Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

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

NEW QUESTION 1
You recently discovered that your developers are using many service account keys during their development process. While you work on a long term improvement, you need to quickly implement a process to enforce short-lived service account credentials in your company. You have the following requirements:
• All service accounts that require a key should be created in a centralized project called pj-sa.
• Service account keys should only be valid for one day.
You need a Google-recommended solution that minimizes cost. What should you do?

A. Implement a Cloud Run job to rotate all service account keys periodically in pj-s
B. Enforce an org policy to deny service account key creation with an exception to pj-sa.
C. Implement a Kubernetes Cronjob to rotate all service account keys periodicall
D. Disable attachment of service accounts to resources in all projects with an exception to pj-sa.
E. Enforce an org policy constraint allowing the lifetime of service account keys to be 24 hour
F. Enforce an org policy constraint denying service account key creation with an exception on pj-sa.
G. Enforce a DENY org policy constraint over the lifetime of service account keys for 24 hour
H. Disable attachment of service accounts to resources in all projects with an exception to pj-sa.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the Google Cloud documentation, you can use organization policy constraints to control the creation and expiration of service account keys. The constraints are:
- constraints/iam.allowServiceAccountKeyCreation: This constraint allows you to specify which projects or folders can create service account keys. You can set the value to true or false, or use a condition to apply the constraint to specific service accounts. By setting this constraint to false for the organization and adding an exception for the pj-sa project, you can prevent developers from creating service account keys in other projects.
- constraints/iam.serviceAccountKeyMaxLifetime: This constraint allows you to specify the maximum lifetime of service account keys. You can set the value to a duration in seconds, such as 86400 for one day. By setting this constraint to 86400 for the organization, you can ensure that all service account ke expire after one day.

These constraints are recommended by Google Cloud as best practices to minimize the risk of service account key misuse or compromise. They also help you reduce the cost of managing service account keys, as you do not need to implement a custom solution to rotate or delete them.
References:
- 1: Associate Cloud Engineer Certification Exam Guide | Learn - Google Cloud
- 5: Create and delete service account keys - Google Cloud
- Organization policy constraints for service accounts

NEW QUESTION 2
Your organization uses Active Directory (AD) to manage user identities. Each user uses this identity for federated access to various on-premises systems. Your security team has adopted a policy that requires users to log into Google Cloud with their AD identity instead of their own login. You want to follow the Google-recommended practices to implement this policy. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
You need to monitor resources that are distributed over different projects in Google Cloud Platform. You want to consolidate reporting under the same Stackdriver Monitoring dashboard. What should you do?

A. Use Shared VPC to connect all projects, and link Stackdriver to one of the projects.
B. For each project, create a Stackdriver accoun
C. In each project, create a service account for that project and grant it the role of Stackdriver Account Editor in all other projects.
D. Configure a single Stackdriver account, and link all projects to the same account.
E. Configure a single Stackdriver account for one of the project
F. In Stackdriver, create a Group and add the other project names as criteria for that Group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you intially click on Monitoring(Stackdriver Monitoring) it creates a workspac(a stackdriver account) linked to the ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project from which it was clicked.
Now if you change the project and again click onto Monitoring it would create an another workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the changed ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project, we don't want this as this would not consolidate our result into a single dashboard(workspace/stackdriver account).
If you have accidently created two diff workspaces merge them under Monitoring > Settings > Merge Workspaces > MERGE.
If we have only one workspace and two projects we can simply add other GCP Project under Monitoring > Settings > GCP Projects > Add GCP Projects.
https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings/multiple-projects
Nothing about groups https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings?hl=en

NEW QUESTION 4
Your company has a large quantity of unstructured data in different file formats. You want to perform ETL transformations on the data. You need to make the data accessible on Google Cloud so it can be processed by a Dataflow job. What should you do?

A. Upload the data to BigQuery using the bq command line tool.
B. Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the gsutil command line tool.

C. Upload the data into Cloud SQL using the import function in the console.
D. Upload the data into Cloud Spanner using the import function in the console.

Answer: B

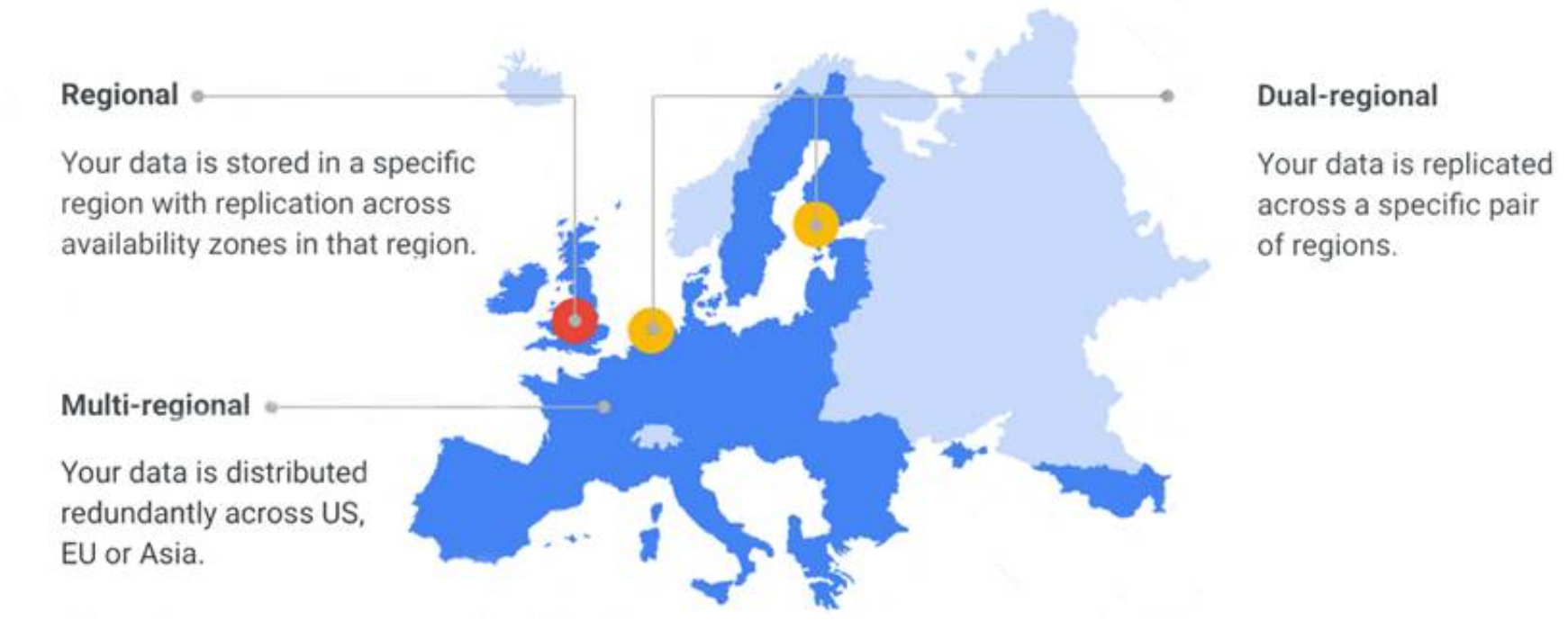
Explanation:
"large quantity" : Cloud Storage or BigQuery "files" a file is nothing but an Object

NEW QUESTION 5
You are designing an application that lets users upload and share photos. You expect your application to grow really fast and you are targeting a worldwide audience. You want to delete uploaded photos after 30 days. You want to minimize costs while ensuring your application is highly available. Which GCP storage solution should you choose?

