

Exam Questions Professional-Cloud-Architect

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Professional-Cloud-Architect/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants you to design their new testing strategy. How should the test coverage differ from their existing backends on the other platforms?

- A. Tests should scale well beyond the prior approaches.
- B. Unit tests are no longer required, only end-to-end tests.
- C. Tests should be applied after the release is in the production environment.
- D. Tests should include directly testing the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) infrastructure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From Scenario:

A few of their games were more popular than expected, and they had problems scaling their application servers, MySQL databases, and analytics tools.

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform include: Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games' gaming servers are not automatically scaling properly. Last month, they rolled out a new feature, which suddenly became very popular. A record number of users are trying to use the service, but many of them are getting 503 errors and very slow response times. What should they investigate first?

- A. Verify that the database is online.
- B. Verify that the project quota hasn't been exceeded.
- C. Verify that the new feature code did not introduce any performance bugs.
- D. Verify that the load-testing team is not running their tool against production.

Answer: B

Explanation:

503 is service unavailable error. If the database was online everyone would get the 503 error. https://cloud.google.com/docs/quota#capping_usage

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games wants to set up a continuous delivery pipeline. Their architecture includes many small services that they want to be able to update and roll back quickly. Mountkirk Games has the following requirements:

- Services are deployed redundantly across multiple regions in the US and Europe.
- Only frontend services are exposed on the public internet.
- They can provide a single frontend IP for their fleet of services.
- Deployment artifacts are immutable. Which set of products should they use?

- A. Google Cloud Storage, Google Cloud Dataflow, Google Compute Engine
- B. Google Cloud Storage, Google App Engine, Google Network Load Balancer
- C. Google Kubernetes Registry, Google Container Engine, Google HTTP(S) Load Balancer
- D. Google Cloud Functions, Google Cloud Pub/Sub, Google Cloud Deployment Manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study.

Mountkirk Games has deployed their new backend on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You want to create a thorough testing process for new versions of the backend before they are released to the public. You want the testing environment to scale in an economical way. How should you design the process?

- A. Create a scalable environment in GCP for simulating production load.
- B. Use the existing infrastructure to test the GCP-based backend at scale.
- C. Build stress tests into each component of your application using resources internal to GCP to simulate load.
- D. Create a set of static environments in GCP to test different levels of load — for example, high, medium, and low.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From scenario: Requirements for Game Backend Platform

- Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity
- Connect to a managed NoSQL database service
- Run customize Linux distro

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

TerramEarth plans to connect all 20 million vehicles in the field to the cloud. This increases the volume to 20 million 600 byte records a second for 40 TB an hour. How should you design the data ingestion?

- A. Vehicles write data directly to GCS.

- B. Vehicles write data directly to Google Cloud Pub/Sub.
- C. Vehicles stream data directly to Google BigQuery.
- D. Vehicles continue to write data using the existing system (FTP).

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/data-lifecycle-cloud-platform>
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/designing-connected-vehicle-platform>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Choose 2 answers:

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study

Your development team has created a structured API to retrieve vehicle data. They want to allow third parties to develop tools for dealerships that use this vehicle event data. You want to support delegated authorization against this data. What should you do?

- A. Build or leverage an OAuth-compatible access control system.
- B. Build SAML 2.0 SSO compatibility into your authentication system.
- C. Restrict data access based on the source IP address of the partner systems.
- D. Create secondary credentials for each dealer that can be given to the trusted third party.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps> https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_auth Delegate application authorization with OAuth2

Cloud Platform APIs support OAuth 2.0, and scopes provide granular authorization over the methods that are supported. Cloud Platform supports both service-account and user-account OAuth, also called three-legged OAuth.

References:

https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#delegate_application_auth
<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/go/authorizing-apps>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

To speed up data retrieval, more vehicles will be upgraded to cellular connections and be able to transmit data to the ETL process. The current FTP process is error-prone and restarts the data transfer from the start of the file when connections fail, which happens often. You want to improve the reliability of the solution and minimize data transfer time on the cellular connections. What should you do?

- A. Use one Google Container Engine cluster of FTP server
- B. Save the data to a Multi-Regional bucket
- C. Run the ETL process using data in the bucket.
- D. Use multiple Google Container Engine clusters running FTP servers located in different region

- E. Save the data to Multi-Regional buckets in us, eu, and asi
- F. Run the ETL process using the data in the bucket.
- G. Directly transfer the files to different Google Cloud Multi-Regional Storage bucket locations in us, eu, and asia using Google APIs over HTTP(S). Run the ETL process using the data in the bucket.
- H. Directly transfer the files to a different Google Cloud Regional Storage bucket location in us, eu, and asia using Google APIs over HTTP(S). Run the ETL process to retrieve the data from each Regional bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart wants to move their User Profiles database to Google Cloud Platform. Which Google Database should they use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/concepts/overview> Common workloads for Google Cloud Datastore:

- > User profiles
- > Product catalogs
- > Game state

References: <https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/> <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/concepts/overview>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study

A few days after JencoMart migrates the user credentials database to Google Cloud Platform and shuts down the old server, the new database server stops responding to SSH connections. It is still serving database requests to the application servers correctly. What three steps should you take to diagnose the problem? Choose 3 answers

- A. Delete the virtual machine (VM) and disks and create a new one.
- B. Delete the instance, attach the disk to a new VM, and investigate.
- C. Take a snapshot of the disk and connect to a new machine to investigate.
- D. Check inbound firewall rules for the network the machine is connected to.
- E. Connect the machine to another network with very simple firewall rules and investigate.
- F. Print the Serial Console output for the instance for troubleshooting, activate the interactive console, and investigate.

Answer: CDF

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-ssh> D: Handling "Unable to connect on port 22" error message

Possible causes include:

There is no firewall rule allowing SSH access on the port. SSH access on port 22 is enabled on all Compute Engine instances by default. If you have disabled access, SSH from the Browser will not work. If you run sshd on a port other than 22, you need to enable the access to that port with a custom firewall rule.

The firewall rule allowing SSH access is enabled, but is not configured to allow connections from GCP Console services. Source IP addresses for browser-based SSH sessions are dynamically allocated by GCP Console and can vary from session to session.

References:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ssh-in-browser> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ssh-in-browser>

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has asked you to recommend machine types they should deploy their application servers to. How should you proceed?

- A. Perform a mapping of the on-premises physical hardware cores and RAM to the nearest machine types in the cloud.
- B. Recommend that Dress4Win deploy application servers to machine types that offer the highest RAM to CPU ratio available.
- C. Recommend that Dress4Win deploy into production with the smallest instances available, monitor them over time, and scale the machine type up until the desired performance is reached.
- D. Identify the number of virtual cores and RAM associated with the application server virtual machines align them to a custom machine type in the cloud, monitor performance, and scale the machine types up until the desired performance is reached.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has configured a new uptime check with Google Stackdriver for several of their legacy services. The Stackdriver dashboard is not reporting the services as healthy. What should they do?

- A. Install the Stackdriver agent on all of the legacy web servers.

- B. In the Cloud Platform Console download the list of the uptime servers' IP addresses and create an inbound firewall rule
- C. Configure their load balancer to pass through the User-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring-UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)
- D. Configure their legacy web servers to allow requests that contain user-Agent HTTP header when the value matches GoogleStackdriverMonitoring—UptimeChecks (<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring>)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

You want to ensure Dress4Win's sales and tax records remain available for infrequent viewing by auditors for at least 10 years. Cost optimization is your top priority. Which cloud services should you choose?

