

Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Associate-Cloud-Engineer/>



NEW QUESTION 1

Your organization uses Active Directory (AD) to manage user identities. Each user uses this identity for federated access to various on-premises systems. Your security team has adopted a policy that requires users to log into Google Cloud with their AD identity instead of their own login. You want to follow the Google-recommended practices to implement this policy. What should you do?

- A. Sync Identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then enable SAML for single sign-on
- B. Sync Identities in the Google Admin console, and then enable Oauth for single sign-on
- C. Sync identities with 3rd party LDAP sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with (he same credentials
- D. Sync identities with Cloud Directory Sync, and then copy passwords to allow simplified login with the same credentials.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

Your company has embraced a hybrid cloud strategy where some of the applications are deployed on Google Cloud. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel connects your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud with your company's on-premises network. Multiple applications in Google Cloud need to connect to an on-premises database server, and you want to avoid having to change the IP configuration in all of your applications when the IP of the database changes. What should you do?

- A. Configure Cloud NAT for all subnets of your VPC to be used when egressing from the VM instances.
- B. Create a private zone on Cloud DNS, and configure the applications with the DNS name.
- C. Configure the IP of the database as custom metadata for each instance, and query the metadata server.
- D. Query the Compute Engine internal DNS from the applications to retrieve the IP of the database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Forwarding zones Cloud DNS forwarding zones let you configure target name servers for specific private zones. Using a forwarding zone is one way to implement outbound DNS forwarding from your VPC network. A Cloud DNS forwarding zone is a special type of Cloud DNS private zone. Instead of creating records within the zone, you specify a set of forwarding targets. Each forwarding target is an IP address of a DNS server, located in your VPC network, or in an on-premises network connected to your VPC network by Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect.

<https://cloud.google.com/nat/docs/overview>

DNS configuration Your on-premises network must have DNS zones and records configured so that Google domain names resolve to the set of IP addresses for either `private.googleapis.com` or `restricted.googleapis.com`. You can create Cloud DNS managed private zones and use a Cloud DNS inbound server policy, or you can configure on-premises name servers. For example, you can use BIND or Microsoft Active Directory DNS.

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid#config-domain>

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

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 dont need to set up auto-scaling ourselves. Cloud Storage autoscaling is managed by GCP. Cloud Storage is an object store so it is suitable for storing photos. Cloud Storage allows world-wide storage and retrieval so cater well to our worldwide audience. Cloud storage provides us lifecycle rules that can be configured to automatically delete objects older than 30 days. This also fits our requirements. Finally, Google Cloud Storage offers several storage classes such as Nearline Storage (\$0.01 per GB per Month) Coldline Storage (\$0.007 per GB per Month) and Archive Storage (\$0.004 per GB per month) which are significantly cheaper than any of the options above.

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

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



NEW QUESTION 5

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 VMs 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 6

Your team is using Linux instances on Google Cloud. You need to ensure that your team logs in to these instances in the most secure and cost efficient way. What should you do?

- A. Attach a public IP to the instances and allow incoming connections from the internet on port 22 for SSH.
- B. Use a third party tool to provide remote access to the instances.
- C. Use the gcloud compute ssh command with the --tunnel-through-iap flag
- D. Allow ingress traffic from the IP range 35.235.240.0/20 on port 22.
- E. Create a bastion host with public internet access
- F. Create the SSH tunnel to the instance through the bastion host.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

Your organization is a financial company that needs to store audit log files for 3 years. Your organization has hundreds of Google Cloud projects. You need to implement a cost-effective approach for log file retention. What should you do?

- A. Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to BigQuery.
- B. Create an export to the sink that saves logs from Cloud Audit to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- C. Write a custom script that uses logging API to copy the logs from Stackdriver logs to BigQuery.
- D. Export these logs to Cloud Pub/Sub and write a Cloud Dataflow pipeline to store logs to Cloud SQL.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Coldline Storage is the perfect service to store audit logs from all the projects and is very cost-efficient as well. Coldline Storage is a very low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data.

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

You need to set a budget alert for use of Compute Engine services on one of the three Google Cloud Platform projects that you manage. All three projects are linked to a single billing account. What should you do?