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

Answer: C

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



NEW QUESTION 6
You have one project called proj-sa where you manage all your service accounts. You want to be able to use a service account from this project to take snapshots of VMs running in another project called proj-vm. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0
You create the service account in proj-sa and take note of the service account email, then you go to proj-vm in IAM > ADD and add the service account's email as new member and give it the Compute Storage Admin role.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/iam#compute.storageAdmin

NEW QUESTION 7
You are developing a new application and are looking for a Jenkins installation to build and deploy your source code. You want to automate the installation as quickly and easily as possible. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Installing Jenkins
In this section, you use Cloud Marketplace to provision a Jenkins instance. You customize this instance to use the agent image you created in the previous section.
Go to the Cloud Marketplace solution for Jenkins. Click Launch on Compute Engine.
Change the Machine Type field to 4 vCPUs 15 GB Memory, n1-standard-4.
Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.
Click Deploy and wait for your Jenkins instance to finish being provisioned. When it is finished, you will see: Jenkins has been deployed.
https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing_jenkins

NEW QUESTION 8
Your company has developed a new application that consists of multiple microservices. You want to deploy the application to Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), and you want to ensure that the cluster can scale as more applications are deployed in the future. You want to avoid manual intervention when each new application is deployed. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/cluster-autoscaler#adding_a_node_pool_with_autoscal

NEW QUESTION 9
You have a development project with appropriate IAM roles defined. You are creating a production project and want to have the same IAM roles on the new project, using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

A. Use gcloud iam roles copy and specify the production project as the destination project.
B. Use gcloud iam roles copy and specify your organization as the destination organization.
C. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the ‘create role from role’ functionality.
D. In the Google Cloud Platform Console, use the ‘create role’ functionality and select all applicable permissions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Your company is moving its entire workload to Compute Engine. Some servers should be accessible through the Internet, and other servers should only be accessible over the internal network. All servers need to be able to talk to each other over specific ports and protocols. The current on-premises network relies on a demilitarized zone (DMZ) for the public servers and a Local Area Network (LAN) for the private servers. You need to design the networking infrastructure on Google Cloud to match these requirements. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering

NEW QUESTION 10
Your organization has a dedicated person who creates and manages all service accounts for Google Cloud projects. You need to assign this person the minimum role for projects. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 11
You need to set a budget alert for use of Compute Engineer services on one of the three Google Cloud Platform projects that you manage. All three projects are linked to a single billing account. What should you do?

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

F. Select the associated billing account and create a budget for the appropriate project.
G. Verify that you are project administrato
H. Select the associated billing account and create a budget and a custom alert.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 16
Your finance team wants to view the billing report for your projects. You want to make sure that the finance team does not get additional permissions to the project. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 19
You have been asked to set up the billing configuration for a new Google Cloud customer. Your customer wants to group resources that share common IAM policies. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 20
You have 32 GB of data in a single file that you need to upload to a Nearline Storage bucket. The WAN connection you are using is rated at 1 Gbps, and you are the only one on the connection. You want to use as much of the rated 1 Gbps as possible to transfer the file rapidly. How should you upload the file?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 25
You received a JSON file that contained a private key of a Service Account in order to get access to several resources in a Google Cloud project. You downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK and want to use this private key for authentication and authorization when performing gcloud commands. What should you do?

A. Use the command gcloud auth login and point it to the private key
B. Use the command gcloud auth activate-service-account and point it to the private key
C. Place the private key file in the installation directory of the Cloud SDK and rename it to "credentials ison"
D. Place the private key file in your home directory and rename it to ‘’GOOGLE_APPUCATION_CREDENTiALS".

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 26
Your company's security vulnerability management policy wonts 3 member of the security team to have visibility into vulnerabilities and other OS metadata for a specific Compute Engine instance This Compute Engine instance hosts a critical application in your Goggle Cloud project. You need to implement your company's security vulnerability management policy. What should you dc?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29
Your company is moving its continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipeline to Compute Engine instances. The pipeline will manage the entire cloud infrastructure through code. How can you ensure that the pipeline has appropriate permissions while your system is following security best practices?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 32
You have developed an application that consists of multiple microservices, with each microservice packaged in its own Docker container image. You want to deploy the entire application on Google Kubernetes Engine so
that each microservice can be scaled individually. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
Your application is running on Google Cloud in a managed instance group (MIG). You see errors in Cloud Logging for one VM that one of the processes is not responsive. You want to replace this VM in the MIG quickly. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39
You need to manage a third-party application that will run on a Compute Engine instance. Other Compute Engine instances are already running with default configuration. Application installation files are hosted on Cloud Storage. You need to access these files from the new instance without allowing other virtual machines (VMs) to access these files. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-and-managing-service-accounts
If an application uses third-party or custom identities and needs to access a resource, such as a BigQuery dataset or a Cloud Storage bucket, it must perform a

transition between principals. Because Google Cloud APIs don't recognize third-party or custom identities, the application can't propagate the end-user's identity to BigQuery or Cloud Storage. Instead, the application has to perform the access by using a different Google identity.

NEW QUESTION 40
You are building a data lake on Google Cloud for your Internet of Things (IoT) application. The IoT application has millions of sensors that are constantly streaming structured and unstructured data to your backend in the cloud. You want to build a highly available and resilient architecture based on Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Stream data to Pub/Sub, and use Dataflow to send data to Cloud Storage
B. Stream data to Pub/Su
C. and use Storage Transfer Service to send data to BigQuery.
D. Stream data to Dataflow, and use Storage Transfer Service to send data to BigQuery.
E. Stream data to Dataflow, and use Dataprep by Trifacta to send data to Bigtable.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44
You are managing a Data Warehouse on BigQuery. An external auditor will review your company's processes, and multiple external consultants will need view access to the data. You need to provide them with view access while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48
Your VMs are running in a subnet that has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240. The current subnet has no more free IP addresses and you require an additional 10 IP addresses for new VMs. The existing and new VMs should all be able to reach each other without additional routes. What should you do?

A. Use gcloud to expand the IP range of the current subnet.
B. Delete the subnet, and recreate it using a wider range of IP addresses.
C. Create a new projec
D. Use Shared VPC to share the current network with the new project.
E. Create a new subnet with the same starting IP but a wider range to overwrite the current subnet.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range
gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range - expand the IP range of a Compute Engine subnetwork gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range NAME --prefix-length=PREFIX_LENGTH
[--region=REGION] [GCLOUD_WIDE_FLAG …]

NEW QUESTION 51
Your company is using Google Workspace to manage employee accounts. Anticipated growth will increase the number of personnel from 100 employees to 1.000 employees within 2 years. Most employees will need access to your company's Google Cloud account. The systems and processes will need to support 10x growth without performance degradation, unnecessary complexity, or security issues. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54
You have created an application that is packaged into a Docker image. You want to deploy the Docker image as a workload on Google Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

A. Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.
B. Upload the image to Cloud Storage and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.
C. Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Service referencing the image.
D. Upload the image to Container Registry and create a Kubernetes Deployment referencing the image.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A deployment is responsible for keeping a set of pods running. A service is responsible for enabling network access to a set of pods.

