

Exam Questions Cloud-Digital-Leader

Google Cloud Digital Leader exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Cloud-Digital-Leader/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has signed up with a cloud provider and you will be using storage and virtual machines with the provider. The provider has provided your organization some expectations for what the service should perform at. What type of agreement provides a guarantee of a certain level of service such as "Uptime"?

- A. Performance Agreement
- B. Interconnection Agreement
- C. Warranty
- D. Service Level Agreement

Answer: D

Explanation:

Service Level Agreement (SLA)

A service level agreement (SLA) is a contract between a service provider (either internal or external) and the end user that defines the level of service expected from the service provider. Some common SLA's are uptime, Response Time, etc.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

A developer in your IT team is cheating a bucket on Cloud Storage. He is receiving an error that the bucket name already exists. He has checked his project and the few other projects in the organization, The name seems to be entirely unique, What would be the issue?

- A. Bucket names ignore any "." in the name
- B. Look for similar bucket names that have a "." in it.
- C. Previously deleted bucket names in the same project cannot be reuse
- D. There must have been an older bucket with the same name.
- E. Bucket names in Cloud storage have to be globally unique
- F. Bucket name are case insensitive- look for bucket name in your org that have a different capitalization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Bucket names have to be unique across Google Cloud Platform [GCP], Including other organizations and projects.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your customer is moving to Google Cloud. They have many teams, each working on many projects. How should they organize resources?

- A. Let each team have one shared Folder with multiple Projects within it so that there is a separation of concerns.
- B. Let each Project have one Folder so that there is a clear separation of concerns.
- C. Let each team have an Organization so that they can entirely manage themselves with their own identity.
- D. Let each team have one shared Project so that it is easy to manage.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The recommended approach is to have folders corresponding to teams/departments and they manage the projects within that.

-> Sharing a single project will cause a conflict of resources, billing, concerns, etc.

-> One folder per project is unnecessary overuse of abstraction/grouping.

-> Teams and projects in a company should ideally be centrally managed in a single Organization.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

You're negotiating SLAs with a customer. You have communicated that there will be a 99.99% (four 9s) availability for the service you are providing. Every aspect of the service is under your control. They want to modify the reliability to 99.999% (five 9s). What do you tell them? (Choose two answer)

- A. Yes, that could be possible
- B. If yes, there will be a significantly higher charge because the effort is significantly higher too.
- C. Yes, that is possible, but there will be an additional charge of 9% for the service because that is the additional effort required.
- D. Yes, that is possible
- E. There is hardly any difference to provide another 0.009% availability.
- F. Ask them for the reasonable downtime they are willing to absorb
- G. If it is more than 60 minutes in an entire year, explain how the current SLA meets that requirement.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

In many cases, customers might not know the implications of the 9s with respect to scheduled maintenance, upgrades, etc. It's possible that they are holding unnecessary expectations that significantly exceed their requirements.

-> Even though 0.0009 % increase it looks like a small increment, an addition of a single 9 reduces the possible downtime by 10 times. So the effort is often much greater.

Reference link- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_availability

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- if the need is to authenticate the application to access your dataset, it's the application's service account that will be provided during the authentication, so the service account is to be created at their side to run the application

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

Keeping Flavours of Apigee in mind, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. A hybrid version consisting of a runtime plane installed on-premises or in a cloud provider of your choice, and a management plane running in Apigee's cloud.
- B. In this model, API traffic and data are confined within your own enterprise-approved boundaries.
- C. A hosted SaaS version in which Apigee maintains the environment, allowing you to concentrate on building your services and defining the APIs to those services.
- D. There are two types of Flavours in Apigee i.
- E. Apigee & Apigee Hybrid.
- F. All of the above are correct.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Flavors of Apigee

Apigee comes in the following flavors:

Apigee: A hosted SaaS version in which Apigee maintains the environment, allowing you to concentrate on building your services and defining the APIs to those services.

Apigee hybrid: A hybrid version consisting of a runtime plane installed on-premises or in a cloud provider of your choice, and a management plane running in Apigee's cloud. In this model, API traffic and data are confined within your own enterprise-approved boundaries.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

A startup client of yours does offline data processing for a few of its clients. They are migrating their applications and the associated data to Google Cloud. They have 100TB of data to move. They presently have a very small private data center setup connected to a local internet provider. The maximum bandwidth they are able to get is 100Mbps. How long will it take them to transfer the data over the internet if the transfer goes smoothly?

- A. About 12 days.
- B. About 2 years.
- C. About 100 days.
- D. About 24 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key reason I included this question is to clarify some terminologies that will be important for your estimates. The data size mentioned is a TB terabyte. Note the "byte". The speed is mentioned in Mbps, which is Megabits per second. Note the "bits". 8 bits make a byte. So, to get the actual number of bits transferred, you need to multiply the TB number by 8.

Total data transferred (in bits) = $100 * 1,000,000,000,000 * 8$ bits

Speed = 100Mbps = $100 * 1,000,000$. i.e. 100 million bits are transferred per second. Hence time taken to transfer all the data = Total Data/Speed = 8,000,000

seconds. Number of seconds in a day = $24 * 60 * 60 = 86,400$

Total time taken in days = $8,000,000 / 86,400 = 92.59$ days

Reference link

- https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets#online_ver

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer has a tens of applications that are dependent on Oracle databases in their on-premise data centers. The customer wants to migrate to Google Cloud. Their long term goal is to move to other cloud native database technologies. What options do they have to initially move their data?

- A. Migrate to a Bare Metal server.
- B. Migrate to Cloud SQL.
- C. Since there is no hosted Oracle solution, leave the Oracle data on-premise while doing analytics on Google Cloud.
- D. Containerize Oracle and run it using Cloud Run.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Bare Metal solution is the recommended approach. You can deploy Oracle capabilities like clustered databases, replication, and all performance features at licensing costs that are similar to on-premise systems

Choose a Google Cloud bare metal migration strategy

Send feedback

This article describes the three most common options for migrating your bare metal workloads to Google Cloud along with a framework for understanding your workload requirements. It also explains how to choose the bare metal option that's right for your situation. Finally, it provides practical use cases for each migration strategy.

This article is designed for IT managers and staff who want to understand the capabilities of the Google Cloud offerings [Migrate for Compute Engine](#), [Bare Metal Solution](#), and [Mainframe Modernization](#), and how each can facilitate the migration of bare-metal workloads. The article also discusses an IBM offering for working on Google Cloud.

Migrating to bare metal in Google Cloud serves as an important step toward transforming your IT strategy to focus on the cloud. By running your bare metal workloads closer to Google Cloud services, you can take advantage of those services while implementing your application modernization strategy in parallel.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-bare-metal-workloads>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a well established development and operations team. Your teams were managing the en-tire software delivery/deployment cycle on-premise. When migrating to the cloud, you want to con-tinue having this approach. Which is the ideal option for you?