- A. Verify that you are the project billing administrator
- B. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and alert for the appropriate project.
- C. Verify that you are the project administrator
- D. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and a custom alert.
- E. Verify that you are the project administrator
- F. Select the associated billing account and create a budget for the appropriate project.
- G. Verify that you are project administrator
- H. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and a custom alert.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Your company wants to standardize the creation and management of multiple Google Cloud resources using Infrastructure as Code. You want to minimize the amount of repetitive code needed to manage the environment. What should you do?

- A. Create a bash script that contains all requirement steps as gcloud commands
- B. Develop templates for the environment using Cloud Deployment Manager
- C. Use curl in a terminal to send a REST request to the relevant Google API for each individual resource.
- D. Use the Cloud Console interface to provision and manage all related resources

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can use Google Cloud Deployment Manager to create a set of Google Cloud resources and manage them as a unit, called a deployment. For example, if your team's development environment needs two virtual machines (VMs) and a BigQuery database, you can define these resources in a configuration file, and use Deployment Manager to create, change, or delete these resources. You can make the configuration file part of your team's code repository, so that anyone can create the same environment with consistent results. <https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/quickstart>

NEW QUESTION 13

Your company's security vulnerability management policy wants 3 member of the security team to have visibility into vulnerabilities and other OS metadata for a specific Compute Engine instance. This Compute Engine instance hosts a critical application in your Google Cloud project. You need to implement your company's security vulnerability management policy. What should you do?

- A. • Ensure that the Ops Agent is installed on the Compute Engine instance. • Create a custom metric in the Cloud Monitoring dashboard. • Provide the security team member with access to this dashboard.
- B. • Ensure that the Ops Agent is installed on the Compute Engine instance. • Provide the security team member roles/configure.inventoryViewer permission.
- C. • Ensure that the OS Config agent is installed on the Compute Engine instance. • Provide the security team member roles/configure.vulnerabilityViewer permission.
- D. • Ensure that the OS Config agent is installed on the Compute Engine instance. • Create a log sink to a BigQuery dataset. • Provide the security team member with access to this dataset.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

You have developed an application that consists of multiple microservices, with each microservice packaged in its own Docker container image. You want to deploy the entire application on Google Kubernetes Engine so that each microservice can be scaled individually. What should you do?

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

- C. Create and deploy a Job per microservice.
- D. Create and deploy a Deployment per microservice.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19

Your application is running on Google Cloud in a managed instance group (MIG). You see errors in Cloud Logging for one VM that one of the processes is not responsive. You want to replace this VM in the MIG quickly. What should you do?

- A. Select the MIG from the Compute Engine console and, in the menu, select Replace VMs.
- B. Use the `gcloud compute instance-groups managed recreate-instances` command to recreate the VM.
- C. Use the `gcloud compute instances update` command with a REFRESH action for the VM.
- D. Update and apply the instance template of the MIG.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

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 25

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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 bucket.
- B. Create a JSON key for the service account.
- C. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -m 1h gs://**`.
- D. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket.
- E. Create a JSON key for the service account.
- F. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -d 1h gs://**`.
- G. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket.
- H. Create a JSON key for the service account.
- I. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -p 60m gs://`.
- J. Create a JSON key for the Default Compute Engine Service Account.
- 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 30

You have a workload running on Compute Engine that is critical to your business. You want to ensure that the data on the boot disk of this workload is backed up regularly. You need to be able to restore a backup as quickly as possible in case of disaster. You also want older backups to be cleaned automatically to save on cost. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Function to create an instance template.
- B. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk using the desired interval.
- C. Create a cron job to create a new disk from the disk using gcloud.
- D. Create a Cloud Task to create an image and export it to Cloud Storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Best practices for persistent disk snapshots

You can create persistent disk snapshots at any time, but you can create snapshots more quickly and with greater reliability if you use the following best practices.

Creating frequent snapshots efficiently

Use snapshots to manage your data efficiently.

Create a snapshot of your data on a regular schedule to minimize data loss due to unexpected failure. Improve performance by eliminating excessive snapshot downloads and by creating an image and reusing it. Set your snapshot schedule to off-peak hours to reduce snapshot time.

Snapshot frequency limits

Creating snapshots from persistent disks

You can snapshot your disks at most once every 10 minutes. If you want to issue a burst of requests to snapshot your disks, you can issue at most 6 requests in 60 minutes.