NEW QUESTION 56
You have a virtual machine that is currently configured with 2 vCPUs and 4 GB of memory. It is running out of memory. You want to upgrade the virtual machine to have 8 GB of memory. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 57
You have been asked to migrate a docker application from datacenter to cloud. Your solution architect has suggested uploading docker images to GCR in one project and running an application in a GKE cluster in a separate project. You want to store images in the project img-278322 and run the application in the project prod-278986. You want to tag the image as acme_track_n_trace:v1. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 62
You built an application on Google Cloud Platform that uses Cloud Spanner. Your support team needs to monitor the environment but should not have access to table data. You need a streamlined solution to grant the correct permissions to your support team, and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. Add the support team group to the roles/monitoring.viewer role
B. Add the support team group to the roles/spanner.databaseUser role.
C. Add the support team group to the roles/spanner.databaseReader role.
D. Add the support team group to the roles/stackdriver.accounts.viewer role.

Answer: A

Explanation:
roles/monitoring.viewer provides read-only access to get and list information about all monitoring data and configurations. This role provides monitoring access and fits our requirements. roles/monitoring.viewer. is the right answer.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#cloud-spanner-roles

NEW QUESTION 64
You have a workload running on Compute Engine that is critical to your business. You want to ensure that the data on the boot disk of this workload is backed up regularly. You need to be able to restore a backup as quickly as possible in case of disaster. You also want older backups to be cleaned automatically to save on cost. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Best practices for persistent disk snapshots
You can create persistent disk snapshots at any time, but you can create snapshots more quickly and with greater reliability if you use the following best practices.
Creating frequent snapshots efficiently
Use snapshots to manage your data efficiently.
Create a snapshot of your data on a regular schedule to minimize data loss due to unexpected failure. Improve performance by eliminating excessive snapshot downloads and by creating an image and reusing it. Set your snapshot schedule to off-peak hours to reduce snapshot time.
Snapshot frequency limits
Creating snapshots from persistent disks
You can snapshot your disks at most once every 10 minutes. If you want to issue a burst of requests to snapshot your disks, you can issue at most 6 requests in 60 minutes.

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

NEW QUESTION 67
You have a web application deployed as a managed instance group. You have a new version of the application to gradually deploy. Your web application is currently receiving live web traffic. You want to ensure that the available capacity does not decrease during the deployment. What should you do?

A. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 0 and maxUnavailable set to 1.
B. Perform a rolling-action start-update with maxSurge set to 1 and maxUnavailable set to 0.
C. Create a new managed instance group with an updated instance templat
D. Add the group to the backend service for the load balance
E. When all instances in the new managed instance group are healthy, delete the old managed instance group.
F. Create a new instance template with the new application versio
G. Update the existing managed instance group with the new instance templat
H. Delete the instances in the managed instance group to allow the managed instance group to recreate the instance using the new instance template.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/rolling-out-updates-to-managed-instance-groups#max_

NEW QUESTION 69
You are the project owner of a GCP project and want to delegate control to colleagues to manage buckets and files in Cloud Storage. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. Which IAM roles should you grant your colleagues?

A. Project Editor
B. Storage Admin
C. Storage Object Admin
D. Storage Object Creator

Answer: B

Explanation:
Storage Admin (roles/storage.admin) Grants full control of buckets and objects.
When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.
firebase.projects.get resourcemanager.projects.get
resourcemanager.projects.list storage.buckets.* storage.objects.*
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles
This role grants full control of buckets and objects. When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles#storage-roles

NEW QUESTION 72
You are using Data Studio to visualize a table from your data warehouse that is built on top of BigQuery. Data is appended to the data warehouse during the day. At night, the daily summary is recalculated by overwriting the table. You just noticed that the charts in Data Studio are broken, and you want to analyze the problem. What should you do?

A. Use the BigQuery interface to review the nightly Job and look for any errors
B. Review the Error Reporting page in the Cloud Console to find any errors.
C. In Cloud Logging create a filter for your Data Studio report
D. Use the open source CLI too
E. Snapshot Debugger, to find out why the data was not refreshed correctly.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cloud Debugger helps inspect the state of an application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app //
https://cloud.google.com/debugger/docs

NEW QUESTION 75
You are running multiple VPC-native Google Kubernetes Engine clusters in the same subnet. The IPs available for the nodes are exhausted, and you want to ensure that the clusters can grow in nodes when needed. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 80
You have been asked to create robust Virtual Private Network (VPN) connectivity between a new Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and a remote site. Key requirements include dynamic routing, a shared address space of 10.19.0.1/22, and no overprovisioning of tunnels during a failover event. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to set up a high availability Cloud VPN. What should you do?

A. Use a custom mode VPC network, configure static routes, and use active/passive routing

B. Use an automatic mode VPC network, configure static routes, and use active/active routing
C. Use a custom mode VPC network use Cloud Router border gateway protocol (86P) routes, and use active/passive routing
D. Use an automatic mode VPC network, use Cloud Router border gateway protocol (BGP) routes and configure policy-based routing

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 81
Your team is running an on-premises ecommerce application. The application contains a complex set of microservices written in Python, and each microservice is running on Docker containers. Configurations are injected by using environment variables. You need to deploy your current application to a serverless Google Cloud cloud solution. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 83
Your managed instance group raised an alert stating that new instance creation has failed to create new instances. You need to maintain the number of running instances specified by the template to be able to process expected application traffic. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/troubleshooting/troubleshooting-migs https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-templates#how_to_update_instance_templates

NEW QUESTION 86
Your application development team has created Docker images for an application that will be deployed on Google Cloud. Your team does not want to manage the infrastructure associated with this application. You need to ensure that the application can scale automatically as it gains popularity. What should you do?

A. Create an Instance template with the container image, and deploy a Managed Instance Group with Autoscaling.
B. Upload Docker images to Artifact Registry, and deploy the application on Google Kubernetes Engine using Standard mode.
C. Upload Docker images to the Cloud Storage, and deploy the application on Google Kubernetes Engine using Standard mode.
D. Upload Docker images to Artifact Registry, and deploy the application on Cloud Run.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 90
You have an application that runs on Compute Engine VM instances in a custom Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Your company's security policies only allow the use to internal IP addresses on VM instances and do not let VM instances connect to the internet. You need to ensure that the application can access a file hosted in a Cloud Storage bucket within your project. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95
You want to deploy an application on Cloud Run that processes messages from a Cloud Pub/Sub topic. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub#integrating-pubsub
* 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 98
You are hosting an application on bare-metal servers in your own data center. The application needs access to Cloud Storage. However, security policies prevent the servers hosting the application from having public IP addresses or access to the internet. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to provide the application with access to Cloud Storage. What should you do?