- A. PaaS - Platform as a Service
- B. SaaS - Software as a Service
- C. IDaaS - Identity as a Service
- D. IaaS - Infrastructure as a Service

Answer: D

Explanation:

IaaS - you're given virtualized resources like VMs, Storage, Network. It is your responsibility to manage everything beyond that. This would be similar to what the organization had on-premise.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has made plans to roll out OpenShift, a Kubernetes platform solution offered by IBM Red Hat, across all its on-premises and public cloud environments. Given that you are the lead architect responsible for your company's GCP deployments, what type of shared responsibility model will this deployment entail for you?

- A. SaaS
- B. On premises
- C. PaaS
- D. IaaS

Answer: D

Explanation:

The key to remember here is that for a service provided (GCP in this case) to take responsibility for its PaaS, it must offer the service as a managed service. GCP offers its own Kubernetes platform called GKE. But OpenShift is not a Google-offered PaaS solution. As such, Google will not take responsibility for the back-end operations and design of your OpenShift environments. You will need to manage all the VMs that OpenShift will provision as part of its GCP deployment. So this is an IaaS deployment from a shared responsibility model perspective.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization wants to evaluate the performance of their entire cloud infrastructure, including metrics like server uptime and response rate reports. Which Google Cloud tool should the organi-zation use?

- A. Cloud Trace
- B. Cloud Monitoring
- C. Cloud Profiler
- D. Cloud Debugger

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because Cloud Monitoring enables users to monitor the performance of their entire cloud infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

App Engine has been deployed in your customers GCP cloud deployment. The customer would like to know more about the benefits of App Engine Flexible. Please advise them on the benefits of App Engine Flexible (Select Two Answers)

- A. Supports autoscaling

- B. Supports Docker containers
- C. Supports mainframe connectivity
- D. Source code is written in specific versions of the supported programming languages only

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Autoscaling is supported in both Flexible and Standard environments. Flexible Environment does run a Docker container that includes a custom runtime or source code written in other programming languages.

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are working in a company where you need to store Terabytes of Image Data daily and process them e.g. Taking photos of the entire planet 24 hours every day with satellite and sending data to data centres to store and process it. Which of the following would be the best combination for your infrastructure.

You are working in a company where you need to store Terabytes of Image Data daily and process them e.g. Taking photos of the entire planet 24 hours every day with satellite and sending data to data centres to store and process it. Which of the following would be the best combination for your infrastructure.

- A. Bare Metal Solutions with Google Cloud Storage.
- B. Google Cloud Storage & Google Cloud Compute Engines
- C. Google Cloud Storage & Preemptible VMs.
- D. None of the Above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The above is a real world example of a company named Planet, where they sent around 80+ satellites to take pictures of earth every day, 24 hours. They run around 40,000 preemptible VMs concurrently.

Preemptible instances function like normal instances but have the following limitations:

Compute Engine might stop preemptible instances at any time due to system events. The probability that Compute Engine will stop a preemptible instance for a system event is generally low, but might vary from day to day and from zone to zone depending on current conditions.

Compute Engine always stops preemptible instances after they run for 24 hours. Certain actions reset this 24-hour counter.

Preemptible instances are finite Compute Engine resources, so they might not always be available. Preemptible instances can't live migrate to a regular VM instance, or be set to automatically restart when there is a maintenance event.

Due to the above limitations, preemptible instances are not covered by any Service Level Agreement (and, for clarity, are excluded from the Compute Engine SLA).

The Google Cloud Free Tier credits for Compute Engine do not apply to preemptible instances. Text Description automatically generated

Important: Spot VMs are the latest version of preemptible VMs. New and existing preemptible VMs continue to be supported, and preemptible VMs use the same pricing model as Spot VMs. However, Spot VMs provide new features that preemptible VMs do not support. For example, preemptible VMs can only run for up to 24 hours at a time, but Spot VMs do not have a maximum runtime. [Learn more about Spot VMs and how to create Spot VMs.](#)

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization runs their application on a virtual machine, but every time they want to edit specific features, they have to bring the system offline to update the application. What would be a more appropriate solution for their app?

- A. GPUs
- B. Containers
- C. Hypervisors
- D. Solid State Disk

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because containers can compartmentalize applications which enables parts to be edited in isolation.

What are containers?

Containers are packages of software that contain all of the necessary elements to run in any environment. In this way, containers virtualize the operating system and run anywhere, from a private data center to the public cloud or even on a developer's personal laptop. From Gmail to YouTube to Search, everything at Google runs in containers. Containerization allows our development teams to move fast, deploy software efficiently, and operate at an unprecedented scale. We've learned a lot about running containerized workloads and we've [shared this knowledge](#) with the community along the way: from the early days of contributing [cgroups to the Linux kernel](#), to taking designs from our internal tools and open sourcing them as the [Kubernetes](#) project.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-are-containers>

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is releasing its first publicly available application in Google Cloud. The application is critical to your business and customers and requires a 2-hour SLA.

How should your organization set up support to minimize costs?

- A. Enroll in Premium Support
- B. Enroll in Enhanced Support
- C. Enroll in Standard Support
- D. Enroll in Basic Support

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.secureauth.com/enhanced-support-offering/>

SecureAuth is dedicated to providing the industry-leading enhanced support ensuring the long term success of your SecureAuth SaaS IAM deployment

Text Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are migrating workloads to the cloud. The goal of the migration is to serve customers worldwide as quickly as possible According to local regulations, certain data is required to be stored in a specific geographic area, and it can be served worldwide. You need to design the architecture and deployment for your workloads.

What should you do?

- A. Select a public cloud provider that is only active in the required geographic area
- B. Select a private cloud provider that globally replicates data storage for fast data access
- C. Select a public cloud provider that guarantees data location in the required geographic area
- D. Select a private cloud provider that is only active in the required geographic area

Answer: C

Explanation:

The goal of the migration is to serve customers worldwide as quickly as possible According to local regulations, certain data is required to be stored in a specific geographic area, and it can be served worldwide" This characteristic are inherent to the public cloud provider

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company's development team is building an application that will be deployed on Cloud Run. You are designing a CI/CD pipeline so that any new version of the application can be deployed in the fewest number of steps possible using the CI/CD pipeline you are designing. You need to select a storage location for the images of the application after the CI part of your pipeline has built them.

What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute Engine image containing the application
- B. Store the images in Container Registry
- C. Store the images in Cloud Storage
- D. Create a Compute Engine disk containing the application

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/pushing-and-pulling>

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your manager wants to restrict communication of all virtual machines with internet access; with resources in another network; or with a resource outside Compute Engine. It is expected that different teams will create new folders and projects in the near future.

How would you restrict all virtual machines from having an external IP address?