- A. Google Cloud Storage Coldline to store the data, and gsutil to access the data.
- B. Google Cloud Storage Nearline to store the data, and gsutil to access the data.
- C. Google Bigtable with US or EU as location to store the data, and gcloud to access the data.
- D. BigQuery to store the data, and a web server cluster in a managed instance group to access the data. Google Cloud SQL mirrored across two distinct regions to store the data, and a Redis cluster in a managed instance group to access the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

Dress4Win has end-to-end tests covering 100% of their endpoints. They want to ensure that the move to the cloud does not introduce any new bugs. Which additional testing methods should the developers employ to prevent an outage?

- A. They should enable Google Stackdriver Debugger on the application code to show errors in the code.
- B. They should add additional unit tests and production scale load tests on their cloud staging environment.
- C. They should run the end-to-end tests in the cloud staging environment to determine if the code is working as intended.
- D. They should add canary tests so developers can measure how much of an impact the new release causes to latency.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

As part of their new application experience, Dress4Win allows customers to upload images of themselves. The customer has exclusive control over who may view these images. Customers should be able to upload images with minimal latency and also be shown their images quickly on the main application page when they log in. Which configuration should Dress4Win use?

- A. Store image files in a Google Cloud Storage bucket
- B. Use Google Cloud Datastore to maintain metadata that maps each customer's ID and their image files.
- C. Store image files in a Google Cloud Storage bucket
- D. Add custom metadata to the uploaded images in Cloud Storage that contains the customer's unique ID.
- E. Use a distributed file system to store customers' image
- F. As storage needs increase, add more persistent disks and/or node
- G. Assign each customer a unique ID, which sets each file's owner attribute, ensuring privacy of images.
- H. Use a distributed file system to store customers' image
- I. As storage needs increase, add more persistent disks and/or node
- J. Use a Google Cloud SQL database to maintain metadata that maps each customer's ID to their image files.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

At Dress4Win, an operations engineer wants to create a low-cost solution to remotely archive copies of database backup files. The database files are compressed tar files stored in their current data center. How should he proceed?

- A. Create a cron script using gsutil to copy the files to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- B. Create a cron script using gsutil to copy the files to a Regional Storage bucket.
- C. Create a Cloud Storage Transfer Service Job to copy the files to a Coldline Storage bucket.
- D. Create a Cloud Storage Transfer Service job to copy the files to a Regional Storage bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Follow these rules of thumb when deciding whether to use gsutil or Storage Transfer Service:

- When transferring data from an on-premises location, use gsutil.
- When transferring data from another cloud storage provider, use Storage Transfer Service.
- Otherwise, evaluate both tools with respect to your specific scenario.

Use this guidance as a starting point. The specific details of your transfer scenario will also help you determine which tool is more appropriate

<https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

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

- The infrastructure can be notified when it needs to scale up and down to handle the ebb and flow of usage throughout the day
- Their administrators are notified automatically when their application reports errors.
- They can filter their aggregated logs down in order to debug one piece of the application across many hosts Which Google StackDriver features should they use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 5)

As part of implementing their disaster recovery plan, your company is trying to replicate their production MySQL database from their private data center to their GCP project using a Google Cloud VPN connection. They are experiencing latency issues and a small amount of packet loss that is disrupting the replication.

What

should they do?

- A. Configure their replication to use UDP.
- B. Configure a Google Cloud Dedicated Interconnect.
- C. Restore their database daily using Google Cloud SQL.
- D. Add additional VPN connections and load balance them.
- E. Send the replicated transaction to Google Cloud Pub/Sub.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 5)

A lead engineer wrote a custom tool that deploys virtual machines in the legacy data center. He wants to migrate the custom tool to the new cloud environment You want to advocate for the adoption of Google Cloud Deployment Manager What are two business risks of migrating to Cloud Deployment Manager? Choose 2 answers

- A. Cloud Deployment Manager uses Python.
- B. Cloud Deployment Manager APIs could be deprecated in the future.
- C. Cloud Deployment Manager is unfamiliar to the company's engineers.
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager requires a Google APIs service account to run.
- E. Cloud Deployment Manager can be used to permanently delete cloud resources.
- F. Cloud Deployment Manager only supports automation of Google Cloud resources.

Answer: CF

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/deployments/deleting-deployments>

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dataflow is for processing both the Batch and Stream.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an enterprise application running on Compute Engine that requires high availability and high performance. The application has been deployed on two instances in two zones in the same region in active passive mode. The application writes data to a persistent disk in the case of a single zone outage that data should be immediately made available to the other instance in the other zone. You want to maximize performance while minimizing downtime and data loss. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Attach a persistent SSD disk to the first instance* 2. Create a snapshot every hour* 3. In case of a zone outage, recreate a persistent SSD disk in the second instance where data is coming from the created snapshot
- B. * 1 Create a Cloud Storage bucket* 2. Mount the bucket into the first instance with gcs-fuse* 3. In case of a zone outage, mount the Cloud Storage bucket to the second instance with gcs-fuse
- C. * 1 Attach a local SSD to the first instance disk* 2. Execute an rsync command every hour where the target is a persistent SSD disk attached to the second instance* 3. In case of a zone outage, use the second instance
- D. * 1. Attach a regional SSD persistent disk to the first instance* 2. In case of a zone outage, force-attach the disk to the other instance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are using Cloud SQL as the database backend for a large CRM deployment. You want to scale as usage increases and ensure that you don't run out of storage, maintain 75% CPU usage cores, and keep replication lag below 60 seconds. What are the correct steps to meet your requirements?

- A. 1) Enable automatic storage increase for the instance.2) Create a Stackdriver alert when CPU usage exceeds 75%, and change the instance type to reduce CPU usage.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and shard the database to reduce replication time.
- B. 1) Enable automatic storage increase for the instance.2) Change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to keep CPU usage below 75%.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and shard the database to reduce replication time.
- C. 1) Create a Stackdriver alert when storage exceeds 75%, and increase the available storage on the instance to create more space.2) Deploy memcached to reduce CPU load.3) Change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to reduce replication lag.
- D. 1) Create a Stackdriver alert when storage exceeds 75%, and increase the available storage on the instance to create more space.2) Deploy memcached to reduce CPU load.3) Create a Stackdriver alert for replication lag, and change the instance type to a 32-core machine type to reduce replication lag.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has decided to make a major revision of their API in order to create better experiences for their developers. They need to keep the old version of the API available and deployable, while allowing new customers and testers to try out the new API. They want to keep the same SSL and DNS records in place to serve both APIs. What should they do?

- A. Configure a new load balancer for the new version of the API.
- B. Reconfigure old clients to use a new endpoint for the new API.
- C. Have the old API forward traffic to the new API based on the path.
- D. Use separate backend pools for each API path behind the load balancer.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/lifecycle-management>

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer wants to capture multiple GBs of aggregate real-time key performance indicators (KPIs) from their game servers running on Google Cloud Platform and monitor the KPIs with low latency. How should they capture the KPIs?

- A. Store time-series data from the game servers in Google Bigtable, and view it using Google Data Studio.
- B. Output custom metrics to Stackdriver from the game servers, and create a Dashboard in Stackdriver Monitoring Console to view them.
- C. Schedule BigQuery load jobs to ingest analytics files uploaded to Cloud Storage every ten minutes, and visualize the results in Google Data Studio.
- D. Insert the KPIs into Cloud Datastore entities, and run ad hoc analysis and visualizations of them in Cloud Datalab.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/api/v3/metrics-details#metric-kinds>

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Engine instances.

E. Using the Cron service provided by GKE, publish messages to a Cloud Pub/Sub topic

F. Subscribe to that topic using a message-processing utility service running on Compute Engine instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are using a single Cloud SQL instance to serve your application from a specific zone. You want to introduce high availability. What should you do?