If the limit is exceeded, the operation fails and returns the following error: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/snapshot-best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 32

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 36

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 37

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 38

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 40

Your projects incurred more costs than you expected last month. Your research reveals that a development GKE container emitted a huge number of logs, which resulted in higher costs. You want to disable the logs quickly using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

- A. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.
- B. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE Cluster Operations resource.
- C. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Logging.
- D. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Monitoring.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/api/v2/resource-list> GKE Containers have more log than GKE Cluster Operations:

-GKE Containe:

cluster_name: An immutable name for the cluster the container is running in. namespace_id: Immutable ID of the cluster namespace the container is running in.

instance_id: Immutable ID of the GCE instance the container is running in. pod_id: Immutable ID of the pod the container is running in.

container_name: Immutable name of the container. zone: The GCE zone in which the instance is running. VS -GKE Cluster Operations

project_id: The identifier of the GCP project associated with this resource, such as "my-project". cluster_name: The name of the GKE Cluster.

location: The location in which the GKE Cluster is running.

NEW QUESTION 43

You are using Google Kubernetes Engine with autoscaling enabled to host a new application. You want to expose this new application to the public, using HTTPS on a public IP address. What should you do?

- A. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort for your application, and a Kubernetes Ingress to expose this Service via a Cloud Load Balancer.
- B. Create a Kubernetes Service of type ClusterIP for your applicatio
- C. Configure the public DNS name of your application using the IP of this Service.
- D. Create a Kubernetes Service of type NodePort to expose the application on port 443 of each node of the Kubernetes cluste
- E. Configure the public DNS name of your application with the IP of every node of the cluster to achieve load-balancing.
- F. Create a HAProxy pod in the cluster to load-balance the traffic to all the pods of the application.Forward the public traffic to HAProxy with an iptable rul
- G. Configure the DNS name of your application using the public IP of the node HAProxy is running on.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

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 49

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 53

You've deployed a microservice called myapp1 to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below:

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

You are building an application that will run in your data center. The application will use Google Cloud Platform (GCP) services like AutoML. You created a service account that has appropriate access to AutoML. You need to enable authentication to the APIs from your on-premises environment. What should you do?

- A. Use service account credentials in your on-premises application.
- B. Use gcloud to create a key file for the service account that has appropriate permissions.
- C. Set up direct interconnect between your data center and Google Cloud Platform to enable authentication for your on-premises applications.
- D. Go to the IAM & admin console, grant a user account permissions similar to the service account permissions, and use this user account for authentication from your data center.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59

Your company uses Cloud Storage to store application backup files for disaster recovery purposes. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Multi-Regional Storage
- B. Regional Storage

- C. Nearline Storage
- D. Coldline Storage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 67

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 72

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 Storage
- 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 75

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

Your company completed the acquisition of a startup and is now merging the IT systems of both companies. The startup had a production Google Cloud project in their organization. You need to move this project into your organization and ensure that the project is billed to your organization. You want to accomplish this task with minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Use the project
- B. move method to move the project to your organization
- C. Update the billing account of the project to that of your organization.
- D. Ensure that you have an Organization Administrator Identity and Access Management (IAM) role assigned to you in both organization
- E. Navigate to the Resource Manager in the startup's Google Cloud organization, and drag the project to your company's organization.
- F. Create a Private Catalog for the Google Cloud Marketplace, and upload the resources of the startup's production project to the Catalog
- G. Share the Catalog with your organization, and deploy the resources in your company's project.
- H. Create an infrastructure-as-code template for all resources in the project by using Terraform
- I. and deploy that template to a new project in your organization
- J. Delete the project from the startup's Google Cloud organization.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85

You are configuring Cloud DNS. You want to create DNS records to point `home.mydomain.com`, `mydomain.com`, and `www.mydomain.com` to the IP address of your Google Cloud load balancer. What should you do?

- A. Create one CNAME record to point `mydomain.com` to the load balancer, and create two A records to point `WWW` and `HOME` to `mydomain.com` respectively.
- B. Create one CNAME record to point `mydomain.com` to the load balancer, and create two AAAA records to point `WWW` and `HOME` to `mydomain.com` respectively.
- C. Create one A record to point `mydomain.com` to the load balancer, and create two CNAME records to point `WWW` and `HOME` to `mydomain.com` respectively.
- D. Create one A record to point `mydomain.com` to the load balancer, and create two NS records to point `WWW` and `HOME` to `mydomain.com` respectively.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90

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/kubernetes/docs/architecture-overview#components_in_the_default_installation

NEW QUESTION 95

You need to configure optimal data storage for files stored in Cloud Storage for minimal cost. The files are used in a mission-critical analytics pipeline that is used continually. The users are in Boston, MA (United States). What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 98

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 100

You have been asked to set up Object Lifecycle Management for objects stored in storage buckets. The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days. After 30 days, the objects are not read again unless there is a special need. The object should be kept for three years, and you need to minimize cost. What should you do?