- A. Define an organization policy at the root organization node to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- B. Define an organization policy on all existing folders to define a constraint to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- C. Define an organization policy on all existing projects to restrict virtual machine instances from having an external IP address
- D. Communicate with the different teams and agree that each time a virtual machine is created, it must be configured without an external IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/organization-policy/overview>

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

Each of the three cloud service models - infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as a service (SaaS) - offers benefits between flexibility and levels of management by the cloud provider and the customer.

Why would SaaS be the right choice of service model?

- A. You want a balance between flexibility for the customer and the level of management by the cloud provider

- B. You want to minimize the level of management by the customer
- C. You want to maximize flexibility for the customer.
- D. You want to be able to shift your emphasis between flexibility and management by the cloud provider as business needs change

Answer: B

Explanation:

Benefits of SaaS

The main benefit of SaaS is that it offloads all infrastructure and application management to the SaaS vendor. Reference: <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/iaas-paas-saas>

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following statements is/are correct about Bare Metal Solutions?

- A. The network, which Google Cloud manages includes a low-latency Cloud Inter-connect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.
- B. Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of the custom, sole-tenancy hardware with local SAN, and smart hands support.
- C. Bare Metal Solution uses a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model.
- D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is true

You are responsible for the licensing of all of your software. Bare Metal Solution uses a bring-your-own-license (BYOL) model.

Apart from this you are responsible for the software, applications, and data that you use and store in the Bare Metal Solution environment.

Responsibilities Data, including:

- Security and encryption
- Backups

Software and applications, including:

- Installation
- Configuration
- Upgrades and patching

Operating system and any hypervisor, including:

- Configuration changes
- Upgrades and patching Server clusters, including:
 - Installation
 - Configuration
 - Maintenance Licensing

Option B & C is also true.

With Bare Metal Solution, Google Cloud provides and manages the core infrastructure, the network, the physical and network security, and hardware monitoring capabilities in an environment from which you can access all of the Google Cloud services. The core infrastructure includes secure, controlled-environment facilities, and power.

The Bare Metal Solution also includes the provisioning and maintenance of the custom, sole-tenancy hardware with local SAN, and smart hands support.

The network, which is managed by Google Cloud includes a low-latency Cloud Interconnect connection into the customer Bare Metal Solution environment.

The available Google Cloud services include private API access, management tools, support, and billing.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization has created an ecommerce website. What data on this website would be considered structured data?

- A. Product photographs
- B. Product reviews
- C. Product descriptions
- D. Product ratings score

Answer: D

Explanation:

Because product ratings are structured because they are numerical scores.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product can report on and maintain compliance on your entire Google Cloud organization to cover multiple projects?

- A. Cloud Logging
- B. Identity and Access Management
- C. Google Cloud Armor
- D. Security Command Center

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security Command Center is a centralized security and risk management platform for your Google Cloud resources. It is a single tool that offers a variety of security features including:

- * 1. Gain centralized visibility and control
- * 2. Discover misconfigurations and vulnerabilities
- * 3. Report on and maintain compliance
- * 4. Detect threats targeting your Google Cloud assets <https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center>

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company security team manages access control to production systems using an LDAP directory group. How is this access control managed in the Google Cloud production project?

- A. Assign the proper role to the Service Account in the project's IAM Policy
- B. Grant each user the roles/iam.serviceAccountUser role on a service account that exists in the Google Group.
- C. Assign the proper role to the Google Group in the project's IAM Policy.
- D. Create the project in a folder with the same name as the LDAP directory group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/achieving-identity-and-access-governance-on-google-c>

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NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 1)

There are internal compliance requirements that demand that we do not use any APIs or services that are not backed by SLAs. Which of these are acceptable for us? (Choose two answer)

- A. Alpha, Beta
- B. Early Access, Preview
- C. General Availability
- D. Deprecated, but ensure that the SLA support period is still valid.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

General Availability is the stage where SLAs apply.

Deprecated - in the deprecated stage, you should start moving away from those APIs and products. Depending on the deprecation policy, SLAs could still be valid.

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to build streaming data pipelines. You don't want to manage the individual servers that do the data processing in the pipelines. Instead, you want a managed service that will automatically scale with the amount of data to be processed.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization choose?

- A. Pub/Sub
- B. Dataflow
- C. Data Catalog
- D. Dataprep by Trifacta

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/deploying-a-pipeline>

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your application is onboarding a number of users. The details of the users vary widely. What kind of database would be most suitable for this use case?

- A. NoSQL database like Firestore
- B. OLAP database like BigQuery which support SQL
- C. SQL database like MySQL or PostgreSQL
- D. OLTP database like Cloud Spanner

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 1. NoSQL databases are best suited for this use case. Firestore is an appropriate one to use here

* 2. Cloud Firestore is a NoSQL document database that lets you easily store, sync, and query data for your mobile and web apps - at global scale.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

What conditions be true if a VM interface wants to send packets to the external IP addresses of Google APIs and services using Private Google Access?

- A. VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
- B. VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is disabled
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the Above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A VM interface can send packets to the external IP addresses

Google Access if all these conditions are met:

of Google APIs and services using Private

- The VM interface is connected to a subnet where Private Google Access is enabled.
 - The VPC network that contains the subnet meets the network requirements for Google APIs and services.
 - The VM interface does not have an external IP address assigned.
 - The source IP address of packets sent from the VM matches the VM interface's primary internal IP address or an internal IP address from an alias IP range.
- A VM with an external IP address assigned to its network interface doesn't need Private Google Access to connect to Google APIs and services. However, the VPC network must meet the requirements for accessing Google APIs and services.

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization wants to be sure that its expenditures on cloud services are in line with the budget. Which two Google Cloud cost management features help your organization gain greater visibility into its cloud resource costs? (Choose two.)

- A. Billing dashboards
- B. Resource labels
- C. Sustained use discounts
- D. Financial governance policies
- E. Payments profile

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated with medium confidence



A label is a key-value pair that helps you organize your Google Cloud resources. You can attach a label to each resource, then filter the resources based on their labels. Information about labels is forwarded to the billing system, so you can break down your billed charges by label.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/cost-management>

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to allow a production job to have access to a BigQuery dataset. The production job is running on a Compute Engine instance that is part of an instance group.

What should be included in the IAM Policy on the BigQuery dataset?

- A. The Compute Engine instance group
- B. The project that owns the Compute Engine instance
- C. The Compute Engine service account
- D. The Compute Engine instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

When an identity calls a Google Cloud API, BigQuery requires that the identity has the appropriate permissions to use the resource. You can grant permissions by granting roles to a user, a group, or a service account.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control>

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your team is publishing research results and needs to make large amounts of data available to other researchers within the professional community and the public at minimum cost.

How should you host the data?