A. Create a read replica instance in a different region

B. Create a failover replica instance in a different region

C. Create a read replica instance in the same region, but in a different zone

D. Create a failover replica instance in the same region, but in a different zone

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/high-availability>

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 5)

A recent audit that a new network was created in Your GCP project. In this network, a GCE instance has an SSH port open the world. You want to discover this network's origin. What should you do?

A. Search for Create VM entry in the Stackdriver alerting console.

B. Navigate to the Activity page in the Home section

C. Set category to Data Access and search for Create VM entry.

D. In the logging section of the console, specify GCE Network as the logging section

E. Search for the Create Instance entry.

F. Connect to the GCE instance using project SSH Key

G. Identify previous logins in system logs, and match these with the project owners list.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

```
FROM ubuntu:16.04
```

```
COPY . /src
```

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

```
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

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

A. Remove Python after running pip.

B. Remove dependencies from requirements.txt.

C. Use a slimmed-down base image like Alpine linux.

D. Use larger machine types for your Google Container Engine node pools.

E. Copy the source after the package dependencies (Python and pip) are installed.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has multiple on-premises systems that serve as sources for reporting. The data has not been maintained well and has become degraded over time. You want to use Google-recommended practices to detect anomalies in your company data. What should you do?

A. Upload your files into Cloud Storage

B. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.

C. Upload your files into Cloud Storage

D. Use Cloud Dataprep to explore and clean your data.

E. Connect Cloud Datalab to your on-premises system

- F. Use Cloud Datalab to explore and clean your data.
- G. Connect Cloud Dataprep to your on-premises system
- H. Use Cloud Dataprep to explore and clean your data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is designing its data lake on Google Cloud and wants to develop different ingestion pipelines to collect unstructured data from different sources. After the data is stored in Google Cloud, it will be processed in several data pipelines to build a recommendation engine for end users on the website. The structure of the data retrieved from the source systems can change at any time. The data must be stored exactly as it was retrieved for reprocessing purposes in case the data structure is incompatible with the current processing pipelines. You need to design an architecture to support the use case after you retrieve the data. What should you do?

- A. Send the data through the processing pipeline, and then store the processed data in a BigQuery table for reprocessing.
- B. Store the data in a BigQuery table
- C. Design the processing pipelines to retrieve the data from the table.
- D. Send the data through the processing pipeline, and then store the processed data in a Cloud Storage bucket for reprocessing.
- E. Store the data in a Cloud Storage bucket
- F. Design the processing pipelines to retrieve the data from the bucket

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your team needs to create a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster to host a newly built application that requires access to third-party services on the internet. Your company does not allow any Compute Engine instance to have a public IP address on Google Cloud. You need to create a deployment strategy that adheres to these guidelines. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute Engine instance, and install a NAT Proxy on the instance
- B. Configure all workloads on GKE to pass through this proxy to access third-party services on the Internet
- C. Configure the GKE cluster as a private cluster, and configure Cloud NAT Gateway for the cluster subnet
- D. Configure the GKE cluster as a route-based cluster
- E. Configure Private Google Access on the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- F. Configure the GKE cluster as a private cluster
- G. Configure Private Google Access on the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Cloud NAT gateway can perform NAT for nodes and Pods in a private cluster, which is a type of VPC-native cluster. The Cloud NAT gateway must be configured to apply to at least the following subnet IP address ranges for the subnet that your cluster uses:

Subnet primary IP address range (used by nodes)

Subnet secondary IP address range used for Pods in the cluster Subnet secondary IP address range used for Services in the cluster

The simplest way to provide NAT for an entire private cluster is to configure a Cloud NAT gateway to apply to all of the cluster's subnet's IP address ranges.

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

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are developing a globally scaled frontend for a legacy streaming backend data API. This API expects events in strict chronological order with no repeat data for proper processing.

Which products should you deploy to ensure guaranteed-once FIFO (first-in, first-out) delivery of data?

- A. Cloud Pub/Sub alone
- B. Cloud Pub/Sub to Cloud DataFlow
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub to Stackdriver
- D. Cloud Pub/Sub to Cloud SQL

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference <https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/ordering>

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have been engaged by your client to lead the migration of their application infrastructure to GCP. One of their current problems is that the on-premises high performance SAN is requiring frequent and expensive upgrades to keep up with the variety of workloads that are identified as follows: 20TB of log archives retained for legal reasons; 500 GB of VM boot/data volumes and templates; 500 GB of image thumbnails; 200 GB of customer session state data that allows customers to restart sessions even if off-line for several days.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company runs several databases on a single MySQL instance. They need to take backups of a specific database at regular intervals. The backup activity needs to complete as quickly as possible and cannot be allowed to impact disk performance. How should you configure the storage?

- A. Configure a cron job to use the gcloud tool to take regular backups using persistent disk snapshots.
- B. Mount a Local SSD volume as the backup locatio
- C. After the backup is complete, use gsutil to move the backup to Google Cloud Storage.
- D. Use gcsfuse to mount a Google Cloud Storage bucket as a volume directly on the instance and write backups to the mounted location using mysqldump
- E. Mount additional persistent disk volumes onto each virtual machine (VM) instance in a RAID10 array and use LVM to create snapshots to send to Cloud Storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/sql-server/best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your application needs to process credit card transactions. You want the smallest scope of Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliance without compromising the ability to analyze transactional data and trends relating to which payment methods are used. How should you design your architecture?

- A. Create a tokenizer service and store only tokenized data.
- B. Create separate projects that only process credit card data.
- C. Create separate subnetworks and isolate the components that process credit card data.
- D. Streamline the audit discovery phase by labeling all of the virtual machines (VMs) that process PCI data.
- E. Enable Logging export to Google BigQuery and use ACLs and views to scope the data shared with the auditor.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/pci-dss-compliance-in-gcp>

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are working at an institution that processes medical data. You are migrating several workloads onto Google Cloud. Company policies require all workloads to run on physically separated hardware, and workloads from different clients must also be separated You created a sole-tenant node group and added a node for each client. You need to deploy the workloads on these dedicated hosts. What should you do?

- A. Add the node group name as a network tag when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node group.
- B. Add the node name as a network tag when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node.
- C. Use node affinity labels based on the node group name when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node group
- D. Use node affinity labels based on the node name when creating Compute Engine instances in order to host each workload on the correct node.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/provisioning-sole-tenant-vms#provision_a_sole-tenant_vm

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/provisioning-sole-tenant-vms#gcloud_2

When you create a VM, you request sole-tenancy by specifying node affinity or anti-affinity, referencing one or more node affinity labels. You specify custom node affinity labels when you create a node template, and Compute Engine automatically includes some default affinity labels on each node. By specifying affinity when you create a VM, you can schedule VMs together on a specific node or nodes in a node group. By specifying anti-affinity when you create a VM, you can ensure

that certain VMs are not scheduled together on the same node or nodes in a node group.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization has stored sensitive data in a Cloud Storage bucket. For regulatory reasons, your company must be able to rotate the encryption key used to encrypt the data in the bucket. The data will be processed in Dataproc. You want to follow Google-recommended practices for security. What should you do?

- A. Create a key with Cloud Key Management Service (KMS). Encrypt the data using the `encrypt` method of Cloud KMS.
- B. Create a key with Cloud Key Management Service (KMS). Set the encryption key on the bucket to the Cloud KMS key.
