons, you need to be able to record all requests that read any of the stored data. You want to make sure you comply with these requirements. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Identity Aware Proxy API on the project.  
B. Scan the bucket using the Data Loss Prevention API.  
C. Allow only a single Service Account access to read the data.  
D. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Logged information Within Cloud Audit Logs, there are two types of logs: Admin Activity logs: Entries for operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. Data Access logs: Entries for operations that modify objects or read a project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of data access logs: ADMIN\_READ: Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. DATA\_READ: Entries for operations that read an object. DATA\_WRITE: Entries for operations that create or modify an object. <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs#types>

**NEW QUESTION 52**

You need to set up a policy so that videos stored in a specific Cloud Storage Regional bucket are moved to Coldline after 90 days, and then deleted after one year from their creation. How should you set up the policy?

- A. Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete action
- B. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 275 days (365 – 90)
- C. Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete action
- D. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 365 days.
- E. Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 275 days (365-90).
- F. Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 365 days.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#setstorageclass-cost>

# The object's time spent set at the original storage class counts towards any minimum storage duration that applies for the new storage class.

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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 60**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Since we have a requirement to access data once a quarter and want to go with the most cost-efficient option, we should select Coldline Storage.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline>



# Google Cloud Storage Classes in the Organization

This slide represents the different types of storage classes such as multi-regional, regional, storage nearline, and storage cold line of the Google Cloud.

Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Price (Per Gb Per Month)*
Multi-Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.95% availability</li> <li>Geo-redundant</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.026 per GB/Month
Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.9% availability</li> <li>Low cost per GB stored</li> <li>Data storage in a small region</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.02 per GB/Month
Storage Nearline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.0% availability</li> <li>Very low cost per GB</li> <li>Data fetching costs</li> <li>Higher per-task costs</li> <li>30-day minimum storage duration</li> </ul>	Keeps data that is not accessed is often ideal for data backups	\$0.01 per GB/Month
Storage Cold line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99.0% availability</li> <li>Lowest cost per GB</li> <li>Data fetching costs</li> <li>Higher per-task costs</li> <li>90-day minimum storage duration</li> </ul>	Keeps information that is infrequently ideal for disaster recovery or archived data	\$0.007 per GB/Month

This slide is 100% editable. Adapt it to your needs and capture your audience's attention.

## NEW QUESTION 61

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 65

You are deploying an application to App Engine. You want the number of instances to scale based on request rate. You need at least 3 unoccupied instances at all times. Which scaling type should you use?

- A. Manual Scaling with 3 instances.
- B. Basic Scaling with `min_instances` set to 3.
- C. Basic Scaling with `max_instances` set to 3.
- D. Automatic Scaling with `min_idle_instances` set to 3.

**Answer: D**

## NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/projects/create> Quickstart: Creating a New Instance Using the Command Line Before you begin

- \* 1. In the Cloud Console, on the project selector page, select or create a Cloud project.
- \* 2. Make sure that billing is enabled for your Google Cloud project. Learn how to confirm billing is enabled for your project.

To use the gcloud command-line tool for this quickstart, you must first install and initialize the Cloud SDK:

- \* 1. Download and install the Cloud SDK using the instructions given on Installing Google Cloud SDK.
- \* 2. Initialize the SDK using the instructions given on Initializing Cloud SDK.

To use gcloud in Cloud Shell for this quickstart, first activate Cloud Shell using the instructions given on Starting Cloud Shell.

<https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/deep-learning-vm/docs/quickstart-cli#before-you-begin>

**NEW QUESTION 68**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 73**

You have an instance group that you want to load balance. You want the load balancer to terminate the client SSL session. The instance group is used to serve a public web application over HTTPS. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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 75**

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

- A. Use Binary Authorization and whitelist only the container images used by your customers' Pods.
- B. Use the Container Analysis API to detect vulnerabilities in the containers used by your customers' Pods.
- C. Create a GKE node pool with a sandbox type configured to gvisor
- D. Add the parameter runtimeClassName: gvisor to the specification of your customers' Pods.
- E. Use the cos\_containerd image for your GKE node
- F. Add a nodeSelector with the value cloud.google.com/gke-os-distribution: cos\_containerd to the specification of your customers' Pods.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 79**

Your company has workloads running on Compute Engine and on-premises. The Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is connected to your WAN over a Virtual Private Network (VPN). You need to deploy a new Compute Engine instance and ensure that no public Internet traffic can be routed to it. What should you do?