- A. Use a Cloud Storage bucket and enable 'Requester Pays.'
- B. Use a Cloud Storage bucket and provide Signed URLs for the data files.
- C. Use a Cloud Storage bucket and set up a Cloud Interconnect connection to allow access to the data.
- D. Host the data on-premise
- E. and set up a Cloud Interconnect connection to allow access to the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enabling Requester Pays is useful, for example, if you have a lot of data you want to make available to users, but you don't want to be charged for their access to

that data.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/requester-pays>

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization consists of many teams. Each team has many Google Cloud projects. Your organization wants to simplify the management of identity and access policies for these projects.

How can you group these projects to meet this goal?

- A. Group each team's projects into a separate domain
- B. Assign labels based on the virtual machines that are part of each team's projects
- C. Use folders to group each team's projects
- D. Group each team's projects into a separate organization node

Answer: C

Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

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 90

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are a program manager within a Software as a Service (SaaS) company that offers rendering software for animation studios. Your team needs the ability to allow scenes to be scheduled at will and to be interrupted at any time to restart later. Any individual scene rendering takes less than 12 hours to complete, and there is no service-level agreement (SLA) for the completion time for all scenes. Results will be stored in a global Cloud Storage bucket. The compute resources are not bound to any single geographical location. This software needs to run on Google Cloud in a cost-optimized way.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application on Compute Engine using preemptible instances
- B. Develop the application so it can run in an unmanaged instance group
- C. Create a reservation for the minimum number of Compute Engine instances you will use
- D. Start more instances with fewer virtual centralized processing units (vCPUs) instead of fewer instances with more vCPUs

Answer: A

Explanation:

What is a preemptible instance?

Preemptible VM instances are available at much lower price—a [60-91% discount](#)—compared to the price of standard VMs. However, Compute Engine might stop (preempt) these instances if it needs to reclaim the compute capacity for allocation to other VMs. Preemptible instances use excess Compute Engine capacity, so their availability varies with usage.

If your apps are fault-tolerant and can withstand possible instance preemptions, then preemptible instances can reduce your Compute Engine costs significantly. For example, batch processing jobs can run on preemptible instances. If some of those instances stop during processing, the job slows but does not completely stop. Preemptible instances complete your batch processing tasks without placing additional workload on your existing instances and without requiring you to pay full price for additional normal instances.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your team is using BigQuery as your central data warehouse. You are running a certain workload that you've run frequently over the last few days. It is a short, high capacity ana-lytics workload. Which of the following would be an appropriate pricing model to use?

- A. There is no need for any pricing model the first 1 TB of query data processed per month is free.
- B. On-demand pricing
- C. Flex Slots
- D. Flat-rate reservations

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is Correct- BigQuery Flex Slots for cyclical workloads that require extra capacity, or for workloads that need to process a lot of data in a short time, and so would be less expensive to run using reserved slots for a short time.

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your multinational organization has servers running mission-critical workloads on its premises around the world. You want to be able to manage these workloads consistently and centrally, and you want to stop managing infrastructure. What should your organization do?

- A. Migrate the workloads to a public cloud
- B. Migrate the workloads to a central office building
- C. Migrate the workloads to multiple local co-location facilities
- D. Migrate the workloads to multiple local private clouds

Answer: A

Explanation:

Only public cloud offers to centrally manage the infra. for Pvt cloud it may not be possible to get same Pvt Cloud provider across the globe.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your customer is making a decision on whether to move to Google Cloud. Their key concern is about 10,000 VMs that are part of their IT infrastructure used across more than 110 applications. They are apprehensive of too many changes at this stage. They want to get to Google Cloud in the easiest way possible with minimal disruption. What option would you recommend for them?

- A. Use Migrate for Anthos
- B. Lift and shift the VMs to serverless options like App Engine Flex.
- C. Re-architect on-prem to use Kubernetes and then slowly extend and bridge the on-prem data center to the Google Cloud data center.
- D. Use Migrate for Compute

Answer: D

Explanation:

Migrate for Compute Engine's advanced replication migration technology copies instance data to Google Cloud in the background with no interruptions to the source workload that's running.

Text Description automatically generated

Cloud migration creates a lot of questions. Migrate for Compute Engine by Google Cloud has the answers. Whether you're looking to migrate one application from on-premises or one thousand enterprise-grade applications across multiple data centers, Migrate for Compute Engine gives any IT team, large or small, the power to migrate their workloads to Google Cloud.

Watch the video to your right to hear what one of our customers, Rackspace Technology, thinks about Migrate for Compute Engine's speed and ease of use.

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine>

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization meant to purchase a 3-year Committed Use Discount, but accidentally purchased a 1-year Committed Use Discount instead. What should your organization do?

- A. Contact your financial institution.
- B. Contact Trust and Safety.C Contact Cloud Billing Support.
- C. Contact Technical Support.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

★ **Important:** Once you enable discount sharing through the console, you can only disable it with the assistance of **Cloud Billing support**. If you disable discount sharing with the assistance of Cloud Billing support, all committed use discounts revert to the default setting of applying only to the projects through which with they were purchased. The reverted setting becomes effective at the beginning of the following month.

Combining reservations with commitments

A committed use discount provides a 1- or 3-year discounted price agreement, but it does not reserve capacity in a specific zone. A reservation ensures that capacity is held in a specific zone even if the reserved VMs are not running. By combining a reservation with a commitment, you get discounted, reserved resources.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts>

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

A startup is planning to create their entire suite of applications on Google Cloud. They are looking at various open source technologies to build applications. One of the consideration is about having a well integrated monitoring tool. They have to be able to constantly review load capacity and performance of their applications and virtual machines. What would you advise them to do?

- A. It is best to build a custom solution so that they know it integrates well with all their custom applications.
- B. Since they are using open source for applications, find another open source monitoring tool and integrate it, which could turn out to be very cheap.
- C. Use the Google Cloud Operations Suite which contains monitoring among other operations tools.
- D. Update the application code to regularly write to output log
- E. Export the logs to BigQuery to analyze them frequently.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Operations Suite is well integrated into Google and it is the recommended option. References: <https://cloud.google.com/products/operations>

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization wants an economical solution to store data such as files, graphical images, and videos and to access and share them securely. Which Google Cloud product or service should your organization use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Google Storage is GCP's version of AWS Simple Storage Service (S3) and an S3 bucket would be equivalent to a Google Storage bucket across the two clouds
 Text Description automatically generated

Despite many external solutions for digital files, some people still store their photos, videos, and content files on their desktop or laptop. The only problem with this method is that your computer can quickly become cluttered with thousands of files. It slows your prized piece of hardware (computer) down.

When you want to find a digital file you probably *expect* that file to come flying up on your screen in an instant. Yet -- anyone who keeps a lot of photos on a computer knows it can take minutes, sometimes hours, to find one - even if you keep it on your desktop. It's just not all that convenient to store things this way. Most importantly, just storing these digital files on a desktop leaves them vulnerable to viruses, damage, or theft. Folks who rely on this also generally don't have a back-up plan.

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

A prospect wants to be able to store and analyze data. Their analysts already know SQL, but are not familiar with other technologies. Which of these databases can the analysts use without additional training?