- C. Generate a GPG key pair
- D. Encrypt the data using the GPG key
- E. Upload the encrypted data to the bucket.
- F. Generate an AES-256 encryption key
- G. Encrypt the data in the bucket using the customer-supplied encryption keys feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/encryption/using-customer-managed-keys#add-object-key> <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/encryption/using-customer-managed-keys>

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 5)

The database administration team has asked you to help them improve the performance of their new database server running on Google Compute Engine. The database is for importing and normalizing their performance statistics and is built with MySQL running on Debian Linux. They have an n1-standard-8 virtual machine with 80 GB of SSD persistent disk. What should they change to get better performance from this system?

- A. Increase the virtual machine's memory to 64 GB.
- B. Create a new virtual machine running PostgreSQL.
- C. Dynamically resize the SSD persistent disk to 500 GB.
- D. Migrate their performance metrics warehouse to BigQuery.
- E. Modify all of their batch jobs to use bulk inserts into the database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to migrate Hadoop jobs for your company's Data Science team without modifying the underlying infrastructure. You want to minimize costs and infrastructure management effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a Dataproc cluster using standard worker instances.
- B. Create a Dataproc cluster using preemptible worker instances.
- C. Manually deploy a Hadoop cluster on Compute Engine using standard instances.
- D. Manually deploy a Hadoop cluster on Compute Engine using preemptible instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/hadoop/hadoop-gcp-migration-jobs>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are designing an application for use only during business hours. For the minimum viable product release, you'd like to use a managed product that automatically "scales to zero" so you don't incur costs when there is no activity. Which primary compute resource should you choose?

- A. Cloud Functions
- B. Compute Engine
- C. Kubernetes Engine
- D. AppEngine flexible environment

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are implementing the infrastructure for a web service on Google Cloud. The web service needs to receive and store the data from 500,000 requests per second. The data will be queried later in real time, based on exact matches of a known set of attributes. There will be periods where the web service will not receive any requests. The business wants to keep costs low. Which web service platform and database should you use for the application?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to develop procedures to test a disaster plan for a mission-critical application. You want to use Google-recommended practices and native capabilities within GCP. What should you do?

- A. Use Deployment Manager to automate service provisionin
- B. Use Activity Logs to monitor and debug your tests.
- C. Use Deployment Manager to automate provisionin
- D. Use Stackdriver to monitor and debug your tests.
- E. Use gcloud scripts to automate service provisionin
- F. Use Activity Logs monitor and debug your tests.
- G. Use automated scripts to automate service provisionin
- H. Use Activity Logs monitor and debug your tests.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/dr-scenarios-planning-guide>

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your architecture calls for the centralized collection of all admin activity and VM system logs within your project. How should you collect these logs from both VMs and services?

- A. All admin and VM system logs are automatically collected by Stackdriver.
- B. Stackdriver automatically collects admin activity logs for most service
- C. The Stackdriver Logging agent must be installed on each instance to collect system logs.
- D. Launch a custom syslogd compute instance and configure your GCP project and VMs to forward all logs to it.
- E. Install the Stackdriver Logging agent on a single compute instance and let it collect all audit and access logs for your environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/agent/default-logs>

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company sends all Google Cloud logs to Cloud Logging. Your security team wants to monitor the logs. You want to ensure that the security team can react quickly if an anomaly such as an unwanted firewall change or server breach is detected. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Schedule a cron job with Cloud Schedule
- B. The scheduled job queries the logs every minute for the relevant events.
- C. Export logs to BigQuery, and trigger a query in BigQuery to process the log data for the relevant events.
- D. Export logs to a Pub/Sub topic, and trigger Cloud Function with the relevant log events.
- E. Export logs to a Cloud Storage bucket, and trigger Cloud Run with the relevant log events.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/management-tools/automate-your-response-to-a-cloud-logging-event>

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has a Google Cloud project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing. They have a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and Google Cloud that is configured with Cloud VPN. The security team wants to avoid data exfiltration by malicious insiders, compromised code, and accidental oversharing. What should they do?

- A. Configure Private Google Access for on-premises only.
- B. Perform the following tasks: 1) Create a service account. 2) Give the BigQuery JobUser role and Storage Reader role to the service account. 3) Remove all other IAM access from the project.
- C. Configure VPC Service Controls and configure Private Google Access.
- D. Configure Private Google Access.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview>

VPC Service Controls improves your ability to mitigate the risk of data exfiltration from Google Cloud services such as Cloud Storage and BigQuery.

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are managing an application deployed on Cloud Run for Anthos, and you need to define a strategy for deploying new versions of the application. You want to evaluate the new code with a subset of production traffic to decide whether to proceed with the rollout. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a new revision to Cloud Run with the new version.
- B. Configure traffic percentage between revisions.
- C. Deploy a new service to Cloud Run with the new version.
- D. Add a Cloud Load Balancing instance in front of both services.
- E. In the Google Cloud Console page for Cloud Run, set up continuous deployment using Cloud Build for the development branch.
- F. As part of the Cloud Build trigger, configure the substitution variable TRAFFIC_PERCENTAGE with the percentage of traffic you want directed to a new version.
- G. In the Google Cloud Console, configure Traffic Director with a new Service that points to the new version of the application on Cloud Run.
- H. Configure Traffic Director to send a small percentage of traffic to the new version of the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#billing_and_management

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has a stateless web API that performs scientific calculations. The web API runs on a single Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. The cluster is

currently deployed in us-central1. Your company has expanded to offer your API to customers in Asia. You want to reduce the latency for the users in Asia. What should you do?

- A. Use a global HTTP(s) load balancer with Cloud CDN enabled
- B. Create a second GKE cluster in asia-southeast1, and expose both API's using a Service of type Load Balance
- C. Add the public Ips to the Cloud DNS zone
- D. Increase the memory and CPU allocated to the application in the cluster
- E. Create a second GKE cluster in asia-southeast1, and use kubemci to create a global HTTP(s) load balancer

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/multi-cluster-ingress#how_works

<https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/k8s-multicloud-ingress> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/how-to-deploy-geographically-distributed-services-on-kubernetes-e>

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your team is developing a web application that will be deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Your CTO expects a successful launch and you need to ensure your application can handle the expected load of tens of thousands of users. You want to test the current deployment to ensure the latency of your application stays below a certain threshold. What should you do?

- A. Use a load testing tool to simulate the expected number of concurrent users and total requests to your application, and inspect the results.
- B. Enable autoscaling on the GKE cluster and enable horizontal pod autoscaling on your application deployment
- C. Send curl requests to your application, and validate if the auto scaling works.
- D. Replicate the application over multiple GKE clusters in every Google Cloud regio
- E. Configure a global HTTP(S) load balancer to expose the different clusters over a single global IP address.
- F. Use Cloud Debugger in the development environment to understand the latency between the different microservices.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company wants you to build a highly reliable web application with a few public APIs as the backend. You don't expect a lot of user traffic, but traffic could spike occasionally. You want to leverage Cloud Load Balancing, and the solution must be cost-effective for users. What should you do?

- A. Store static content such as HTML and images in Cloud CD
- B. Host the APIs on App Engine and store the user data in Cloud SQL.
- C. Store static content such as HTML and images in a Cloud Storage bucke
- D. Host the APIs on a zonal Google Kubernetes Engine cluster with worker nodes in multiple zones, and save the user data in Cloud Spanner.
- E. Store static content such as HTML and images in Cloud CD
- F. Use Cloud Run to host the APIs and save the user data in Cloud SQL.
- G. Store static content such as HTML and images in a Cloud Storage bucke