- A. Create the instance without a public IP address.
- B. Create the instance with Private Google Access enabled.
- C. Create a deny-all egress firewall rule on the VPC network.
- D. Create a route on the VPC to route all traffic to the instance over the VPN tunnel.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

VMs cannot communicate over the internet without a public IP address. Private Google Access permits access to Google APIs and services in Google's production infrastructure.

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

**NEW QUESTION 83**

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 85**

You created an instance of SQL Server 2017 on Compute Engine to test features in the new version. You want to connect to this instance using the fewest number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Install a RDP client on your deskto
- B. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists.
- C. Install a RDP client in your deskto
- D. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Consol
- E. Use the credentials to log in to the instance.
- F. Set a Windows password in the GCP Consol
- G. Verify that a firewall rule for port 22 exist
- H. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console and supply the credentials to log in.
- I. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Consol
- J. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exist
- K. Click the RDP button in the GCP Console, and supply the credentials to log in.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows#remote-desktop-connection-app>

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/generating-credentials> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-to-windows#before-you-begin>

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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

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

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

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



```
kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTART	AGE
myapp-deployment-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 92

You are migrating a production-critical on-premises application that requires 96 vCPUs to perform its task. You want to make sure the application runs in a similar environment on GCP. What should you do?

- A. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.
- B. When creating the VM, use Intel Skylake as the CPU platform.
- C. Create the VM using Compute Engine default setting
- D. Use gcloud to modify the running instance to have 96 vCPUs.
- E. Start the VM using Compute Engine default settings, and adjust as you go based on Rightsizing Recommendations.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Ref: [https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1\\_machine\\_type](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1_machine_type)

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

<https://cloud.google.com/source-repositories/docs/features>

#### NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 100

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IAP controls access to your App Engine apps and Compute Engine VMs running on Google Cloud. It leverages user identity and the context of a request to determine if a user should be allowed access. IAP is a building block toward BeyondCorp, an enterprise security model that enables employees to work from



untrusted networks without using a VPN.

By default, IAP uses Google identities and IAM. By leveraging Identity Platform instead, you can authenticate users with a wide range of external identity providers, such as:

Email/password

OAuth (Google, Facebook, Twitter, GitHub, Microsoft, etc.) SAML

OIDC

Phone number Custom Anonymous

This is useful if your application is already using an external authentication system, and migrating your users to Google accounts is impractical.

<https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding#grant-permission>