- A. Cloud SQL, BigQuery, Datastore
- B. Spanner, Cloud SQL, BigQuery

- C. Cloud SQL, Firestore, Datastore
- D. Cloud SQL, Bigtable, BigQuery

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spanner, Cloud SQL, BigQuery

Spanner- Cloud Spanner is a fully managed, mission-critical, relational database service that offers transactional consistency at global scale, automatic, synchronous replication for high availability, and support for two SQL Google Standard SQL and PostgreSQL.

Cloud SQL- Cloud SQL is a fully-managed database service that helps you set up, maintain, manage, and administer your relational databases on Google Cloud Platform.

BigQuery- Google BigQuery is a cloud-based Architecture and provides exceptional performance as it can auto-scale up and down based on the data load and performs data analysis efficiently. On the other hand, SQL Server is based on client-server architecture and has fixed performance throughout unless the user scales it manually.

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is on a critical path with recently developed applications. They are going into production in a month. A few million users are expected to use the new application. They want to ensure minimum disruption when the application goes live. Any issues have to be dealt with within minutes and resolved as quickly as possible. Which Support package should they take?

- A. Enhanced Support
- B. Standard Support
- C. Basic Support
- D. Premium Support

Answer: D

Explanation:

Premium Support will have a 15-minute response time with 24/7 response for high & critical-impact issues. Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Premium Support overview

[Send feedback](#)

This page explains the features of Premium Support.

Premium Support is a paid support offering designed for enterprises that run mission critical workloads and require fast response times, platform stability, and increased operational efficiencies.

This overview covers the following aspects of Premium Support:

- How you work with a [Technical Account Manager](#) to optimize your Google Cloud operations and Premium Support experience.
- [Features](#) of the offering, including [support case features](#) and [Customer Aware Support](#).
- [Value Add Services](#) that you can purchase to customize your offering.

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

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud product is designed to reduce the risks of handling personally identifiable information (PII)?

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. Google Cloud Armor
- C. Cloud Data Loss Prevention
- D. Secret Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/take-charge-of-your-sensitive-data-with-the-cloud-dlp-api>

Cloud Data Loss Prevention: Fully managed service designed to help you discover, classify, and protect your most sensitive data.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is moving an application to Google Cloud. As part of that effort, it needs to migrate the application's working database from another cloud provider to Cloud SQL. The database runs on the MySQL engine. The migration must cause minimal disruption to users. Data must be secured while in transit. Which should your organization use?

- A. BigQuery Data Transfer Service
- B. MySQL batch insert
- C. Database Migration Service

D. Cloud Composer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/dms/>

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 1)

An IoT platform is providing services to home security systems. They have more than a million customers, each with many home devices. Burglaries or child safety issues are concerns that the clients customers. Therefore, the platform has to respond very quickly in near real time. What could be a typical data pipeline used to support this platform on Google Cloud?

- A. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, Data Studio
- B. Cloud Functions, Cloud Dataproc, Looker
- C. Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud Dataflow, BigQuery
- D. Cloud Functions, Cloud Dataproc, BigQuery

Answer: A

Explanation:

=> Cloud Pub/Sub- Cloud Pub/Sub is the best to be the end-point for ingesting large amounts of data. It will grow as required, can stream data to downstream systems, and can also work with intermittently available backends.

=> Cloud Dataflow- supports streaming data and therefore is an appropriate option for processing the data that is ingested.

=> BigQuery- BigQuery also supports streaming data and its possible to do real time ana-lytics on it.

=> DataStudio- DataStudio and Looker are for visualization. They don't have any in-built analysis.

=> Cloud Functions- Cloud Functions is a useful serverless endpoint. However, Pub/Sub is better in this case because it can also retain messages for a set period if it was not possi-ble to deliver it first time.

=>Cloud Dataproc- Cloud Dataproc is used for Hadoop/Spark workloads and won't be a good fit here.

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 1)

The CFO is attending one of the preliminary meetings in the migration strategy meeting. She brings up the concern about costs. They have contracts with their vendors and the payments they will need to make when purchasing any kind of infrastructure. This gives them a clear view of numbers for resource budgeting and planning. Can she get the same kind of clarity on Google Cloud?

- A. Ye
- B. Do a trial run of typical workload
- C. See the billing amount and that becomes the base reference.
- D. Yes, the Cloud Native Computing Foundation publishes yearly numbers on the cost of running the clou
- E. Use that as a reference.
- F. Yes, the Pricing Calculator can be used to estimate the cost of resources.
- G. Yes, Google provides a typical cost of application workloads by region and indus-tr
- H. Use that as a reference.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The pricing calculator can be used to give clear estimates of resource usage.

-> Running test loads is as closely indicative as using the pricing calculator.

-> There are no cloud cost references published, either by Google or CNCF. Even if some companies have published such info. It might not apply to you.

Reference link:- <https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator>

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

What are the key features of Google Cloud Identity.

- A. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- B. Single sign-on (SSO)
- C. Works with your favorite apps and Endpoint management
- D. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Identity:

A unified identity, access, app, and endpoint management (IAM/EMM) platform.

- Give users easy access to apps with single sign-on.

- Multi-factor authentication protects user and company data.

- Endpoint management enforces policies for personal and corporate devices

KEY FEATURES :

Modernize IT and strengthen security Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

Help protect your user accounts and company data with a wide variety of MFA verification methods such as push notifications, Google Authenticator, phishing-resistant Titan Security Keys, and using your Android or iOS device as a security key.

Endpoint management

Improve your company's device security posture on Android, iOS, and Windows devices using a unified console. Set up devices in minutes and keep your company data more secure with endpoint management. Enforce security policies, wipe company data, deploy apps, view reports, and export details.

Single sign-on (SSO)

Enable employees to work from virtually anywhere, on any device, with single sign-on to thousands of pre-integrated apps, both in the cloud and on-premises.

Works with your favorite apps

Cloud Identity integrates with hundreds of cloud applications out of the box—and we're constantly adding more to the list so you can count on us to be your single identity platform today and in the future.

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 1)

A video game organization has invested in cloud technology to generate insights from user behaviors. They want to ensure recommendations of games are aligned to players' interests. What may have prompted this business decision?

- A. Customers expect faster time to market for games.
- B. Employees expect source code changes to be deployed faster.
- C. Customers expect a personalized experience.
- D. Employees expect more predictable data management spending.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because in the cloud era, users expect more personalization and customization.

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is running all its workloads in a private cloud on top of a hypervisor. Your organization has decided it wants to move to Google Cloud as quickly as possible. Your organization wants minimal changes to the current environment, while using the maximim amount of managed services Google offers. What should your organization do?

- A. Migrate the workloads to Google Cloud VMware Engine
- B. Migrate the workloads to Compute Engine
- C. Migrate the workloads to Bare Metal Solution
- D. Migrate the workloads to Google Kubernetes Engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Migrate for Compute Engine enables you to lift and shift workloads at scale to Google Cloud Compute Engine with minimal changes and risk.