- A. Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.
- B. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days and then moves to Archive storage for three years.
- C. Set up a policy that uses Nearline storage for 30 days, then moves to Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.
- D. Set up a policy that uses Standard storage for 30 days, then moves to Coldline for one year, and then moves to Archive storage for two years.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The key to understand the requirement is : "The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days" Standard Storage

Standard Storage is best for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time.

Archive Storage

Archive Storage is the lowest-cost, highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Unlike the "coldest" storage services offered by other Cloud providers, your data is available within milliseconds, not hours or days. Archive Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access less than once a year.

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

NEW QUESTION 104

Your company uses a large number of Google Cloud services centralized in a single project. All teams have specific projects for testing and development. The DevOps team needs access to all of the production services in order to perform their job. You want to prevent Google Cloud product changes from broadening their permissions in the future. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the organization level.
- B. Grant all members of the DevOps team the role of Project Editor on the production project.
- C. Create a custom role that combines the required permission
- D. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the production project.
- E. Create a custom role that combines the required permission
- F. Grant the DevOps team the custom role on the organization level.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding IAM custom roles

Key Point: Custom roles enable you to enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that the user and service accounts in your organization have only the permissions essential to performing their intended functions.

Basic concepts

Custom roles are user-defined, and allow you to bundle one or more supported permissions to meet your specific needs. Custom roles are not maintained by Google; when new permissions, features, or services are added to Google Cloud, your custom roles will not be updated automatically.

When you create a custom role, you must choose an organization or project to create it in. You can then grant the custom role on the organization or project, as well as any resources within that organization or project.

https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles#basic_concepts

NEW QUESTION 108

You need to deploy an application, which is packaged in a container image, in a new project. The application exposes an HTTP endpoint and receives very few requests per day. You want to minimize costs. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run.
- B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run on GKE.
- C. Deploy the container on App Engine Flexible.
- D. Deploy the container on Google Kubernetes Engine, with cluster autoscaling and horizontal pod autoscaling enabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Run takes any container images and pairs great with the container ecosystem: Cloud Build, Artifact Registry, Docker. ... No infrastructure to manage: once deployed, Cloud Run manages your services so you can sleep well. Fast autoscaling. Cloud Run automatically scales up or down from zero to N depending on traffic.

<https://cloud.google.com/run>

NEW QUESTION 113

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 117

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 118

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/gcloud> <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects>
https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#primitive_roles
You can shut down projects using the Cloud Console. When you shut down a project, this immediately happens: All billing and traffic serving stops, You lose access to the project, The owners of the project will be notified and can stop the deletion within 30 days, The project will be scheduled to be deleted after 30 days. However, some resources may be deleted much earlier.

NEW QUESTION 120

You are managing a project for the Business Intelligence (BI) department in your company. A data pipeline ingests data into BigQuery via streaming. You want the users in the BI department to be able to run the custom SQL queries against the latest data in BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Create a Data Studio dashboard that uses the related BigQuery tables as a source and give the BI team view access to the Data Studio dashboard.
- B. Create a Service Account for the BI team and distribute a new private key to each member of the BI team.
- C. Use Cloud Scheduler to schedule a batch Dataflow job to copy the data from BigQuery to the BI team's internal data warehouse.
- D. Assign the IAM role of BigQuery User to a Google Group that contains the members of the BI team.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When applied to a dataset, this role provides the ability to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. When applied to a project, this role also provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A member with this role can enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project. Additionally, allows the creation of new datasets within the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets.
<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

NEW QUESTION 125

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 129

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 Clou
- 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 131

You deployed an application on a managed instance group in Compute Engine. The application accepts Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) traffic on port 389 and requires you to preserve the IP address of the client who is making a request. You want to expose the application to the internet by using a load balancer. What should you do?