#### NEW QUESTION 101

You want to deploy an application on Cloud Run that processes messages from a Cloud Pub/Sub topic. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create a Cloud Function that uses a Cloud Pub/Sub trigger on that topic.2. Call your application on Cloud Run from the Cloud Function for every message.
- B. 1. Grant the Pub/Sub Subscriber role to the service account used by Cloud Run.2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic.3. Make your application pull messages from that subscription.
- C. 1. Create a service account.2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application.3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.
- D. 1. Deploy your application on Cloud Run on GKE with the connectivity set to Internal.2. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription for that topic.3. In the same Google Kubernetes Engine cluster as your application, deploy a container that takes the messages and sends them to your application.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub#integrating-pubsub>

\* 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

#### NEW QUESTION 102

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 105

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 107

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#oauth\\_consent\\_screen](https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#oauth_consent_screen) <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration>

**NEW QUESTION 108**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 109**

You have one project called proj-sa where you manage all your service accounts. You want to be able to use a service account from this project to take snapshots of VMs running in another project called proj-vm. What should you do?

- A. Download the private key from the service account, and add it to each VM's custom metadata.
- B. Download the private key from the service account, and add the private key to each VM's SSH keys.
- C. Grant the service account the IAM Role of Compute Storage Admin in the project called proj-vm.
- D. When creating the VMs, set the service account's API scope for Compute Engine to read/write.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0>

You create the service account in proj-sa and take note of the service account email, then you go to proj-vm in IAM > ADD and add the service account's email as new member and give it the Compute Storage Admin role.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/iam#compute.storageAdmin>

**NEW QUESTION 111**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud Storage Triggers

Cloud Functions can respond to change notifications emerging from Google Cloud Storage. These notifications can be configured to trigger in response to various events inside a bucket—object creation, deletion, archiving and metadata updates.

Note: Cloud Functions can only be triggered by Cloud Storage buckets in the same Google Cloud Platform project.

Event types

Cloud Storage events used by Cloud Functions are based on Cloud Pub/Sub Notifications for Google Cloud Storage and can be configured in a similar way.

Supported trigger type values are: google.storage.object.finalize google.storage.object.delete google.storage.object.archive google.storage.object.metadataUpdate

Object Finalize

Trigger type value: google.storage.object.finalize

This event is sent when a new object is created (or an existing object is overwritten, and a new generation of that object is created) in the bucket.

[https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event\\_types](https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event_types)

**NEW QUESTION 116**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Google Cloud Coldline is a new cold-tier storage for archival data with access frequency of less than once per year. Unlike other cold storage options, Nearline has no delays prior to data access, so now it is the leading solution among competitors.

The Real description is about Coldline storage Class: Coldline Storage

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is a better choice than Standard

Storage or Nearline Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 90-day minimum storage duration, and higher costs for data access are acceptable trade-offs for lowered at-rest storage costs.

Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Note, however, that for data being kept entirely for backup or archiving purposes, Archive Storage is more cost-effective, as it offers the lowest storage costs.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 119

Your auditor wants to view your organization's use of data in Google Cloud. The auditor is most interested in auditing who accessed data in Cloud Storage buckets. You need to help the auditor access the data they need. What should you do?

- A. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then use Cloud Monitoring to review metrics
- B. Use the export logs API to provide the Admin Activity Audit Logs in the format they want
- C. Turn on Data Access Logs for the buckets they want to audit, and Then build a query in the log viewer that filters on Cloud Storage
- D. Assign the appropriate permissions, and then create a Data Studio report on Admin Activity Audit Logs

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Types of audit logs Cloud Audit Logs provides the following audit logs for each Cloud project, folder, and organization: Admin Activity audit logs Data Access audit logs System Event audit logs Policy Denied 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#types>

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access> Cloud Storage: When Cloud Storage usage logs are enabled, Cloud Storage writes usage data to the Cloud Storage bucket, which generates Data Access audit logs for the bucket. The generated Data Access audit log has its caller identity redacted.

#### NEW QUESTION 120

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 124

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account. is not right.As mentioned above, Container Registry ignores permissions set on individual objects within the storage bucket so this isnt going to work.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/access-control>

#### NEW QUESTION 126

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

You can deploy to a different project by using `–project` flag.

By default, the service is deployed the current project configured via:

`$ gcloud config set core/project PROJECT`

To override this value for a single deployment, use the `–project` flag:

`$ gcloud app deploy ~/my_app/app.yaml –project=PROJECT` Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/app/deploy>

#### NEW QUESTION 127

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 129**

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**

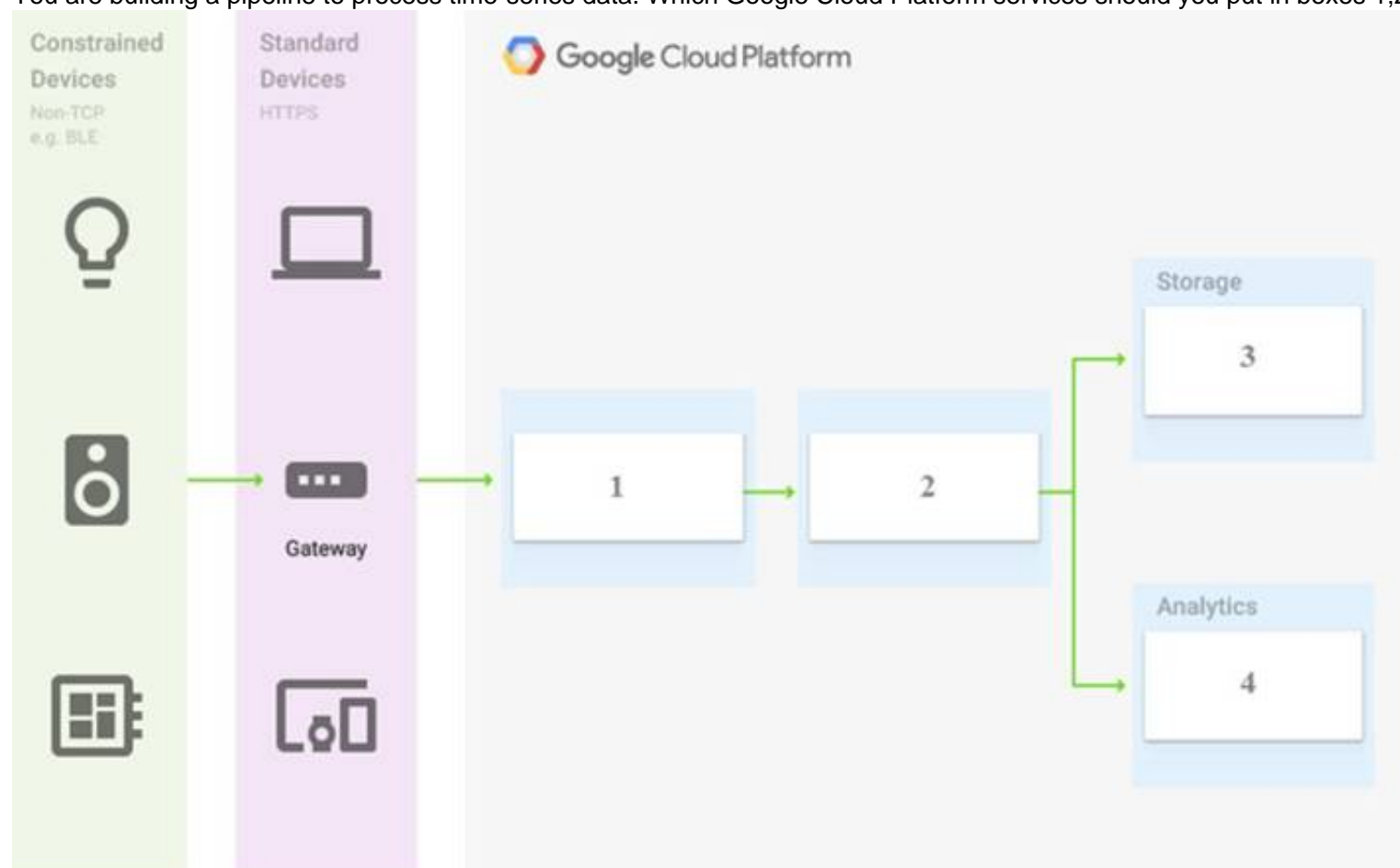
**Explanation:**

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 131**

You are building a pipeline to process time-series data. Which Google Cloud Platform services should you put in boxes 1,2,3, and 4?



- A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Datastore, BigQuery
- B. Firebase Messages, Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Spanner, BigQuery
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Storage, BigQuery, Cloud Bigtable
- D. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Bigtable, BigQuery

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 133**



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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 138**

You want to configure an SSH connection to a single Compute Engine instance for users in the dev1 group. This instance is the only resource in this particular Google Cloud Platform project that the dev1 users should be able to connect to. What should you do?

- A. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance
- B. Grant the dev1 group the compute.osLogin role. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- C. Set metadata to enable-oslogin=true for the instance
- D. Set the service account to no service account for that instance
- E. Direct them to use the Cloud Shell to ssh to that instance.
- F. Enable block project wide keys for the instance
- G. Generate an SSH key for each user in the dev1 group. Distribute the keys to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.