A. 1. Use nslookup to get the IP address for storage.googleapis.com.2. Negotiate with the security team to be able to give a public IP address to the servers.3. Only allow egress traffic from those servers to the IP addresses for storage.googleapis.com.
B. 1. Using Cloud VPN, create a VPN tunnel to a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud Platform (GCP).2. In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance.3. Configure your servers to use that instance as a proxy to access Cloud Storage.
C. 1. Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate those servers to Compute Engine.2. Create an internal load balancer (ILB) that uses storage.googleapis.com as backend.3. Configure your new instances to use this ILB as proxy.
D. 1. Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP.2. Use Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.3. In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve*.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Our requirement is to follow Google recommended practices to achieve the end result. Configuring Private Google Access for On-Premises Hosts is best achieved by VPN/Interconnect + Advertise Routes + Use restricted Google IP Range.

- Using Cloud VPN or Interconnect, create a tunnel to a VPC in GCP
- Using Cloud Router to create a custom route advertisement for 199.36.153.4/30. Announce that network to your on-premises network through the VPN tunnel.
- In your on-premises network, configure your DNS server to resolve *.googleapis.com as a CNAME to restricted.googleapis.com is the right answer right, and it is what Google recommends.

Ref: https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/configure-private-google-access-hybrid

- You must configure routes so that Google API traffic is forwarded through your Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection, firewall rules on your on-premises firewall to allow the outgoing traffic, and DNS so that traffic to Google APIs resolves to the IP range youve added to your routes.
- You can use Cloud Router Custom Route Advertisement to announce the Restricted Google APIs IP addresses through Cloud Router to your on-premises network. The Restricted Google APIs IP range is 199.36.153.4/30. While this is technically a public IP range, Google does not announce it publicly. This IP range is only accessible to hosts that can reach your Google Cloud projects through internal IP ranges, such as through a Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect connection. Without having a public IP address or access to the internet, the only way you could connect to cloud storage is if you have an internal route to it.
- So Negotiate with the security team to be able to give public IP addresses to the servers is not right.

Following Google recommended practices is synonymous with using Googles services (Not quite, but it is at least for the exam !!).

- So In this VPC, create a Compute Engine instance and install the Squid proxy server on this instance is not right.
- Migrating the VM to Compute Engine is a bit drastic when Google says it is perfectly fine to have Hybrid Connectivity architectures https://cloud.google.com/hybrid-connectivity.

So,

- Use Migrate for Compute Engine (formerly known as Velostrata) to migrate these servers to Compute Engine is not right.

NEW QUESTION 100
An employee was terminated, but their access to Google Cloud Platform (GCP) was not removed until 2 weeks later. You need to find out this employee accessed any sensitive customer information after their termination. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit
Data Access audit logs Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data.
https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access

NEW QUESTION 103
You have a Dockerfile that you need to deploy on Kubernetes Engine. What should you do?

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

H. Use kubectl to create the deployment with that file.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106
You need to enable traffic between multiple groups of Compute Engine instances that are currently running two different GCP projects. Each group of Compute Engine instances is running in its own VPC. What should you do?

A. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organizatio
B. Create a new VPC and add all instances.
C. Verify that both projects are in a GCP Organizatio
D. Share the VPC from one project and request that the Compute Engine instances in the other project use this shared VPC.
E. Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both project
F. Create two new VPCs and add all instances.
G. Verify that you are the Project Administrator of both project
H. Create a new VPC and add all instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Shared VPC allows an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, so that they can communicate with each other securely and efficiently using internal IPs from that network. When you use Shared VPC, you designate a project as a host project and attach one or more other service projects to it. The VPC networks in the host project are called Shared VPC networks. Eligible resources from service projects can use subnets in the Shared VPC network
https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc
"For example, an existing instance in a service project cannot be reconfigured to use a Shared VPC network, but a new instance can be created to use available subnets in a Shared VPC network."

NEW QUESTION 107
Your company completed the acquisition of a startup and is now merging the IT systems of both companies. The startup had a production Google Cloud project in their organization. You need to move this project into your organization and ensure that the project is billed lo your organization. You want to accomplish this task with minimal effort. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 109
You are configuring Cloud DNS. You want !to create DNS records to point home.mydomain.com, mydomain.com. and www.mydomain.com to the IP address of your Google Cloud load balancer. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110
You want to run a single caching HTTP reverse proxy on GCP for a latency-sensitive website. This specific reverse proxy consumes almost no CPU. You want to have a 30-GB in-memory cache, and need an additional 2 GB of memory for the rest of the processes. You want to minimize cost. How should you run this reverse proxy?

A. Create a Cloud Memorystore for Redis instance with 32-GB capacity.
B. Run it on Compute Engine, and choose a custom instance type with 6 vCPUs and 32 GB of memory.
C. Package it in a container image, and run it on Kubernetes Engine, using n1-standard-32 instances as nodes.
D. Run it on Compute Engine, choose the instance type n1-standard-1, and add an SSD persistent disk of 32 GB.

Answer: A

Explanation:
What is Google Cloud Memorystore?
Overview. Cloud Memorystore for Redis is a fully managed Redis service for Google Cloud Platform. Applications running on Google Cloud Platform can achieve extreme performance by leveraging the highly scalable, highly available, and secure Redis service without the burden of managing complex Redis deployments.

NEW QUESTION 114
You need to provide a cost estimate for a Kubernetes cluster using the GCP pricing calculator for Kubernetes. Your workload requires high IOPs, and you will also be using disk snapshots. You start by entering the number of nodes, average hours, and average days. What should you do next?

A. Fill in local SS
B. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.
C. Fill in local SS
D. Add estimated cost for cluster management.
E. Select Add GPU
F. Fill in persistent disk storage and snapshot storage.
G. Select Add GPU
H. Add estimated cost for cluster management.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/local-ssd

NEW QUESTION 119
You are building an archival solution for your data warehouse and have selected Cloud Storage to archive your data. Your users need to be able to access this archived data once a quarter for some regulatory requirements. You want to select a cost-efficient option. Which storage option should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Since we have a requirement to access data once a quarter and want to go with the most cost-efficient option, we should select Coldline Storage.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#coldline

NEW QUESTION 121
You have been asked to set up Object Lifecycle Management for objects stored in storage buckets. The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days. After 30 days, the objects are not read again unless there is a special need. The object should be kept for three years, and you need to minimize cost. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The key to understand the requirement is : "The objects are written once and accessed frequently for 30 days" Standard Storage
Standard Storage is best for data that is frequently accessed ("hot" data) and/or stored for only brief periods of time.
Archive Storage
Archive Storage is the lowest-cost, highly durable storage service for data archiving, online backup, and disaster recovery. Unlike the "coldest" storage services offered by other Cloud providers, your data is available within milliseconds, not hours or days. Archive Storage is the best choice for data that you plan to access less than once a year.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes#standard

NEW QUESTION 122
Your company runs one batch process in an on-premises server that takes around 30 hours to complete. The task runs monthly, can be performed offline, and must be restarted if interrupted. You want to migrate this workload to the cloud while minimizing cost. What should you do?

A. Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine Preemptible VM.
B. Migrate the workload to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster with Preemptible nodes.
C. Migrate the workload to a Compute Engine V
D. Start and stop the instance as needed.
E. Create an Instance Template with Preemptible VMs O
F. Create a Managed Instance Group from the template and adjust Target CPU Utilizatio
G. Migrate the workload.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Install the workload in a compute engine VM, start and stop the instance as needed, because as per the question the VM runs for 30 hours, process can be performed offline and should not be interrupted, if interrupted we need to restart the batch process again. Preemptible VMs are cheaper, but they will not be available beyond 24hrs, and if the process gets interrupted the preemptible VM will restart.

NEW QUESTION 125
You created a Kubernetes deployment by running kubectl run nginx image=nginx replicas=1. After a few days, you decided you no longer want this deployment. You identified the pod and deleted it by running kubectl delete pod. You noticed the pod got recreated.

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 127
You need to deploy an application, which is packaged in a container image, in a new project. The application exposes an HTTP endpoint and receives very few requests per day. You want to minimize costs. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 129
For analysis purposes, you need to send all the logs from all of your Compute Engine instances to a BigQuery dataset called platform-logs. You have already

installed the Stackdriver Logging agent on all the instances. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

A. 1. Give the BigQuery Data Editor role on the platform-logs dataset to the service accounts used by your instances.2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: logs-destination:bq://platform-logs.
B. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a logs export with a Cloud Pub/Sub topic called logs as a sink.2.Create a Cloud Function that is triggered by messages in the logs topic.3. Configure that Cloud Function to drop logs that are not from Compute Engine and to insert Compute Engine logs in the platform-logs dataset.
C. 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs.2. Click Create Export.3.Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.
D. 1. Create a Cloud Function that has the BigQuery User role on the platform-logs dataset.2. Configure this Cloud Function to create a BigQuery Job that executes this query:INSERT INTOdataset.platform-logs (timestamp, log)SELECT timestamp, log FROM compute.logsWHERE timestamp> DATE_SUB(CURRENT_DATE(), INTERVAL 1 DAY)3. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger this Cloud Function once a day.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* 1. In Stackdriver Logging, create a filter to view only Compute Engine logs. 2. Click Create Export. 3. Choose BigQuery as Sink Service, and the platform-logs dataset as Sink Destination.

NEW QUESTION 134
You have two subnets (subnet-a and subnet-b) in the default VPC. Your database servers are running in subnet-a. Your application servers and web servers are running in subnet-b. You want to configure a firewall rule that only allows database traffic from the application servers to the database servers. What should you do?

A. * Create service accounts sa-app and sa-db.• Associate service account: sa-app with the application servers and the service account sa-db with the database servers.• Create an ingress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source service account sa-app to target service account sa-db.
B. • Create network tags app-server and db-server.• Add the app-server lag lo the application servers and the db-server lag to the database servers.• Create an egress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source network tag app-server to target network tag db-server.
C. * Create a service account sa-app and a network tag db-server.* Associate the service account sa-app with the application servers and the network tag db-server with the database servers.• Create an ingress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source VPC IP addresses and target the subnet-a IP addresses.
D. • Create a network lag app-server and service account sa-db.• Add the tag to the application servers and associate the service account with the database servers.• Create an egress firewall rule to allow network traffic from source network tag app-server to target service account sa-db.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 138
You are given a project with a single virtual private cloud (VPC) and a single subnetwork in the us-central1 region. There is a Compute Engine instance hosting an application in this subnetwork. You need to deploy a new instance in the same project in the europe-west1 region. This new instance needs access to the application. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

A. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1.2. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.
B. 1. Create a VPC and a subnetwork in europe-west1.2. Expose the application with an internal load balancer.3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the load balancer's address as the endpoint.
C. 1. Create a subnetwork in the same VPC, in europe-west1.2. Use Cloud VPN to connect the two subnetworks.3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.
D. 1. Create a VPC and a subnetwork in europe-west1.2. Peer the 2 VPCs.3. Create the new instance in the new subnetwork and use the first instance's private address as the endpoint.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Given that the new instance wants to access the application on the existing compute engine instance, these applications seem to be related so they should be within the same VPC. It is possible to have them in different VPCs and peer the VPCs but this is a lot of additional work and we can simplify this by choosing the option below (which is the answer)
* 1. Create a subnet in the same VPC, in europe-west1.
* 2. Create the new instance in the new subnet and use the first instance subnets private address as the endpoint. is the right answer.
We can create another subnet in the same VPC and this subnet is located in europe-west1. We can then spin up a new instance in this subnet. We also have to set up a firewall rule to allow communication between the two subnets. All instances in the two subnets with the same VPC can communicate through the internal IP Address
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/vpc

NEW QUESTION 143
You have designed a solution on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that uses multiple GCP products. Your company has asked you to estimate the costs of the solution. You need to provide estimates for the monthly total cost. What should you do?

A. For each GCP product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing pag
B. Use the pricing calculator to total the monthly costs for each GCP product.
C. For each GCP product in the solution, review the pricing details on the products pricing pag
D. Create a Google Sheet that summarizes the expected monthly costs for each product.
E. Provision the solution on GC
F. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 wee
G. Navigate to the Billing Report page in the Google Cloud Platform Consol
H. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.
I. Provision the solution on GC
J. Leave the solution provisioned for 1 wee
K. Use Stackdriver to determine the provisioned and used resource amount
L. Multiply the 1 week cost to determine the monthly costs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use the Google Cloud Pricing Calculator to total the estimated monthly costs for each GCP product. You dont incur any charges for doing so.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator

NEW QUESTION 146
You just installed the Google Cloud CLI on your new corporate laptop. You need to list the existing instances of your company on Google Cloud. What must you do before you run the gcloud compute instances list command?
Choose 2 answers

A. Run gcloud auth login, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to gcloud CLI.
B. Create a Google Cloud service account, and download the service account ke
C. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where gcloud CLI can find it.
D. Download your Cloud Identity user account ke
E. Place the key file in a folder on your machine where gcloud CLI can find it.
F. Run gcloud config set compute/zone $my_zone to set the default zone for gcloud CLI.
G. Run gcloud config set project $my_project to set the default project for gcloud CLI.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Before you run the gcloud compute instances list command, you need to do two things: authenticate with your user account and set the default project for gcloud CLI.
To authenticate with your user account, you need to run gcloud auth login, enter your login credentials in the dialog window, and paste the received login token to gcloud CLI. This will authorize the gcloud CLI to access Google Cloud resources on your behalf1.
To set the default project for gcloud CLI, you need to run gcloud config set project $my_project, where $my_project is the ID of the project that contains the instances you want to list. This will save you from having to specify the project flag for every gcloud command2.
Option B is not recommended, because using a service account key increases the risk of credential leakage and misuse. It is also not necessary, because you can use your user account to authenticate to the gcloud CLI3. Option C is not correct, because there is no such thing as a Cloud Identity user account key. Cloud Identity is a service that provides identity and access management for Google Cloud users and groups4. Option D is not required, because the gcloud compute instances list command does not depend on the default zone. You can
list instances from all zones or filter by a specific zone using the --filter flag.
References:

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

NEW QUESTION 148
You deployed an application on a managed instance group in Compute Engine. The application accepts Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) traffic on port 389 and requires you to preserve the IP address of the client who is making a request. You want to expose the application to the internet by using a load balancer. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 150
Your company has an internal application for managing transactional orders. The application is used exclusively by employees in a single physical location. The application requires strong consistency, fast queries, and ACID guarantees for multi-table transactional updates. The first version of the application is implemented inPostgreSQL, and you want to deploy it to the cloud with minimal code changes. Which database is most appropriate for this application?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres

NEW QUESTION 155
You want to configure 10 Compute Engine instances for availability when maintenance occurs. Your requirements state that these instances should attempt to automatically restart if they crash. Also, the instances should be highly available including during system maintenance. What should you do?