- H. Use Cloud Functions to host the APIs and save the user data in Firestore.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/setting-up-https-serverless#gcloud:-cloud-functions> <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/networking/better-load-balancing-for-app-engine-cloud-run-and-functio>

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company wants to start using Google Cloud resources but wants to retain their on-premises Active Directory domain controller for identity management. What should you do?

- A. Use the Admin Directory API to authenticate against the Active Directory domain controller.
- B. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync to synchronize Active Directory usernames with cloud identities and configure SAML SSO.
- C. Use Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy configured to use the on-premises Active Directory domain controller as an identity provider.
- D. Use Compute Engine to create an Active Directory (AD) domain controller that is a replica of the onpremises AD domain controller using Google Cloud Directory Sync.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/federating-gcp-with-active-directory-introduction#implementing_federation

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an application deployed on Anthos clusters (formerly Anthos GKE) that is running multiple microservices. The cluster has both Anthos Service Mesh and Anthos Config Management configured. End users inform you that the application is responding very slowly. You want to identify the microservice that is causing the delay. What should you do?

- A. Use the Service Mesh visualization in the Cloud Console to inspect the telemetry between the microservices.
- B. Use Anthos Config Management to create a ClusterSelector selecting the relevant cluste
- C. On the Google Cloud Console page for Google Kubernetes Engine, view the Workloads and filter on the cluste
- D. Inspect the configurations of the filtered workloads.
- E. Use Anthos Config Management to create a namespaceSelector selecting the relevant cluster namespac
- F. On the Google Cloud Console page for Google Kubernetes Engine, visit the workloads and filter on the namespac

- G. Inspect the configurations of the filtered workloads.
- H. Reinstall istio using the default istio profile in order to collect request latency.
- I. Evaluate the telemetry between the microservices in the Cloud Console.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Anthos Service Mesh pages in the Google Cloud Console provide both summary and in-depth metrics, charts, and graphs that enable you to observe service behavior. You can monitor the overall health of your services, or drill down on a specific service to set a service level objective (SLO) or troubleshoot an issue.

<https://cloud.google.com/service-mesh/docs/observability/explore-dashboard>

<https://cloud.google.com/anthos/service-mesh>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to reduce the number of unplanned rollbacks of erroneous production deployments in your company's web hosting platform. Improvement to the QA/Test processes accomplished an 80% reduction. Which additional two approaches can you take to further reduce the rollbacks? Choose 2 answers

- A. Introduce a green-blue deployment model.
- B. Replace the QA environment with canary releases.
- C. Fragment the monolithic platform into microservices.
- D. Reduce the platform's dependency on relational database systems.
- E. Replace the platform's relational database systems with a NoSQL database.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company places a high value on being responsive and meeting customer needs quickly. Their primary business objectives are release speed and agility. You want to reduce the chance of security errors being accidentally introduced. Which two actions can you take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Ensure every code check-in is peer reviewed by a security SME.
- B. Use source code security analyzers as part of the CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Ensure you have stubs to unit test all interfaces between components.
- D. Enable code signing and a trusted binary repository integrated with your CI/CD pipeline.
- E. Run a vulnerability security scanner as part of your continuous-integration /continuous-delivery (CI/CD) pipeline.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/vsts/articles/security-validation-cicd-pipeline?view=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to allow your operations team to store logs from all the production projects in your Organization, without duplicating logs from other projects. All of the production projects are contained in a folder. You want to ensure that all logs for existing and new production projects are captured automatically. What should you do?

- A. Create an aggregated export on the Production folder.
- B. Set the log sink to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project.
- C. Create an aggregated export on the Organization resource.
- D. Set the log sink to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project.
- E. Create log exports in the production project.

- F. Set the log sinks to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project.
- G. Create log exports in the production project
- H. Set the log sinks to be BigQuery datasets in the production projects and grant IAM access to the operations team to run queries on the datasets

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your customer runs a web service used by e-commerce sites to offer product recommendations to users. The company has begun experimenting with a machine learning model on Google Cloud Platform to improve the quality of results. What should the customer do to improve their model's results over time?

- A. Export Cloud Machine Learning Engine performance metrics from Stackdriver to BigQuery, to be used to analyze the efficiency of the model.
- B. Build a roadmap to move the machine learning model training from Cloud GPUs to Cloud TPUs, which offer better results.
- C. Monitor Compute Engine announcements for availability of newer CPU architectures, and deploy the model to them as soon as they are available for additional performance.
- D. Save a history of recommendations and results of the recommendations in BigQuery, to be used as training data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/building-a-serverless-ml-model>

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 5)

During a high traffic portion of the day, one of your relational databases crashes, but the replica is never promoted to a master. You want to avoid this in the future. What should you do?

- A. Use a different database.
- B. Choose larger instances for your database.
- C. Create snapshots of your database more regularly.
- D. Implement routinely scheduled failovers of your databases.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/dr-scenarios-planning-guide>

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are tasked with building an online analytical processing (OLAP) marketing analytics and reporting tool. This requires a relational database that can operate on hundreds of terabytes of data. What is the Google recommended tool for such applications?

- A. Cloud Spanner, because it is globally distributed
- B. Cloud SQL, because it is a fully managed relational database
- C. Cloud Firestore, because it offers real-time synchronization across devices
- D. BigQuery, because it is designed for large-scale processing of tabular data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/files/BigQueryTechnicalWP.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Reference https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/json_api/v1/status-codes

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 5)

You need to set up Microsoft SQL Server on GCP. Management requires that there's no downtime in case of a data center outage in any of the zones within a GCP region. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Cloud SQL instance with high availability enabled.
- B. Configure a Cloud Spanner instance with a regional instance configuration.
- C. Set up SQL Server on Compute Engine, using Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Clusterin
- D. Place nodes in different subnets.
- E. Set up SQL Server Always On Availability Groups using Windows Failover Clusterin
- F. Place nodes in different zones.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/configure-ha>

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

How should you deploy to GKE?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your solution is producing performance bugs in production that you did not see in staging and test environments. You want to adjust your test and deployment procedures to avoid this problem in the future. What should you do?

- A. Deploy fewer changes to production.
- B. Deploy smaller changes to production.
- C. Increase the load on your test and staging environments.
- D. Deploy changes to a small subset of users before rolling out to production.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 5)

A production database virtual machine on Google Compute Engine has an ext4-formatted persistent disk for data files. The database is about to run out of storage space. How can you remediate the problem with the least amount of downtime?

- A. In the Cloud Platform Console, increase the size of the persistent disk and use the `resize2fs` command in Linux.
- B. Shut down the virtual machine, use the Cloud Platform Console to increase the persistent disk size, then restart the virtual machine.
- C. In the Cloud Platform Console, increase the size of the persistent disk and verify the new space is ready to use with the `fdisk` command in Linux.
- D. In the Cloud Platform Console, create a new persistent disk attached to the virtual machine, format and mount it, and configure the database service to move the files to the new disk.
- E. In the Cloud Platform Console, create a snapshot of the persistent disk, restore the snapshot to a new larger disk, unmount the old disk, mount the new disk, and restart the database service.

Answer: A

Explanation:

On Linux instances, connect to your instance and manually resize your partitions and file systems to use the additional disk space that you added.

Extend the file system on the disk or the partition to use the added space. If you grew a partition on your disk, specify the partition. If your disk does not have a partition table, specify only the disk ID.