- H. Enable block project wide keys for the instance
- I. Generate an SSH key and associate the key with that instance
- J. Distribute the key to dev1 users and direct them to use their third-party tools to connect.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 143**

You need to manage multiple Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects in the fewest steps possible. You want to configure the Google Cloud SDK command line interface (CLI) so that you can easily manage multiple GCP projects. What should you do?

- A. \* 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.\* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- B. \* 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.\* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project
- C. \* 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.\* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- D. \* 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.\* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud> [https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations#multiple\\_configurations](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations#multiple_configurations)

**NEW QUESTION 145**

Your organization has user identities in Active Directory. Your organization wants to use Active Directory as their source of truth for identities. Your organization wants to have full control over the Google accounts used by employees for all Google services, including your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) organization. What should you do?

- A. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.
- B. Use the cloud Identity APIs and write a script to synchronize users to Cloud Identity.
- C. Export users from Active Directory as a CSV and import them to Cloud Identity via the Admin Console.
- D. Ask each employee to create a Google account using self signu
- E. Require that each employee use their company email address and password.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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 150**

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 autoscaling
- D. and set the value min\_instances to zero in the app.yaml
- E. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with manual scaling, and set the value instances to zero in the app.yaml

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 152

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 157

You need to configure IAM access audit logging in BigQuery for external auditors. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the auditors group to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- B. Add the auditors group to two new custom IAM roles.
- C. Add the auditor user accounts to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- D. Add the auditor user accounts to two new custom IAM roles.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario\\_external\\_auditors](https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario_external_auditors)

Because if you directly add users to the IAM roles, then if any users left the organization then you have to remove the users from multiple places and need to revoke his/her access from multiple places. But, if you put a user into a group then it's very easy to manage these type of situations. Now, if any user left then you just need to remove the user from the group and all the access got revoked

The organization creates a Google group for these external auditors and adds the current auditor to the group. This group is monitored and is typically granted access to the dashboard application. During normal access, the auditors' Google group is only granted access to view the historic logs stored in BigQuery. If any anomalies are discovered, the group is granted permission to view the actual Cloud Logging Admin Activity logs via the dashboard's elevated access mode. At the end of each audit period, the group's access is then revoked. Data is redacted using Cloud DLP before being made accessible for viewing via the dashboard application. The table below explains IAM logging roles that an Organization Administrator can grant to the service account used by the dashboard, as well as the resource level at which the role is granted.