A. Create an instance template for the instance
B. Set the ‘Automatic Restart’ to o
C. Set the ‘On-host maintenance’ to Migrate VM instanc
D. Add the instance template to an instance group.
E. Create an instance template for the instance
F. Set ‘Automatic Restart’ to of
G. Set ‘On-host maintenance’ to Terminate VM instance

H. Add the instance template to an instance group.
I. Create an instance group for the instance
J. Set the ‘Autohealing’ health check to healthy (HTTP).
K. Create an instance group for the instanc
L. Verify that the ‘Advanced creation options’ setting for ‘do not retry machine creation’ is set to off.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Create an instance template for the instances so VMs have same specs. Set the "˜Automatic Restart' to on to VM automatically restarts upon crash. Set the "˜On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance. This will take care of VM during maintenance window. It will migrate VM instance making it highly available Add the instance template to an instance group so instances can be managed.
• onHostMaintenance: Determines the behavior when a maintenance event occurs that might cause your instance to reboot.
• [Default] MIGRATE, which causes Compute Engine to live migrate an instance when there is a maintenance event.
• TERMINATE, which stops an instance instead of migrating it.
• automaticRestart: Determines the behavior when an instance crashes or is stopped by the system.
• [Default] true, so Compute Engine restarts an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.
• false, so Compute Engine does not restart an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.
Enabling automatic restart ensures that compute engine instances are automatically restarted when they crash. And Enabling Migrate VM Instance enables live migrates i.e. compute instances are migrated during system maintenance and remain running during the migration.
Automatic Restart If your instance is set to terminate when there is a maintenance event, or if your instance crashes because of an underlying hardware issue, you can set up Compute Engine to automatically restart the instance by setting the automaticRestart field to true. This setting does not apply if the instance is taken offline through a user action, such as calling sudo shutdown, or during a zone outage.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#autorestart
Enabling the Migrate VM Instance option migrates your instance away from an infrastructure maintenance event, and your instance remains running during the migration. Your instance might experience a short period of decreased performance, although generally, most instances should not notice any difference. This is ideal for instances that require constant uptime and can tolerate a short period of decreased performance.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#live_

NEW QUESTION 156
The DevOps group in your organization needs full control of Compute Engine resources in your development project. However, they should not have permission to create or update any other resources in the project. You want to follow Google's recommendations for setting permissions for the DevOps group. What should you do?

A. Grant the basic role roles/viewer and the predefined role roles/compute.admin to the DevOps group.
B. Create an IAM policy and grant all comput
C. instanceAdmln." permissions to the policy Attach the policy to the DevOps group.
D. Create a custom role at the folder level and grant all comput
E. instanceAdml
F. * permissions to the role Grant the custom role to the DevOps group.
G. Grant the basic role roles/editor to the DevOps group.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161
You want to find out when users were added to Cloud Spanner Identity Access Management (IAM) roles on your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project. What should you do in the GCP Console?

A. Open the Cloud Spanner console to review configurations.
B. Open the IAM & admin console to review IAM policies for Cloud Spanner roles.
C. Go to the Stackdriver Monitoring console and review information for Cloud Spanner.
D. Go to the Stackdriver Logging console, review admin activity logs, and filter them for Cloud Spanner IAM roles.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/audit-logging

NEW QUESTION 163
You created a cluster.YAML file containing
- resources:
- name: cluster
- type: container.v1.cluster
- properties:
- zone: europe-west1-b
- cluster:
- description: My GCP ACE cluster
- initialNodeCount: 2

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
gcloud deployment-manager deployments create creates deployments based on the configuration file. (Infrastructure as code). All the configuration related to the artifacts is in the configuration file. This command correctly creates a cluster based on the provided cluster.yaml configuration file.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/deployment-manager/deployments/create

NEW QUESTION 168
You are working in a team that has developed a new application that needs to be deployed on Kubernetes. The production application is business critical and should be optimized for reliability. You need to provision a Kubernetes cluster and want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 173
You have one GCP account running in your default region and zone and another account running in a non-default region and zone. You want to start a new Compute Engine instance in these two Google Cloud Platform accounts using the command line interface. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 176
You are deploying a production application on Compute Engine. You want to prevent anyone from accidentally destroying the instance by clicking the wrong button. What should you do?

A. Disable the flag “Delete boot disk when instance is deleted.”
B. Enable delete protection on the instance.
C. Disable Automatic restart on the instance.
D. Enable Preemptibility on the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Preventing Accidental VM Deletion This document describes how to protect specific VM instances from deletion by setting the deletionProtection property on an Instance resource. To learn more about VM instances, read the Instances documentation. As part of your workload, there might be certain VM instances that are critical to running your application or services, such as an instance running a SQL server, a server used as a license manager, and so on. These VM instances might need to stay running indefinitely so you need a way to protect these VMs from being deleted. By setting the deletionProtection flag, a VM instance can be protected from accidental deletion. If a user attempts to delete a VM instance for which you have set the deletionProtection flag, the request fails. Only a user that has been granted a role with compute.instances.create permission can reset the flag to allow the resource to be deleted.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion

NEW QUESTION 180
You need to verify that a Google Cloud Platform service account was created at a particular time. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 185
Your team maintains the infrastructure for your organization. The current infrastructure requires changes. You need to share your proposed changes with the rest of the team. You want to follow Google's recommended best practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 190
You have a Linux VM that must connect to Cloud SQL. You created a service account with the appropriate access rights. You want to make sure that the VM uses this service account instead of the default Compute Engine service account. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 192
You have an instance group that you want to load balance. You want the load balancer to terminate the client SSL session. The instance group is used to serve a public web application over HTTPS. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 195
You built an application on your development laptop that uses Google Cloud services. Your application uses Application Default Credentials for authentication and works fine on your development laptop. You want to migrate this application to a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) and set up authentication using Google-recommended practices and minimal changes. What should you do?