```
sudo resize2fs /dev/[DISK_ID][PARTITION_NUMBER]
```

where [DISK_ID] is the device name and [PARTITION_NUMBER] is the partition number for the device where you are resizing the file system.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/add-persistent-disk>

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

D. Develop the application for App Engine Flexible environment using a custom runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your development team has installed a new Linux kernel module on the batch servers in Google Compute Engine (GCE) virtual machines (VMs) to speed up the nightly batch process. Two days after the installation, 50% of web application deployed in the same nightly batch run. You want to collect details on the failure to pass back to the development team. Which three actions should you take? Choose 3 answers

- A. Use Stackdriver Logging to search for the module log entries.
- B. Read the debug GCE Activity log using the API or Cloud Console.
- C. Use gcloud or Cloud Console to connect to the serial console and observe the logs.
- D. Identify whether a live migration event of the failed server occurred, using in the activity log.
- E. Adjust the Google Stackdriver timeline to match the failure time, and observe the batch server metrics.
- F. Export a debug VM into an image, and run the image on a local server where kernel log messages will be displayed on the native screen.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

<https://www.flexera.com/blog/cloud/2013/12/google-compute-engine-live-migration-passes-the-test/> "With live migration, the virtual machines are moved without any downtime or noticeable service degradation"

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

- A. Write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- B. Write a lifecycle management rule in JSON and push it to the bucket with gsutil.
- C. Schedule a cron script using gsutil ls -lr gs://backups/** to find and remove items older than 90 days.
- D. Schedule a cron script using gsutil ls -1 gs://backups/** to find and remove items older than 90 days and schedule it with cron.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to automate the creation of a managed instance group and a startup script to install the OS package dependencies. You want to minimize the startup time for VMs in the instance group.

What should you do?

- A. Use Terraform to create the managed instance group and a startup script to install the OS package dependencies.
- B. Create a custom VM image with all OS package dependencies
- C. Use Deployment Manager to create the managed instance group with the VM image.
- D. Use Puppet to create the managed instance group and install the OS package dependencies.
- E. Use Deployment Manager to create the managed instance group and Ansible to install the OS package dependencies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Custom images are more deterministic and start more quickly than instances with startup scripts. However, startup scripts are more flexible and let you update the apps and settings in your instances more easily." https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates/create-instance-templates#using_custom_or_public_i

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 5)

The application reliability team at your company has added a debug feature to their backend service to send all server events to Google Cloud Storage for eventual analysis. The event records are at least 50 KB and at most 15 MB and are expected to peak at 3,000 events per second. You want to minimize data loss. Which process should you implement?

- A. • Append metadata to file body. • Compress individual files. • Name files with serverName-Timestamp. • Create a new bucket if bucket is older than 1 hour and save individual files to the new bucket
- B. Otherwise, save files to existing bucket
- C. • Batch every 10,000 events with a single manifest file for metadata. • Compress event files and manifest file into a single archive file. • Name files using serverName-EventSequence. • Create a new bucket if bucket is older than 1 day and save the single archive file to the new bucket
- D. Otherwise, save the single archive file to existing bucket.
- E. • Compress individual files. • Name files with serverName-EventSequence. • Save files to one bucket • Set custom metadata headers for each object after saving.
- F. • Append metadata to file body. • Compress individual files. • Name files with a random prefix pattern. • Save files to one bucket

Answer: D

Explanation:

In order to maintain a high request rate, avoid using sequential names. Using completely random object names will give you the best load distribution. Randomness after a common prefix is effective under the prefix <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/request-rate>

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are working at a sports association whose members range in age from 8 to 30. The association collects a large amount of health data, such as sustained injuries. You are storing this data in BigQuery. Current legislation requires you to delete such information upon request of the subject. You want to design a solution that can accommodate such a request. What should you do?

- A. Use a unique identifier for each individual
- B. Upon a deletion request, delete all rows from BigQuery with this identifier.
- C. When ingesting new data in BigQuery, run the data through the Data Loss Prevention (DLP) API to identify any personal information
- D. As part of the DLP scan, save the result to Data Catalog
- E. Upon a deletion request, query Data Catalog to find the column with personal information.
- F. Create a BigQuery view over the table that contains all data
- G. Upon a deletion request, exclude the rows that affect the subject's data from this view
- H. Use this view instead of the source table for all analysis tasks.
- I. Use a unique identifier for each individual
- J. Upon a deletion request, overwrite the column with the unique identifier with a salted SHA256 of its value.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Current legislation requires you to delete "SUCH" information upon request of the subject. " So from that point of view the question is not to delete the entire user records but specific data related to personal health data. With DLP you can use InfoTypes and InfoType detectors to specifically scan for those entries and how to act upon them (link <https://cloud.google.com/dlp/docs/concepts-infotypes>)
<https://cloud.google.com/dlp#section-6>

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have a Python web application with many dependencies that requires 0.1 CPU cores and 128 MB of memory to operate in production. You want to monitor and maximize machine utilization. You also to reliably deploy new versions of the application. Which set of steps should you take?

- A. Perform the following:1) Create a managed instance group with f1-micro type machines.2) Use a startup script to clone the repository, check out the production branch, install the dependencies, and start the Python app.3) Restart the instances to automatically deploy new production releases.
- B. Perform the following:1) Create a managed instance group with n1-standard-1 type machines.2) Build a Compute Engine image from the production branch that contains all of the dependencies and automatically starts the Python app.3) Rebuild the Compute Engine image, and update the instance template to deploy new production releases.
- C. Perform the following:1) Create a Kubernetes Engine cluster with n1-standard-1 type machines.2) Build a Docker image from the production branch with all of the dependencies, and tag it with the version number.3) Create a Kubernetes Deployment with the imagePullPolicy set to "IfNotPresent" in the staging namespace, and then promote it to the production namespace after testing.
- D. Perform the following:1) Create a Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster with n1-standard-4 type machines.2) Build a Docker image from the master branch with all of the dependencies, and tag it with "latest".3) Create a Kubernetes Deployment in the default namespace with the imagePullPolicy set to "Always". Restart the pods to automatically deploy new production releases.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your operations team has asked you to help diagnose a performance issue in a production application that runs on Compute Engine. The application is dropping requests that reach it when under heavy load. The process list for affected instances shows a single application process that is consuming all available CPU, and autoscaling has reached the upper limit of instances. There is no abnormal load on any other related systems, including the database. You want to allow production traffic to be served again as quickly as possible. Which action should you recommend?

- A. Change the autoscaling metric to [agent.googleapis.com/memory/percent_used](https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/autoscaling/metrics).
- B. Restart the affected instances on a staggered schedule.
- C. SSH to each instance and restart the application process.
- D. Increase the maximum number of instances in the autoscaling group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/sap-google-cloud/best-practices-for-sap-app-server-autoscaling-on-google-cloud>

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has a networking team and a development team. The development team runs applications on Compute Engine instances that contain sensitive data. The development team requires administrative permissions for Compute Engine. Your company requires all network resources to be managed by the networking team. The development team does not want the networking team to have access to the sensitive data on the instances. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Create a project with a standalone VPC and assign the Network Admin role to the networking team.* 2. Create a second project with a standalone VPC and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.* 3. Use Cloud VPN to join the two VPCs.
- B. * 1. Create a project with a standalone Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), assign the Network Admin role to the networking team, and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.
- C. * 1. Create a project with a Shared VPC and assign the Network Admin role to the networking team.* 2. Create a second project without a VPC, configure it as a Shared VPC service project, and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.