Reference: <https://dataintegration.info/simplify-vm-migrations-with-migrate-for-compute-engine-as-a-service>

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your company needs to segment Google Cloud resources used by each team from the others. The teams' efforts are changing frequently, and you need to reduce operational risk and maintain cost visibility. Which approach does Google recommend?

- A. One project per team.
- B. One organization per team.
- C. One project that contains all of each team's resources.
- D. One top-level folder per team.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/security/infrastructure/design>

The Teams need to segmented to have visibility on the resources each team consumes

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is developing a mobile app and wants to select a fully featured cloud-based compute platform for it. Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine>

Firebase is Google's mobile development platform that empowers you to quickly build and grow your app

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which Google Cloud service or feature lets you build machine learning models using Standard SQL and data in a data warehouse?

- A. BigQuery ML
- B. TensorFlow
- C. AutoML Tables
- D. Cloud Bigtable ML

Answer:

A

Explanation:

BigQuery ML lets you create and execute machine learning models in BigQuery using standard SQL queries. Reference:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/introduction#:~:text=BigQuery%20ML%20lets%20you%20create,th>

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/introduction>

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization needs to minimize how much it pays for data traffic from the Google network to the internet. What should your organization do?

- A. Choose the Standard network service tier.
- B. Choose the Premium network service tier.
- C. Deploy Cloud VPN.
- D. Deploy Cloud NAT.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choose the Standard network service tier. While Premium tier is the default for all egress traffic and offers the highest performance, when cost is a consideration. Standard tier is the more economical.

Text, letter Description automatically generated

Every cloud deployment needs a network over which to move data. Without a network, you can't view cat videos or upload your selfies, much less allow microservices to talk to one another.

Google Cloud provides a global, scalable, flexible network for your cloud-based workloads and services, and how you utilize that network impacts four critical aspects of your deployment: cost, security, performance and availability.

When designing a reliable, sound, yet cost effective network architecture, you'll want multiple teams within the company to weigh in on these four elements, to determine your priorities. The following tips highlight a few considerations you should think about when architecting your network solution.

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/networking/networking-cost-optimization-best-practices>

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your organization is building an application running in Google Cloud. Currently, software builds, tests, and regular deployments are done manually, but you want to reduce work for the team. Your organization wants to use Google Cloud managed solutions to automate your build, testing, and deployment process.

Which Google Cloud product or feature should your organization use?

- A. Cloud Scheduler
- B. Cloud Code
- C. Cloud Build
- D. Cloud Deployment Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deploy your application to App Engine using the gcloud app deploy command. This command automatically builds a container image by using the Cloud Build service and then deploys that image to the App Engine flexible environment.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/nodejs/testing-and-deploying-your-app>

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 1)

A partner of yours used to have their own private data center. Your company was already on Google Cloud and now they have also moved to Google Cloud. You are investigating whether there are ways to collaborate better or shared services. What would be one good option to consider?

- A. Use Private Service Access within Google Cloud.
- B. Use VPC Peering to share resources privately between your two organizations.
- C. Use public IP addresses as before.
- D. It will automatically be routed internally only.
- E. Use VPC Shared Networks to share common resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

-> Shared VPC is only within an organization - it 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.

-> Private Google Access is only to access Google APIs and services References:
-> <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering>
-> <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/private-google-access>
-> <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/shared-vpc>

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 1)

The operating systems of some of your organization's virtual machines may have a security vulnerability. How can your organization most effectively identify all virtual machines that do not have the latest security update?

- A. View the Security Command Center to identify virtual machines running vulnerable disk images
- B. View the Compliance Reports Manager to identify and download a recent PCI audit
- C. View the Security Command Center to identify virtual machines started more than 2 weeks ago
- D. View the Compliance Reports Manager to identify and download a recent SOC 1 audit

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security Health Analytics and Web Security Scanner detectors generate vulnerabilities findings that are available in Security Command Center. Your ability to view and edit findings is determined by the Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and permissions you are assigned. For more information about IAM roles in Security Command Center.

Reference link:

<https://cloud.google.com/security-command-center/docs/concepts-vulnerabilities-findings>

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization delivers a proactive healthcare service. They want to efficiently and automatically collect patient data. What should the organization encourage the patients to do?

- A. Use at-home health screening devices and then upload their health data daily
- B. Wear Internet of Things (IoT) devices that upload their health data in real time
- C. Self-assess their health data and then document and upload it in real time
- D. Visit a nurse who will use Internet of Things (IoT) devices to collect and upload their health data

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to use Apigee to manage all their application programming interfaces (APIs). What will Apigee enable the organization to do?

- A. Increase application privacy
- B. Measure and track API performance Most Voted
- C. Analyze application development speed
- D. Market and sell APIs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Apigee's API Monitoring enables you to track your APIs to make sure they are up and running correctly. API Monitoring provides near real-time insights into API traffic and performance, to help you quickly diagnose and solve issues as they arise.

Apigee works with APIs not necessarily applications. It allows organizations to gain actionable insights across the entire API value chain and monetize API products and maximize the business value of digital assets. <https://cloud.google.com/apigee#section-11>

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 3)

An online retail organization wants to optimize their service.

What is an example of unstructured data that they can use to make decisions?

- A. Customer survey comments
- B. Seller location coordinates
- C. Product sales trends
- D. Warehouse inventory records

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/requester-pays>

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization relies on online seasonal sales for the majority of their annual revenue. Why should the organization use App Engine for their customer app?

- A. Automatically adjusts physical inventory in real time
- B. Autoscales during peaks in demand
- C. Runs maintenance during seasonal sales
- D. Recommends the right products to customers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 3)

How does a large hotel chain benefit from storing their customer reservation data in the cloud?

- A. On-premises hardware access to transaction data
- B. Real-time data transformation at scale within an on-premises database
- C. Real-time business transaction accuracy at scale
- D. Physical hardware access during peak demand

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is an example of unstructured data that organizations can capture from social media?

- A. Post comments
- B. Tagging
- C. Profile picture
- D. Location

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://treehousetechgroup.com/8-examples-of-unstructured-data/>

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which policy helps Google Cloud keep customer data private?

- A. Google tests the service availability of customer applications.
- B. Google does not use customer data for advertising purposes.
- C. Google migrates customer data to an offline server when a threat is detected.
- D. Google does not allow customers to change encryption keys.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your customer is moving from AWS to Google Cloud. Data also needs to be moved. There is about 50TB of data. On AWS, the data resides in an S3 bucket. It is going to be moved to Cloud Storage. Data is also being continuously generated on S3 prior to the cutover. It is preferable that this is also periodically transferred. What is the best way to move the data?

- A. Use the gsutil command-line option
- B. Use the Google Cloud console to drag and drop the files easily
- C. Use the Storage Transfer Service
- D. Use a Transfer Appliance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. We can also schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.