- A. Expose the application by using an external TCP Network Load Balancer.
- B. Expose the application by using a TCP Proxy Load Balancer.
- C. Expose the application by using an SSL Proxy Load Balancer.
- D. Expose the application by using an internal TCP Network Load Balancer.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133

Your company has an internal application for managing transactional orders. The application is used exclusively by employees in a single physical location. The application requires strong consistency, fast queries, and ACID guarantees for multi-table transactional updates. The first version of the application is implemented in PostgreSQL, and you want to deploy it to the cloud with minimal code changes. Which database is most appropriate for this application?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres>

NEW QUESTION 135

You are working with a user to set up an application in a new VPC behind a firewall. The user is concerned about data egress. You want to configure the fewest open egress ports. What should you do?

- A. Set up a low-priority (65534) rule that blocks all egress and a high-priority rule (1000) that allows only the appropriate ports.
- B. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that pairs both ingress and egress ports.
- C. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule that blocks all egress and a low-priority (65534) rule that allows only the appropriate ports.
- D. Set up a high-priority (1000) rule to allow the appropriate ports.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Implied rules Every VPC network has two implied firewall rules. These rules exist, but are not shown in the Cloud Console: Implied allow egress rule. An egress rule whose action is allow, destination is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) lets any instance send traffic to any destination, except for traffic blocked by Google Cloud. A higher priority firewall rule may restrict outbound access. Internet access is allowed if no other firewall rules deny outbound traffic and if the instance has an external IP address or uses a Cloud NAT instance. For more information, see Internet access requirements. Implied deny ingress rule. An ingress rule whose action is deny, source is 0.0.0.0/0, and priority is the lowest possible (65535) protects all instances by blocking incoming connections to them. A higher priority rule might allow incoming access. The default network includes some additional rules that override this one, allowing certain types of incoming connections. https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls#default_firewall_rules

NEW QUESTION 137

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

➤ Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select resource.labels.project_id=*. is not right.

Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging>

➤ Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.

While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export

sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks

Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks

Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period. For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week. Ref:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage>

NEW QUESTION 138

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

➤ We dont need to convert WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming or Redesign the application, as

WebSocket support is offered by Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing. Reviewing the encryption requirements is a good idea but it has nothing to do with WebSockets.

NEW QUESTION 140

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 142

You have sensitive data stored in three Cloud Storage buckets and have enabled data access logging. You want to verify activities for a particular user for these buckets, using the fewest possible steps. You need to verify the addition of metadata labels and which files have been viewed from those buckets. What should you do?

- A. Using the GCP Console, filter the Activity log to view the information.
- B. Using the GCP Console, filter the Stackdriver log to view the information.
- C. View the bucket in the Storage section of the GCP Console.
- D. Create a trace in Stackdriver to view the information.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs> https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/logging/audit-logging#audited_operations

NEW QUESTION 147

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 148

The DevOps group in your organization needs full control of Compute Engine resources in your development project. However, they should not have permission to create or update any other resources in the project. You want to follow Google's recommendations for setting permissions for the DevOps group. What should you do?

- A. Grant the basic role roles/viewer and the predefined role roles/compute.admin to the DevOps group.
- B. Create an IAM policy and grant all compute instanceAdmin permissions to the policy. Attach the policy to the DevOps group.
- C. Create a custom role at the folder level and grant all compute instanceAdmin permissions to the role. Grant the custom role to the DevOps group.
- D. Grant the basic role roles/editor to the DevOps group.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 152

You created a cluster.yaml file containing

- > resources:
- > name: cluster
- > type: container.v1.cluster
- > properties:
- > zone: europe-west1-b
- > cluster:
- > description: My GCP ACE cluster
- > initialNodeCount: 2

You want to use Cloud Deployment Manager to create this cluster in GKE. What should you do?

- A. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml
- B. gcloud deployment-manager deployments create my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
- C. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --type container.v1.cluster --config cluster.yaml
- D. gcloud deployment-manager deployments apply my-gcp-ace-cluster --config cluster.yaml

Answer: D

Explanation:

gcloud deployment-manager deployments create creates deployments based on the configuration file. (Infrastructure as code). All the configuration related to the artifacts is in the configuration file. This command correctly creates a cluster based on the provided cluster.yaml configuration file.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/deployment-manager/deployments/create>

NEW QUESTION 155

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 desktop.
- B. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists.
- C. Install a RDP client in your desktop.
- D. Set a Windows username and password in the GCP Console.
- E. Use the credentials to log in to the instance.
- F. Set a Windows password in the GCP Console.
- G. Verify that a firewall rule for port 22 exists.
- 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 Console.
- J. Verify that a firewall rule for port 3389 exists.
- 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 160

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

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 174

You need to host an application on a Compute Engine instance in a project shared with other teams. You want to prevent the other teams from accidentally causing downtime on that application. Which feature should you use?