D. * 1. Create a project with a standalone VPC and assign the Network Admin role to the networking team.* 2. Create a second project with a standalone VPC and assign the Compute Admin role to the development team.* 3. Use VPC Peering to join the two VPCs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario, a large organization has a central team that manages security and networking controls for the entire organization. Developers do not have permissions to make changes to any network or security settings defined by the security and networking team but they are granted permission to create resources such as virtual machines in shared subnets. To facilitate this the organization makes use of a shared VPC (Virtual Private Cloud). A shared VPC allows creation of a VPC network of RFC 1918 IP spaces that associated projects (service projects) can then use. Developers using the associated projects can create VM instances in the shared VPC network spaces. The organization's network and security admins can create subnets, VPNs, and firewall rules usable by all the projects in the VPC network.

https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/networking#single_team_manages_security_network_for_orga

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

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to create a private connection between your instances on Compute Engine and your on-premises data center. You require a connection of at least 20 Gbps. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you set up the connection?

- A. Create a VPC and connect it to your on-premises data center using Dedicated Interconnect.
- B. Create a VPC and connect it to your on-premises data center using a single Cloud VPN.
- C. Create a Cloud Content Delivery Network (Cloud CDN) and connect it to your on-premises data center using Dedicated Interconnect.
- D. Create a Cloud Content Delivery Network (Cloud CDN) and connect it to your on-premises datacenter using a single Cloud VPN.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/connecting-advanced>

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have deployed several instances on Compute Engine. As a security requirement, instances cannot have a public IP address. There is no VPN connection between Google Cloud and your office, and you need to connect via SSH into a specific machine without violating the security requirements. What should you do?

- A. Configure Cloud NAT on the subnet where the instance is hosted
- B. Create an SSH connection to the Cloud NAT IP address to reach the instance.
- C. Add all instances to an unmanaged instance group

- D. Configure TCP Proxy Load Balancing with the instance group as a backen
- E. Connect to the instance using the TCP Proxy IP.
- F. Configure Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) for the instance and ensure that you have the role of IAP-secured Tunnel Use
- G. Use the gcloud command line tool to ssh into the instance.
- H. Create a bastion host in the network to SSH into the bastion host from your office locatio
- I. From the bastion host, SSH into the desired instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Leveraging the BeyondCorp security model. "This January, we enhanced context-aware access capabilities in Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) to help you protect SSH and RDP access to your virtual machines (VMs)—without needing to provide your VMs with public IP addresses, and without having to set up bastion hosts. "

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/cloud-iap-enables-context-aware-access-to-vms-via-ssh>

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/connecting-securely>

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company captures all web traffic data in Google Analytics 260 and stores it in BigQuery. Each country has its own dataset. Each dataset has multiple tables. You want analysts from each country

to be able to see and query only the data for their respective countries. How should you configure the access rights?

- A. Create a group per countr
- B. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- C. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- D. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery jobUse
- E. Share the appropriate dataset with view access with each respective analyst country-group.
- F. Create a group per countr
- G. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- H. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- I. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery jobUse
- J. Share the appropriate tables with view access with each respective analystcountrygroup.
- K. Create a group per countr
- L. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- M. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- N. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery dataViewe
- O. Share the appropriate dataset with view access with each respective analyst country-group.
- P. Create a group per countr
- Q. Add analysts to their respective country-group
- R. Create a single group 'all_analysts', and add all country-groups as member
- S. Grant the 'all-analysis' group the IAM role of BigQuery dataViewe
- T. Share the appropriate table with view access with each respective analyst countrygroup.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to store critical business information in Cloud Storage buckets. The information is regularly changed but previous versions need to be referenced on a regular basis. You want to ensure that there is a record of all changes to any information in these buckets. You want to ensure that accidental edits or deletions can be easily roiled back. Which feature should you enable?

- A. Bucket Lock
- B. Object Versioning
- C. Object change notification
- D. Object Lifecycle Management

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to establish a Compute Engine application in a single VPC across two regions. The application must communicate over VPN to an on-premises network. How should you deploy the VPN?

- A. Use VPC Network Peering between the VPC and the on-premises network.
- B. Expose the VPC to the on-premises network using IAM and VPC Sharing.
- C. Create a global Cloud VPN Gateway with VPN tunnels from each region to the on-premises peer gateway.
- D. Deploy Cloud VPN Gateway in each regio
- E. Ensure that each region has at least one VPN tunnel to the on-premises peer gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpn/docs/how-to/creating-static-vpns>

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization has a 3-tier web application deployed in the same network on Google Cloud Platform. Each tier (web, API, and database) scales independently of the others Network traffic should flow through the web to the API tier and then on to the database tier. Traffic should not flow between the web and the database tier. How should you configure the network?

- A. Add each tier to a different subnetwork.
- B. Set up software based firewalls on individual VMs.
- C. Add tags to each tier and set up routes to allow the desired traffic flow.
- D. Add tags to each tier and set up firewall rules to allow the desired traffic flow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/building-three-tier-architectures-with-security-groups/>

Google Cloud Platform(GCP) enforces firewall rules through rules and tags. GCP rules and tags can be defined once and used across all regions.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/compare/openstack/> <https://aws.amazon.com/it/blogs/aws/building-three-tier-architectures-with-security-groups/>

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are creating an App Engine application that uses Cloud Datastore as its persistence layer. You need to retrieve several root entities for which you have the identifiers. You want to minimize the overhead in operations performed by Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

- A. Create the Key object for each Entity and run a batch get operation
- B. Create the Key object for each Entity and run multiple get operations, one operation for each entity
- C. Use the identifiers to create a query filter and run a batch query operation
- D. Use the identifiers to create a query filter and run multiple query operations, one operation for each entity

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/concepts/entities#datastore-datastore-batch-upsert-nodejs>

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Exam Topic 5)

One of your primary business objectives is being able to trust the data stored in your application. You want to log all changes to the application data. How can you design your logging system to verify authenticity of your logs?

- A. Write the log concurrently in the cloud and on premises.
- B. Use a SQL database and limit who can modify the log table.
- C. Digitally sign each timestamp and log entry and store the signature.
- D. Create a JSON dump of each log entry and store it in Google Cloud Storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-logs>

References: <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/reference/tools/gcloud-logging>

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are helping the QA team to roll out a new load-testing tool to test the scalability of your primary cloud services that run on Google Compute Engine with Cloud Bigtable. Which three requirements should they include? Choose 3 answers

- A. Ensure that the load tests validate the performance of Cloud Bigtable.
- B. Create a separate Google Cloud project to use for the load-testing environment.
- C. Schedule the load-testing tool to regularly run against the production environment.
- D. Ensure all third-party systems your services use are capable of handling high load.
- E. Instrument the production services to record every transaction for replay by the load-testing tool.
- F. Instrument the load-testing tool and the target services with detailed logging and metrics collection.

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company recently acquired a company that has infrastructure in Google Cloud. Each company has its own Google Cloud organization Each company is using

a Shared Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to provide network connectivity for its applications. Some of the subnets used by both companies overlap. In order for both businesses to integrate, the applications need to have private network connectivity. These applications are not on overlapping subnets. You want to provide connectivity with minimal re-engineering. What should you do?

- A. Set up VPC peering and peer each Shared VPC together
- B. Configure SSH port forwarding on each application to provide connectivity between applications in the different Shared VPCs
- C. Migrate the protects from the acquired company into your company's Google Cloud organization. Re-launch the instances in your company's Shared VPC
- D. Set up a Cloud VPN gateway in each Shared VPC and peer Cloud VPNs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

Good for:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. You are responsible for the security of data stored in Cloud Storage for your company, Dress4Win. You have already created a set of Google Groups and assigned the appropriate users to those groups. You should use Google best practices and implement the simplest design to meet the requirements.

Considering Dress4Win's business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Assign custom IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirements. Encrypt data with a customer-supplied encryption key when storing files in Cloud Storage.