Text Description automatically generated

Storage Transfer Service is a product that enables you to:

- Move or backup data to a Cloud Storage bucket either from other cloud storage providers or from a local or cloud POSIX file system.
- Move data from one Cloud Storage bucket to another, so that it is available to different groups of users or applications.
- Move data from Cloud Storage to a local or cloud file system
- Move data between file systems.
- Periodically move data as part of a data processing pipeline or analytical workflow.

Storage Transfer Service provides options that make data transfers and synchronization easier. For example, you can:

- Schedule one-time transfer operations or recurring transfer operations.
- Delete existing objects in the destination bucket if they don't have a corresponding object in the source.
- Delete data source objects after transferring them.
- Schedule periodic synchronization from a data source to a data sink with advanced filters based on file creation dates, filenames, and the times of day you prefer to import data.

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

Reference link<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/transferring-data-from-amazon-s3-to-cloud-storage-using-vpc-service-c>

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are discussing scaling requirements with a gaming company. When the game launches, they are expecting incoming data surges of 2 million users or more during weekends and holidays. Their on-premise systems have had issues scaling and they want your advice on solving the issue. What do you recommend?

- A. Either Compute Engine VMs or Kubernetes nodes work, but it is better to keep a buffer of an extra 2 million users.
- B. We can deploy a Pub/Sub to ingest data which will grow to absorb demand and pass it on to other stages.
- C. We will allocate Compute Engine VMs estimating 80% capacity of 2 million users.
- D. We will allocate Kubernetes nodes estimating 80% capacity of 2 million users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When there are huge surges in demand, it is preferable to use serverless technologies that automatically scale on demand. In this case, the key concern is data ingestion. Pub/Sub is a serverless system that can expand to absorb such demand.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 2)

Virtual Machine vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive one of the following discounts? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Military Discounts
- B. Spot Instances
- C. Committed-Use
- D. Sustained-Use
- E. Preemptible VMs

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Sustained, Committed and Preemptible

vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts VM vCPU and memory usage for each of these categories can receive discounts

Sustained-use discounts—Google offers up to 30% off for workloads that run for most of the billing month on GCP services.

Committed-use discounts—users can save up to 57% by committing to use an instance for a certain time period, with no upfront payment and with the flexibility to change instances during the commitment period.

Preemptible VMs—similar to the concept of AWS spot instances, Google offers up to 79% off for Virtual Machines that may be shut down at any time and replaced by others.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/sustained-use-discounts>

Reference link— <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/signing-up-committed-use-discounts>

Reference link— <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preemptible>

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is/are true about Cloud Spanner offered by Google Cloud Plat-form.

- A. It can scale horizontally to support additional capacity.
- B. It comes with Zero Downtime, No Maintenance windows, and is proven for large and small workloads.
- C. You don't need to shard or replicate data.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Spanner:

Fully managed relational database with unlimited scale, strong consistency, and up to 99.999% availability.

- Get all the benefits of relational semantics and SQL with unlimited scale
- Start at any size and scale with no limits as your needs grow
- Enjoy high availability with zero scheduled downtime and online schema changes
- Deliver high-performance transactions with strong consistency across regions and continents
- Focus on innovation, eliminating manual tasks with capabilities like automatic sharding.

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following statements is/are true about Google Cloud BigTable?

- A. It is not compatible with Hadoop.
- B. It Scales from Giga Byte to Peta Byte with No Downtime.
- C. It can not be used in Real-time Ad analytics and tracking thousands of IoT Devices Data.
- D. It is an enterprise-level Database that offers relational and non-relational features

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Bigtable

A fully managed, scalable NoSQL database service for large analytical and operational workloads with up to 99.999% availability.

- Consistent sub-10ms latency—handle millions of requests per second
- Ideal for use cases such as personalization, ad tech, fintech, digital media, and IoT
- Seamlessly scale to match your storage needs; no downtime during reconfiguration
- Designed with a storage engine for machine learning applications leading to better predictions
- Easily connect to Google Cloud services such as BigQuery or the Apache ecosystem

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Exam Topic 2)

A client is currently running software on their on-premise systems that is bound by a certain type of license. They are allowed to run the software on virtualized machines. However, they cannot run them on virtualized machines that are shared by two different companies, teams, or projects. What option do they have on Google Cloud?

- A. Google Cloud is a public cloud accessed by multiple customers.
- B. Allocate a Bare Metal machine.
- C. Setup exclusive login to the VM with self-generated security keys.
- D. Allocate sole-tenant nodes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sole-tenancy lets you have exclusive access to a sole-tenant node, which is a physical Compute Engine server that is dedicated to hosting only your project's VMs. Use sole-tenant nodes to keep your VMs physically separated from VMs in other projects, or to group your VMs together on the same host hardware.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/nodes/sole-tenant-nodes>

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 2)

What load balancer type is supported with Cloud Armor security policies?

- A. SSL Proxy, HTTP(S) and SSL
- B. HTTP(S) and SSL
- C. Regional SSL
- D. HTTP(S) Only

Answer: D

Explanation:

Google Cloud Armor security policies protect your application by providing Layer 7 filtering and by scrubbing incoming requests for common web attacks or other Layer 7 attributes to potentially block traffic before it reaches your load balanced backend services or backend buckets. Each security policy is made up of a set of rules that filter traffic based on conditions such as an incoming request's IP address, IP range, region code, or request headers.

-> Google Cloud Armor security policies are available only for backend services behind an external HTTP(S) load balancer. The load balancer can be in Premium Tier or Standard Tier.

-> Google Cloud Armor security policies and IP DENY lists and ALLOW lists are available only for HTTP(S) load balancing.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/armor/docs/security-policy-overview>

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer of yours has an SLA with their client that a particular service will respond within 4 sec-onds. The end client has reported that it feels slower. Your engineers do a trial at the client site and notice that there seems to be a delay for many of the requests. It's your team's responsibility to identify the issue quickly within the strict timeline for fixes according to the contract, and then fix it. What should you do?

- A. Recommend a move to serverless technologies which will scale automatically on demand.
- B. Add logging statements at multiple points in the application, build it, and deploy i
- C. Now new requests will give us information on latency in the logs.
- D. Check if the browsers used by the client are different from your
- E. If they are, that's most likely the issue.Ensure that everybody uses the latest version of the browser that you are also using.
- F. Use Cloud Trace to collect latency data and track how requests propagate and why there is a delay.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Trace is a built-in tool in the Operations suite to identify issues like latency.

-> Such fixes are unlikely to change core issues like the service itself being architected or written

sub-optimally. Though changes like browser, networking, etc. are helpful, it would be the wrong approach to first recommend that the customer upgrade all their hardware and software.

-> Rewriting code and logging information is going to be time consuming. In general though, logging should always be included in code and it can give good insights. But tracing is way more specific and comprehensive for this requirement.