- A. Use a Shielded VM.
- B. Use a Preemptible VM.
- C. Use a sole-tenant node.
- D. Enable deletion protection on the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

NEW QUESTION 177

Several employees at your company have been creating projects with Cloud Platform and paying for it with their personal credit cards, which the company reimburses. The company wants to centralize all these projects under a single, new billing account. What should you do?

- A. Contact cloud-billing@google.com with your bank account details and request a corporate billing account for your company.
- B. Create a ticket with Google Support and wait for their call to share your credit card details over the phone.
- C. In the Google Platform Console, go to the Resource Manager and move all projects to the root Organization.
- D. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, create a new billing account and set up a payment method.

Answer: D

Explanation:

(https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#change_billing_account) <https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/concepts>
<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration>

NEW QUESTION 179

You have an application that receives SSL-encrypted TCP traffic on port 443. Clients for this application are located all over the world. You want to minimize latency for the clients. Which load balancing option should you use?

- A. HTTPS Load Balancer
- B. Network Load Balancer
- C. SSL Proxy Load Balancer
- D. Internal TCP/UDP Load Balance
- E. Add a firewall rule allowing ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on the target instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 181

You have a batch workload that runs every night and uses a large number of virtual machines (VMs). It is fault-tolerant and can tolerate some of the VMs being terminated. The current cost of VMs is too high. What should you do?

- A. Run a test using simulated maintenance event
- B. If the test is successful, use preemptible N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.
- C. Run a test using simulated maintenance event
- D. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.
- E. Run a test using a managed instance group
- F. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs in the managed instance group when running future jobs.
- G. Run a test using N1 standard VMs instead of N2. If the test is successful, use N1 Standard VMs when running future jobs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Creating and starting a preemptible VM instance This page explains how to create and use a preemptible virtual machine (VM) instance. A preemptible instance is an instance you can create and run at a much lower price than normal instances. However, Compute Engine might terminate (preempt) these instances if it requires access to those resources for other tasks. Preemptible instances will always terminate after 24 hours. To learn more about preemptible instances, read the preemptible instances documentation. Preemptible instances are recommended only for fault-tolerant applications that can withstand instance preemptions. Make sure your application can handle preemptions before you decide to create a preemptible instance. To understand the risks and value of preemptible instances, read the preemptible instances documentation. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/create-start-preemptible-instance>

NEW QUESTION 186

You want to permanently delete a Pub/Sub topic managed by Config Connector in your Google Cloud project. What should you do?

- A. Use kubectl to delete the topic resource.
- B. Use gcloud CLI to delete the topic.
- C. Use kubectl to create the label `deleted-by-cnrm` and to change its value to `true` for the topic resource.
- D. Use gcloud CLI to update the topic label `managed-by-cnrm` to `false`.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187

You created a Google Cloud Platform project with an App Engine application inside the project. You initially configured the application to be served from the `us-central` region. Now you want the application to be served from the `asia-northeast1` region. What should you do?

- A. Change the default region property setting in the existing GCP project to `asia-northeast1`.
- B. Change the region property setting in the existing App Engine application from `us-central` to `asia-northeast1`.
- C. Create a second App Engine application in the existing GCP project and specify `asia-northeast1` as the region to serve your application.
- D. Create a new GCP project and create an App Engine application inside this new project.
- E. Specify `asia-northeast1` as the region to serve your application.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/managing-projects-apps-billing#:~:text=Each%20Cloud%20p> Two App engine can't be running on the same project: you can check this easy diagram for more info:

https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/an-overview-of-app-engine#components_of_an_application

And you can't change location after setting it for your app Engine. <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/locations>

App Engine is regional and you cannot change an app's region after you set it. Therefore, the only way to have an app run in another region is by creating a new project and targeting the app engine to run in the required region (`asia-northeast1` in our case).