A. Assign appropriate access for Google services to the service account used by the Compute Engine VM.
B. Create a service account with appropriate access for Google services, and configure the application to use this account.
C. Store credentials for service accounts with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.
D. Store credentials for your user account with appropriate access for Google services in a config file, and deploy this config file with your application.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In general, Google recommends that each instance that needs to call a Google API should run as a service account with the minimum permissions necessary for that instance to do its job. In practice, this means you should configure service accounts for your instances with the following process: Create a new service account rather than using the Compute Engine default service account. Grant IAM roles to that service account for only the resources that it needs. Configure the instance to run as that service account. Grant the instance the https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform scope to allow full access to all Google Cloud APIs, so that the IAM permissions of the instance are completely determined by the IAM roles of the service account. Avoid granting more access than necessary and regularly check your service account permissions to make sure they are up-to-date.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices

NEW QUESTION 196
You are operating a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster for your company where different teams can run non-production workloads. Your Machine Learning (ML) team needs access to Nvidia Tesla P100 GPUs to train their models. You want to minimize effort and cost. What should you do?

A. Ask your ML team to add the "accelerator: gpu" annotation to their pod specification.
B. Recreate all the nodes of the GKE cluster to enable GPUs on all of them.
C. Create your own Kubernetes cluster on top of Compute Engine with nodes that have GPU
D. Dedicate this cluster to your ML team.
E. Add a new, GPU-enabled, node pool to the GKE cluste
F. Ask your ML team to add the cloud.google.com/gke -accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100 nodeSelector to their pod specification.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the most optimal solution. Rather than recreating all nodes, you create a new node pool with GPU enabled. You then modify the pod specification to target particular GPU types by adding node selector to your workloads Pod specification. YOu still have a single cluster so you pay Kubernetes cluster management fee for just one cluster thus minimizing the
cost.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpusRef: https://cloud.google.com/kubern
Example:

- apiVersion: v1
- kind: Pod
- metadata:
- name: my-gpu-pod
- spec:
- containers:
- name: my-gpu-container
- image: nvidia/cuda:10.0-runtime-ubuntu18.04
- command: [/bin/bash]
- resources:
- limits:
- nvidia.com/gpu: 2
- nodeSelector:
- cloud.google.com/gke-accelerator: nvidia-tesla-k80 # or nvidia-tesla-p100 or nvidia-tesla-p4 or nvidia-tesla-v100 or nvidia-tesla-t4

NEW QUESTION 200
You are about to deploy a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system on Google Cloud. The application holds the full database in-memory for fast data access, and you need to configure the most appropriate resources on Google Cloud for this application. What should you do?

A. Provision preemptible Compute Engine instances.
B. Provision Compute Engine instances with GPUs attached.
C. Provision Compute Engine instances with local SSDs attached.
D. Provision Compute Engine instances with M1 machine type.

Answer: D

Explanation:
M1 machine series Medium in-memory databases such as SAP HANA Tasks that require intensive use of memory with higher memory-to-vCPU ratios than the general-purpose high-memory machine types.
In-memory databases and in-memory analytics, business warehousing (BW) workloads, genomics analysis, SQL analysis services. Microsoft SQL Server and similar databases.
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#:~:text=databases%20such%20as-,SAP%20HANA,-In%
https://www.sap.com/india/products/hana.html#:~:text=is%20SAP%20HANA-,in%2Dmemory,-database%3F

NEW QUESTION 204
You need to add a group of new users to Cloud Identity. Some of the users already have existing Google accounts. You want to follow one of Google's recommended practices and avoid conflicting accounts. What should you do?

A. Invite the user to transfer their existing account
B. Invite the user to use an email alias to resolve the conflict
C. Tell the user that they must delete their existing account
D. Tell the user to remove all personal email from the existing account

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/identity/migrating-consumer-accounts

NEW QUESTION 209
You deployed a new application inside your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below.

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

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

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

```
kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY     STATUS    RESTART   AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m   0/1       Pending   0         9m
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-qjpkg   1/1       Running   0         9m
```

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

A. Review details of the myapp-service Service object and check for error messages.
B. Review details of the myapp-deployment Deployment object and check for error messages.
C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.
D. View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 212
Users of your application are complaining of slowness when loading the application. You realize the slowness is because the App Engine deployment serving the application is deployed in us-central whereas all users of this application are closest to europe-west3. You want to change the region of the App Engine application to europe-west3 to minimize latency. What's the best way to change the App Engine region?

A. Create a new project and create an App Engine instance in europe-west3
B. Use the gcloud app region set command and supply the name of the new region.
C. From the console, under the App Engine page, click edit, and change the region drop-down.
D. Contact Google Cloud Support and request the change.

Answer: A

Explanation:
App engine is a regional service, which means the infrastructure that runs your app(s) is located in a specific region and is managed by Google to be redundantly available across all the zones within that region. Once an app engine deployment is created in a region, it cant be changed. The only way is to create a new project and create an App Engine instance in europe-west3, send all user traffic to this instance and delete the app engine instance in us-central.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations

NEW QUESTION 216
You have an application that receives SSL-encrypted TCP traffic on port 443. Clients for this application are located all over the world. You want to minimize latency for the clients. Which load balancing option should you use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 218

You need to create an autoscaling managed instance group for an HTTPS web application. You want to make sure that unhealthy VMs are recreated. What should you do?

A. Create a health check on port 443 and use that when creating the Managed Instance Group.
B. Select Multi-Zone instead of Single-Zone when creating the Managed Instance Group.
C. In the Instance Template, add the label 'health-check'.
D. In the Instance Template, add a startup script that sends a heartbeat to the metadata server.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instance-groups/autohealing-instances-in-migs#setting_up_an_autoheali

NEW QUESTION 221
You have a batch workload that runs every night and uses a large number of virtual machines (VMs). It is fault- tolerant and can tolerate some of the VMs being terminated. The current cost of VMs is too high. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 222
You created a Google Cloud Platform project with an App Engine application inside the project. You initially configured the application to be served from the us-central region. Now you want the application to be served from the asia-northeast1 region. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/managing-projects-apps-billing#:~:text=Each%20Cloud%20p Two App engine can't be running on the same project: you can check this easy diagram for more info:
https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/an-overview-of-app-engine#components_of_an_application
And you can't change location after setting it for your app Engine. https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/locations
App Engine is regional and you cannot change an apps region after you set it. Therefore, the only way to have an app run in another region is by creating a new project and targeting the app engine to run in the required region (asia-northeast1 in our case).
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations

NEW QUESTION 225
You are developing a new web application that will be deployed on Google Cloud Platform. As part of your release cycle, you want to test updates to your application on a small portion of real user traffic. The majority of the users should still be directed towards a stable version of your application. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 229
The storage costs for your application logs have far exceeded the project budget. The logs are currently being retained indefinitely in the Cloud Storage bucket myapp-gcp-ace-logs. You have been asked to remove logs older than 90 days from your Cloud Storage bucket. You want to optimize ongoing Cloud Storage spend. What should you do?

A. Write a script that runs gsutil ls -| – gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/** to find and remove items older than 90 day
B. Schedule the script with cron.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
You write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with gsutil lifecycle set config-xml-file. is not right.
gsutil lifecycle set enables you to set the lifecycle configuration on one or more buckets based on the configuration file provided. However, XML is not a valid supported type for the configuration file.
Ref: https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/lifecycle

- Write a script that runs gsutil ls -lr gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/** to find and remove items older than 90 days. Repeat this process every morning. is not right.