#### NEW QUESTION 162

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-autoscaler#adding\\_a\\_node\\_pool\\_with\\_autoscal](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-autoscaler#adding_a_node_pool_with_autoscal)

#### NEW QUESTION 163

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 the 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 image rendering microservice deployment Keep the resource requests for the other microservices at the default

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 168

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 171

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 172

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 173

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 174



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 178**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 181**

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.

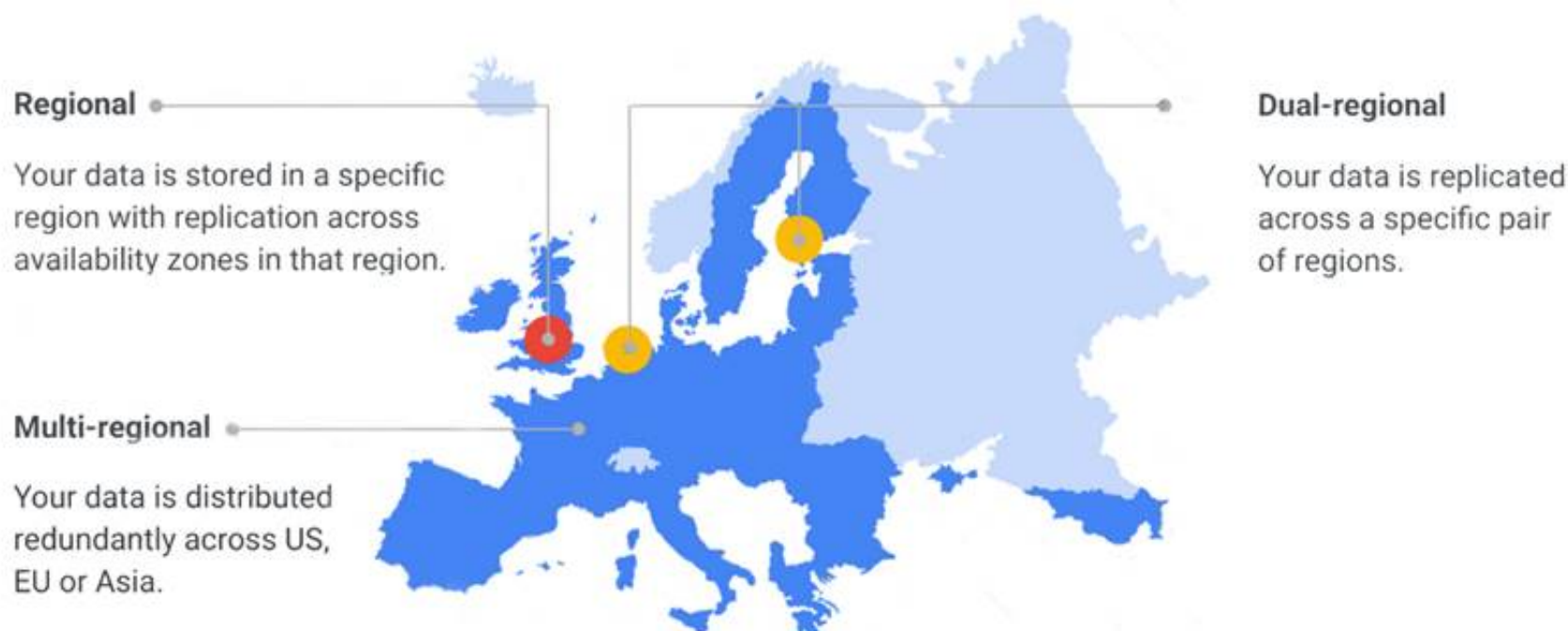
**Answer: C**

**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 it caters 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 185**

Your Dataproc cluster runs in a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network in a single subnet with range 172.16.20.128/25. There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network. You want to add new VMs to communicate with your cluster using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Modify the existing subnet range to 172.16.20.0/24.



- B. Create a new Secondary IP Range in the VPC and configure the VMs to use that range.
- C. Create a new VPC network for the VM
- D. Enable VPC Peering between the VMs' VPC network and the Dataproc cluster VPC network.
- E. Create a new VPC network for the VMs with a subnet of 172.32.0.0/16. Enable VPC network Peering between the Dataproc VPC network and the VMs VPC network
- F. Configure a custom Route exchange.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

/25:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/25 Netmask 255.255.255.128

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.127

First IP 172.16.20.128

First IP (Decimal) 2886734976 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 128

CIDR 172.16.20.128/25

/24:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/24 Netmask 255.255.255.0

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.255

First IP 172.16.20.0

First IP (Decimal) 2886734848 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 256

CIDR 172.16.20.128/24

**NEW QUESTION 187**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The reason is that when you do health check, you want the VM to be working. Do the first check after initial setup time of 3 mins = 180 s < 200 s is reasonable.

➤ The reason why our autoscaling is adding more instances than needed is that it checks 30 seconds after launching the instance and at this point, the instance isn't up and isn't ready to serve traffic. So our autoscaling policy starts another instance again checks this after 30 seconds and the cycle repeats until it gets to the maximum instances or the instances launched earlier are healthy and start processing traffic which happens after 180 seconds (3 minutes). This can be easily rectified by adjusting the initial delay to be higher than the time it takes for the instance to become available for processing traffic. So setting this to 200 ensures that it waits until the instance is up (around 180-second mark) and then starts forwarding traffic to this instance. Even after a cool out period, if the CPU utilization is still high, the autoscaler can again scale up but this scale-up is genuine and is based on the actual load.

Initial Delay Seconds This setting delays autohealing from potentially prematurely recreating the instance if the instance is in the process of starting up. The initial delay timer starts when the currentAction of the instance is VERIFYING. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs>

**NEW QUESTION 194**

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