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations>

NEW QUESTION 188

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 190

The storage costs for your application logs have far exceeded the project budget. The logs are currently being retained indefinitely in the Cloud Storage bucket myapp-gcp-ace-logs. You have been asked to remove logs older than 90 days from your Cloud Storage bucket. You want to optimize ongoing Cloud Storage spend. What should you do?

- A. Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -l gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 day
- B. Schedule the script with cron.
- C. Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-json-file`.
- D. Write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-xml-file`.
- E. Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -lr gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 day
- F. Repeat this process every morning.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-xml-file`. is not right.

`gsutil lifecycle set` enables you to set the lifecycle configuration on one or more buckets based on the configuration file provided. However, XML is not a valid supported type for the configuration file.

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

➤ Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -lr gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days. Repeat this process every morning. is not right. This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

➤ Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -l gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days. Schedule the script with cron. is not right. This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

➤ Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-json-file`. is the right answer.

You can assign a lifecycle management configuration to a bucket. The configuration contains a set of rules which apply to current and future objects in the bucket. When an object meets the criteria of one of the rules, Cloud Storage automatically performs a specified action on the object. One of the supported actions is to Delete objects. You can set up a lifecycle management to delete objects older than 90 days. `gsutil lifecycle set` enables you to set the lifecycle configuration on the bucket based on the configuration file. JSON is the only supported type for the configuration file. The `config-json-file` specified on the command line should be a path to a local file containing the lifecycle configuration JSON document.

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

NEW QUESTION 191

You created several resources in multiple Google Cloud projects. All projects are linked to different billing accounts. To better estimate future charges, you want to have a single visual representation of all costs incurred. You want to include new cost data as soon as possible. What should you do?

- A. Configure Billing Data Export to BigQuery and visualize the data in Data Studio.
- B. Visit the Cost Table page to get a CSV export and visualize it using Data Studio.
- C. Fill all resources in the Pricing Calculator to get an estimate of the monthly cost.
- D. Use the Reports view in the Cloud Billing Console to view the desired cost information.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/export-data-bigquery> "Cloud Billing export to BigQuery enables you to export detailed Google Cloud billing data (such as usage, cost estimates, and pricing data) automatically throughout the day to a BigQuery dataset that you specify."

NEW QUESTION 195

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 196

You need to track and verify modifications to a set of Google Compute Engine instances in your Google Cloud project. In particular, you want to verify OS system

patching events on your virtual machines (VMs). What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 201

You are working with a Cloud SQL MySQL database at your company. You need to retain a month-end copy of the database for three years for audit purposes. What should you do?

- A. Save file automatic first-of-the- month backup for three years Store the backup file in an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket
- B. Convert the automatic first-of-the-month backup to an export file Write the export file to a Coldline class Cloud Storage bucket
- C. Set up an export job for the first of the month Write the export file to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket
- D. Set up an on-demand backup tor the first of the month Write the backup to an Archive class Cloud Storage bucket

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/backups#can_i_export_a_backup https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/import-export#automating_export_operations

NEW QUESTION 206

You are working for a hospital that stores Its medical images in an on-premises data room. The hospital wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. You need to design and implement a solution. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

they require cloud storage for archival and the want to automate the process to upload new medical image to cloud storage, hence we go for gsutil to copy on-prem images to cloud storage and automate the process via cron job. whereas Pub/Sub listens to the changes in the Cloud Storage bucket and triggers the pub/sub topic, which is not required.

NEW QUESTION 207

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Predefined roles

The following table describes Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with Cloud Storage and lists the permissions that are contained in each role. Unless otherwise noted, these roles can be applied either to entire projects or specific buckets.

Storage Object Creator (roles/storage.objectCreator) Allows users to create objects. Does not give permission to view, delete, or overwrite objects.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles#standard-roles>

NEW QUESTION 209

You need to assign a Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) role to an external auditor. The auditor needs to have permissions to review your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Audit Logs and also to review your Data Access logs. What should you do?