This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

- Write a script that runs gsutil ls -l gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/** to find and remove items older than 90 days. Schedule the script with cron. is not right.

This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 232
You have just created a new project which will be used to deploy a globally distributed application. You will use Cloud Spanner for data storage. You want to create a Cloud Spanner instance. You want to perform the first step in preparation of creating the instance. What should you do?

A. Grant yourself the IAM role of Cloud Spanner Admin
B. Create a new VPC network with subnetworks in all desired regions
C. Configure your Cloud Spanner instance to be multi-regional
D. Enable the Cloud Spanner API

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/getting-started/set-up

NEW QUESTION 235
You have a website hosted on App Engine standard environment. You want 1% of your users to see a new test version of the website. You want to minimize complexity. What should you do?

A. Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --migrate option.
B. Deploy the new version in the same application and use the --splits option to give a weight of 99 to the current version and a weight of 1 to the new version.
C. Create a new App Engine application in the same projec
D. Deploy the new version in that application.Use the App Engine library to proxy 1% of the requests to the new version.
E. Create a new App Engine application in the same projec
F. Deploy the new version in that application.Configure your network load balancer to send 1% of the traffic to that new application.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic#gcloud

NEW QUESTION 236
You need to track and verity modifications to a set of Google Compute Engine instances in your Google Cloud project. In particular, you want to verify OS system patching events on your virtual machines (VMs). What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 238
You are working with a Cloud SQL MySQL database at your company. You need to retain a month-end copy of the database for three years for audit purposes. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 241
You are working for a hospital that stores Its medical images in an on-premises data room. The hospital wants to use Cloud Storage for archival storage of these images. The hospital wants an automated process to upload any new medical images to Cloud Storage. You need to design and implement a solution. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 244
An application generates daily reports in a Compute Engine virtual machine (VM). The VM is in the project corp-iot-insights. Your team operates only in the project corp-aggregate-reports and needs a copy of the daily exports in the bucket corp-aggregate-reports-storage. You want to configure access so that the daily reports from the VM are available in the bucket corp-aggregate-reports-storage and use as few steps as possible while following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Predefined roles
The following table describes Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with Cloud Storage and lists the permissions that are contained in each role. Unless otherwise noted, these roles can be applied either to entire projects or specific buckets.
Storage Object Creator (roles/storage.objectCreator) Allows users to create objects. Does not give permission to view, delete, or overwrite objects.
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/iam-roles#standard-roles

NEW QUESTION 245
You have a project for your App Engine application that serves a development environment. The required testing has succeeded and you want to create a new project to serve as your production environment. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can deploy to a different project by using –project flag.
By default, the service is deployed the current project configured via:
$ gcloud config set core/project PROJECT
To override this value for a single deployment, use the –project flag:
$ gcloud app deploy ~/my_app/app.yaml –project=PROJECT Ref: https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/app/deploy

NEW QUESTION 247
You need to assign a Cloud Identity and Access Management (Cloud IAM) role to an external auditor. The auditor needs to have permissions to review your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Audit Logs and also to review your Data Access logs. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Google Cloud provides Cloud Audit Logs, which is an integral part of Cloud Logging. It consists of two log streams for each project: Admin Activity and Data Access, which are generated by Google Cloud services to help you answer the question of who did what, where, and when? within your Google Cloud projects.

Ref: https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/job-functions/auditing#scenario_external_auditors

NEW QUESTION 249
After a recent security incident, your startup company wants better insight into what is happening in the Google Cloud environment. You need to monitor unexpected firewall changes and instance creation. Your company prefers simple solutions. What should you do?

A. Use Cloud Logging filters to create log-based metrics for firewall and instance action
B. Monitor the changes and set up reasonable alerts.
C. Install Kibana on a compute Instanc
D. Create a log sink to forward Cloud Audit Logs filtered for firewalls and compute instances to Pub/Su
E. Target the Pub/Sub topic to push messages to the Kibana instanc
F. Analyze the logs on Kibana in real time.
G. Turn on Google Cloud firewall rules logging, and set up alerts for any insert, update, or delete events.
H. Create a log sink to forward Cloud Audit Logs filtered for firewalls and compute instances to Cloud Storage.Use BigQuery to periodically analyze log events in the storage bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This answer is the simplest and most effective way to monitor unexpected firewall changes and instance creation in Google Cloud. Cloud Logging filters allow you to specify the criteria for the log entries that you want to view or export. You can use the Logging query language to write filters based on the LogEntry fields, such as resource.type, severity, or protoPayload.methodName. For example, you can filter for firewall-related events by using the following query: resource.type="gce_subnetwork" logName="projects/PROJECT_ID/logs/compute.googleapis.com%2Ffirewall"
You can filter for instance-related events by using the following query: resource.type="gce_instance" logName="projects/PROJECT_ID/logs/compute.googleapis.com%2Factivity_log"
You can create log-based metrics from these filters to measure the rate or count of log entries that match the filter. Log-based metrics can be used to create charts and dashboards in Cloud Monitoring, or to set up alerts based on the metric values. For example, you can create an alert policy that triggers when the log-based metric for firewall changes exceeds a certain threshold in a given time interval. This way, you can get notified of any unexpected or malicious changes to your firewall rules.
Option B is incorrect because it is unnecessarily complex and costly. Installing Kibana on a compute instance requires additional configuration and maintenance. Creating a log sink to forward Cloud Audit Logs to Pub/Sub also incurs additional charges for the Pub/Sub service. Analyzing the logs on Kibana in real time may not be feasible or efficient, as it requires constant monitoring and manual intervention.
Option C is incorrect because Google Cloud firewall rules logging is a different feature from Cloud Audit Logs. Firewall rules logging allows you to audit, verify, and analyze the effects of your firewall rules by creating connection records for each rule that applies to traffic. However, firewall rules logging does not log the insert, update, or delete events for the firewall rules themselves. Those events are logged by Cloud Audit Logs, which record the administrative activities in your Google Cloud project.
Option D is incorrect because it is not a real-time solution. Creating a log sink to forward Cloud Audit Logs to Cloud Storage requires additional storage space and charges. Using BigQuery to periodically analyze log events in the storage bucket also incurs additional costs for the BigQuery service. Moreover, this option does not provide any alerting mechanism to notify you of any unexpected or malicious changes to your firewall rules or instances.

NEW QUESTION 251
You are creating an application that will run on Google Kubernetes Engine. You have identified MongoDB as the most suitable database system for your application and want to deploy a managed MongoDB environment that provides a support SLA. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 253
An external member of your team needs list access to compute images and disks in one of your projects. You want to follow Google-recommended practices when you grant the required permissions to this user. What should you do?

A. Create a custom role, and add all the required compute.disks.list and compute, images.list permissions as includedPermission
B. Grant the custom role to the user at the project level.
C. Create a custom role based on the Compute Image User role Add the compute.disks, list to theincludedPermissions field Grant the custom role to the user at the project level
D. Grant the Compute Storage Admin role at the project level.
E. Create a custom role based on the Compute Storage Admin rol
F. Exclude unnecessary permissions from the custom rol
G. Grant the custom role to the user at the project level.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 257
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