- B. Assign custom IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirements. Enable default storage encryption before storing files in Cloud Storage.
- C. Assign predefined IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirements. Utilize Google's default encryption at rest when storing files in Cloud Storage.
- D. Assign predefined IAM roles to the Google Groups you created in order to enforce security requirement
- E. Ensure that the default Cloud KMS key is set before storing files in Cloud Storage.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts>

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. You need to implement a reliable, scalable GCP solution for the data warehouse for your company, TerramEarth. Considering the TerramEarth business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Replace the existing data warehouse with BigQuery
- B. Use table partitioning.
- C. Replace the existing data warehouse with a Compute Engine instance with 96 CPUs.
- D. Replace the existing data warehouse with BigQuery
- E. Use federated data sources.
- F. Replace the existing data warehouse with a Compute Engine instance with 96 CPU
- G. Add an additional Compute Engine pre-emptible instance with 32 CPUs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/bigquery-data-warehouse#external_sources <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/bigquery-data-warehouse>

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. TerramEarth has decided to store data files in Cloud Storage. You need to configure Cloud Storage lifecycle rule to store 1 year of data and minimize file storage cost.

Which two actions should you take?

- A. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "30", Storage Class: "Standard", and Action: "Set to Coldline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "365", Storage Class: "Coldline", and Action: "Delete".
- B. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "30", Storage Class: "Coldline", and Action: "Set to Nearline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "91", Storage Class: "Coldline", and Action: "Set to Nearline".
- C. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "90", Storage Class: "Standard", and Action: "Set to Nearline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "91", Storage Class: "Nearline", and Action: "Set to Coldline".
- D. Create a Cloud Storage lifecycle rule with Age: "30", Storage Class: "Standard", and Action: "Set to Coldline", and create a second GCS life-cycle rule with Age: "365", Storage Class: "Nearline", and Action: "Delete".

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Exam Topic 7)

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 7)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study. A new architecture that writes all incoming data to BigQuery has been introduced. You notice that the data is dirty, and want to ensure data quality on an automated daily basis while managing cost.

What should you do?

- A. Set up a streaming Cloud Dataflow job, receiving data by the ingestion proces
- B. Clean the data in a Cloud Dataflow pipeline.
- C. Create a Cloud Function that reads data from BigQuery and cleans i
- D. Trigger i
- E. Trigger the Cloud Function from a Compute Engine instance.
- F. Create a SQL statement on the data in BigQuery, and save it as a vie
- G. Run the view daily, and save the result to a new table.
- H. Use Cloud Dataprep and configure the BigQuery tables as the sourc
- I. Schedule a daily job to clean the data.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are migrating a Linux-based application from your private data center to Google Cloud. The TerramEarth security team sent you several recent Linux vulnerabilities published by Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE). You need assistance in understanding how these vulnerabilities could impact your migration. What should you do?

- A. Open a support case regarding the CVE and chat with the support engineer.
- B. Read the CVEs from the Google Cloud Status Dashboard to understand the impact.
- C. Read the CVEs from the Google Cloud Platform Security Bulletins to understand the impact
- D. Post a question regarding the CVE in Stack Overflow to get an explanation
- E. Post a question regarding the CVE in a Google Cloud discussion group to get an explanation

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/support/bulletins>

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 7)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. Mountkirk Games wants you to design a way to test the analytics platform's resilience to changes in mobile network latency. What should you do?

- A. Deploy failure injection software to the game analytics platform that can inject additional latency to mobile client analytics traffic.
- B. Build a test client that can be run from a mobile phone emulator on a Compute Engine virtual machine, and run multiple copies in Google Cloud Platform regions all over the world to generate realistic traffic.
- C. Add the ability to introduce a random amount of delay before beginning to process analytics files uploaded from mobile devices.
- D. Create an opt-in beta of the game that runs on players' mobile devices and collects response times from analytics endpoints running in Google Cloud Platform regions all over the world.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. You need to analyze and define the technical architecture for the database workloads for your company, Mountkirk Games. Considering the business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Use Cloud SQL for time series data, and use Cloud Bigtable for historical data queries.
- B. Use Cloud SQL to replace MySQL, and use Cloud Spanner for historical data queries.
- C. Use Cloud Bigtable to replace MySQL, and use BigQuery for historical data queries.
- D. Use Cloud Bigtable for time series data, use Cloud Spanner for transactional data, and use BigQuery for historical data queries.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigtable/docs/schema-design-time-series>

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 8)

You need to implement a network ingress for a new game that meets the defined business and technical requirements. Mountkirk Games wants each regional game instance to be located in multiple Google Cloud regions. What should you do?

- A. Configure a global load balancer connected to a managed instance group running Compute Engine instances.
- B. Configure kubemci with a global load balancer and Google Kubernetes Engine.
- C. Configure a global load balancer with Google Kubernetes Engine.
- D. Configure Ingress for Anthos with a global load balancer and Google Kubernetes Engine.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. You need to analyze and define the technical architecture for the compute workloads for your company, Mountkirk Games. Considering the Mountkirk Games business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Create network load balancer
- B. Use preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- C. Create network load balancer
- D. Use non-preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- E. Create a global load balancer with managed instance groups and autoscaling policie
- F. Use preemptible Compute Engine instances.
- G. Create a global load balancer with managed instance groups and autoscaling policie
- H. Use non-preemptible Compute Engine instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 8)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 8)

You need to optimize batch file transfers into Cloud Storage for Mountkirk Games' new Google Cloud solution.

The batch files contain game statistics that need to be staged in Cloud Storage and be processed by an extract transform load (ETL) tool. What should you do?

- A. Use gsutil to batch move files in sequence.
- B. Use gsutil to batch copy the files in parallel.
- C. Use gsutil to extract the files as the first part of ETL.
- D. Use gsutil to load the files as the last part of ETL.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam Topic 9)

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

- A. Use Firestore for its scalable and flexible document-based databas
- B. Use collections to aggregate race data by season and event.
- C. Use Cloud Spanner for its scalability and ability to version schemas with zero downtim
- D. Split race data using season as a primary key.
- E. Use BigQuery for its scalability and ability to add columns to a schem
- F. Partition race data based on season.
- G. Use Cloud SQL for its ability to automatically manage storage increases and compatibility with MySQL
- H. Use separate database instances for each season.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You are a developer on the EHR customer portal team. Your team recently migrated the customer portal application to Google Cloud. The load has increased on the application servers, and now the application is logging many timeout errors. You recently incorporated Pub/Sub into the application architecture, and the application is not logging any Pub/Sub publishing errors. You want to improve publishing latency. What should you do?

- A. Increase the Pub/Sub Total Timeout retry value.
- B. Move from a Pub/Sub subscriber pull model to a push model.
- C. Turn off Pub/Sub message batching.
- D. Create a backup Pub/Sub message queue.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/publisher?hl=en#batching>

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Exam Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You are responsible for ensuring that EHR's use of Google Cloud will pass an upcoming privacy compliance audit. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Verify EHR's product usage against the list of compliant products on the Google Cloud compliance page.
- B. Advise EHR to execute a Business Associate Agreement (BAA) with Google Cloud.
- C. Use Firebase Authentication for EHR's user facing applications.
- D. Implement Prometheus to detect and prevent security breaches on EHR's web-based applications.
- E. Use GKE private clusters for all Kubernetes workloads.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/security/compliance/hipaa>

NEW QUESTION 310

- (Exam Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You are responsible for designing the Google Cloud network architecture for Google Kubernetes Engine. You want to follow Google best practices. Considering the EHR Healthcare business and technical requirements, what should you do to reduce the attack surface?

- A. Use a private cluster with a private endpoint with master authorized networks configured.
- B. Use a public cluster with firewall rules and Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) routes.
- C. Use a private cluster with a public endpoint with master authorized networks configured.
- D. Use a public cluster with master authorized networks enabled and firewall rules.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/private-cluster-concept#overview>

NEW QUESTION 311

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