- A. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogView
- B. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.
- C. Assign the auditor the IAM role roles/logging.privateLogView
- D. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.
- E. Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permission
- F. Perform the export of logs to Cloud Storage.
- G. Assign the auditor's IAM user to a custom role that has logging.privateLogEntries.list permission
- H. Direct the auditor to also review the logs for changes to Cloud IAM policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Google Cloud provides Cloud Audit Logs, which is an integral part of Cloud Logging. It consists of two log streams for each project: Admin Activity and Data Access, which are generated by Google Cloud services to help you answer the question of who did what, where, and when? within your Google Cloud projects. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario_external_auditors

NEW QUESTION 210

You are creating an application that will run on Google Kubernetes Engine. You have identified MongoDB as the most suitable database system for your application and want to deploy a managed MongoDB environment that provides a support SLA. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Bigtable cluster and use the HBase API
- B. Deploy MongoDB Alias from the Google Cloud Marketplace
- C. Download a MongoDB installation package and run it on Compute Engine instances
- D. Download a MongoDB installation package, and run it on a Managed Instance Group

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://console.cloud.google.com/marketplace/details/gc-launcher-for-mongodb-atlas/mongodb-atlas>

NEW QUESTION 212

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>

NEW QUESTION 214

You are monitoring an application and receive user feedback that a specific error is spiking. You notice that the error is caused by a Service Account having insufficient permissions. You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs. What should you do?

- A. In the Log Viewer, filter the logs on severity 'Error' and the name of the Service Account.
- B. Create a sink to BigQuery to export all the log
- C. Create a Data Studio dashboard on the exported logs.
- D. Create a custom log-based metric for the specific error to be used in an Alerting Policy.
- E. Grant Project Owner access to the Service Account.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 216

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 217

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

NEW QUESTION 222

You recently deployed a new version of an application to App Engine and then discovered a bug in the release. You need to immediately revert to the prior version of the application. What should you do?

- A. Run gcloud app restore.
- B. On the App Engine page of the GCP Console, select the application that needs to be reverted and click Revert.
- C. On the App Engine Versions page of the GCP Console, route 100% of the traffic to the previous version.
- D. Deploy the original version as a separate applicatio
- E. Then go to App Engine settings and split traffic between applications so that the original version serves 100% of the requests.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 224

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 225

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-scop>

NEW QUESTION 230

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 234

You are migrating a business critical application from your local data center into Google Cloud. As part of your high-availability strategy, you want to ensure that any data used by the application will be immediately available if a zonal failure occurs. What should you do?

- A. Store the application data on a zonal persistent disk
- B. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk
- C. If an outage occurs, create a new disk from the most recent snapshot and attach it to a new VM in another zone.
- D. Store the application data on a zonal persistent disk
- E. If an outage occurs, create an instance in another zone with this disk attached.
- F. Store the application data on a regional persistent disk
- G. Create a snapshot schedule for the disk
- H. If an outage occurs, create a new disk from the most recent snapshot and attach it to a new VM in another zone.
- I. Store the application data on a regional persistent disk. If an outage occurs, create an instance in another zone with this disk attached.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 237

You want to configure autohealing for network load balancing for a group of Compute Engine instances that run in multiple zones, using the fewest possible steps. You need to configure re-creation of VMs if they are unresponsive after 3 attempts of 10 seconds each. What should you do?

- A. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group. Set the health check to healthy (HTTP).
- B. Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group. Define a balancing mode and set the maximum RPS to 10.
- C. Create a managed instance group
- D. Set the Autohealing health check to healthy (HTTP).
- E. Create a managed instance group
- F. Verify that the autoscaling setting is on.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network/transition-to-backend-services#console>

➤ In order to enable auto-healing, you need to group the instances into a managed instance group.

Managed instance groups (MIGs) maintain the high availability of your applications by proactively keeping your virtual machine (VM) instances available. An auto-healing policy on the MIG relies on an application-based health check to verify that an application is responding as expected. If the auto-healer determines that an application isn't responding, the managed instance group automatically recreates that instance.

It is important to use separate health checks for load balancing and for auto-healing. Health checks for load balancing can and should be more aggressive because these health checks determine whether an instance receives user traffic. You want to catch non-responsive instances quickly, so you can redirect traffic if necessary. In contrast, health checking for auto-healing causes Compute Engine to proactively replace failing instances, so this health check should be more conservative than a load balancing health check.

NEW QUESTION 242

Your organization has three existing Google Cloud projects. You need to bill the Marketing department for only their Google Cloud services for a new initiative within their group. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 2. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account
- B. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Billing Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 3. Set the default key-value project labels to department marketing for all services in this project
- C. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department 3. Link the new project to a Marketing Billing Account.
- D. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organization Administrator IAM role for your organization's Google Cloud account* 2. Create a new Google Cloud Project for the Marketing department* 3. Set the default key value project labels to department marketing for all services in this project

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 246

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