-> In certain cases, we might identify scaling as the issue. But we should first identify the core problem. So, start with tracing. We can also achieve scale in serverful technologies.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/trace>

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 2)

All Google Cloud Platform services are associated with a project that is used to provide what functions?

A. Manage Container Deployments

B. Enable Services and APIs

C. Manage DNS Services

D. None of the Above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enable Services and APIs

Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated

A project organizes all your Google Cloud resources. A project consists of a set of users; a set of APIs; and billing, authentication, and monitoring settings for those APIs. So, for example, all of your Cloud Storage buckets and objects, along with user permissions for accessing them, reside in a project. You can have one project, or you can create multiple projects and use them to organize your Google Cloud resources, including your Cloud Storage data, into logical groups.

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/projects>

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 2)

In Google Cloud IAM: if a policy applied at the project level gives you Owner permissions, your access to an individual resource in that project might be restricted to View permission if someone applies a more restrictive policy directly to that resource. What is correct below the options

A. False

B. None of the above.

C. True

D. Not defined by GCP.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Policies are a union of those applied to resources themselves and those inherited from higher levels in the hierarchy. If a parent policy is less restrictive, it overrides a more restrictive policy applied to the resource. If a parent policy is more restrictive, it does not override a less restrictive policy applied to the resource. Therefore, access granted at a higher level in the hierarchy cannot be taken away by policies applied at a lower level in the hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 2)

The government has mandated that companies in a particular section of healthcare must retain all the data they collect for a period of 10 years in case an audit needs to be done. Your client, who is in that industry, needs to follow regulations. In addition, your client wants to do an analysis of the data quite frequently in the first year. They also don't want to be liable for any data beyond year 10. What would recommend for your customer?

A. Use Cloud Storage with nearline storage in year one and Coldline storage thereafter

B. Use Object lifecycle management to move between storage types and delete them after 10 years.

C. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and Coldline storage thereafter

D. Set a Cloud Scheduler trigger for 1 year to change storage types and 10 years to delete the data.

E. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and archival storage thereafter

F. Use Object lifecycle management to move between storage types and delete them after 10 years.

G. Use Cloud Storage with standard storage in year one and Coldline storage thereafter

H. Set a Cloud Tasks to trigger for 1 year to change storage types and 10 years to delete the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud storage supports Object Lifecycle Management. To support common use cases like setting a Time to Live (TTL) for objects, retaining noncurrent versions of objects, or "downgrading" storage classes of objects to help manage costs, Cloud Storage offers the Object Lifecycle Management feature.

Standard storage is recommended for frequently accessed data and Archive for data accessed less than once a year.

Nearline, Coldline, and Archive offer ultra-low-cost, highly-durable, highly available archival storage. For data accessed less than once a year, Archive is a cost-effective storage option for the long-term preservation of

data. Coldline is also ideal for cold storage—data your business expects to touch less than once a quarter. For warmer storage, choose Nearline: data you expect to access less than once a month, but possibly multiple times throughout the year.

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 2)

If you increase the size of a subnet in a custom VPC network, the IP addresses of virtual machines already on that subnet might be affected. Which options are Correct.

- A. False
- B. None of the above
- C. True
- D. Not Defined by Google Cloud Platform

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can dynamically increase the size of a subnet in a custom network by expanding the range of IP addresses allocated to it. Doing that doesn't affect already configured VMs.

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 2)

Considering Different Storage and database options e.g. Cloud Datastore, Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, etc. Which of the following statements is/are correct? (Select two answer)

- A. Cloud DataStore and Cloud SQL have Terabytes + and Terabytes Capacity respectively.
- B. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have Petabytes + capacity.
- C. Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage both have not Petabytes + capacity.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Exam Topic 2)

When you update the function in firebase by deploying updated code, instances for older versions are cleaned up along with build artifacts in and replaced by new instances.

- A. Google Cloud console.
- B. Storage and Container Registry.
- C. Container Registry repository.
- D. None of the Above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Container Registry is a single place for your team to manage Docker images, perform vulnerability analysis, and decide who can access what with fine-grained access control

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is a key difference between VMs and containers?

- A. Virtual Machines take less time to launch; containers take longer to launch.
- B. Virtual Machines can only run Linux; containers can run any operating system.
- C. Virtual Machines use a shared operating system and are therefore lighter; containers are heavier on resources.
- D. Each Virtual Machine in a machine has its own operating system; containers will share the same operating system.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMs have their individual OSs. All containers on a node use the host operating system.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your client is building a custom machine learning pipeline to identify lesions in the lungs based on x-rays. Different teams of data scientists are sharing common source data and building many versions of ML models. Which of these Cloud Storage options would be best for them?

- A. Retain the data in use in a single region bucket with nearline storage
- B. Retain the data in use in a dual-region bucket.
- C. Retain the data in use in a single region bucket with standard storage.
- D. Retain the data in use in a multi-region bucket.
- E. Retain the data in use in a dual-region bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Integrated repository for analytics and ML: The highest level of availability and performance within a single region is ideal for compute, analytics, and machine learning workloads in a particular region. Cloud Storage is also strongly consistent, giving you confidence and accuracy in analytics workloads.

Table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Standard storage

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

When used in a region, Standard storage is appropriate for storing data in the same location as [Google Kubernetes Engine clusters](#) or [Compute Engine instances](#) that use the data. Co-locating your resources maximizes the performance for data-intensive computations and can reduce network charges.

When used in a dual-region, you still get optimized performance when accessing Google Cloud products that are located in one of the associated regions, but you also get the improved availability that comes from storing data in geographically separate locations.

When used in a multi-region, Standard storage is appropriate for storing data that is accessed around the world, such as serving website content, streaming videos, executing interactive workloads, or serving data supporting mobile and gaming applications.

Availability

The availability of Standard storage data is:

Location Type	Availability SLA ¹	Typical monthly availability
multi-region	99.95%	>99.99%
dual-region	99.95%	>99.99%

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

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 2)

A financial services company is running an experimental application workload that has a very large number of mathematical calculations involving floating-point numbers. The current application that is running on compute engine is not providing enough speed and throughput. What are the options to increase the processing performance?

- A. Use a serverless option like Cloud Functions that will automatically scale as much as required.
- B. Instead of using a "general purpose" machine family, use "compute-optimized" machine family.
- C. Since processing could also be dependent on reading and writing data to the disk, use a fast Local SSD.
- D. Attach GPUs to the virtual machine for number crunching.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Compute Engine provides graphics processing units (GPUs) that you can add to your virtual machines (VMs). You can use these GPUs to accelerate specific workloads on your VMs such as machine learning and data processing.

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

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following are the current options for paid support in GCP? (Select Three Answer)

- A. Premier
- B. Standard
- C. Enhanced
- D. Role
- E. Premium

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Because GCP provides three options for paid support which are Standard, Enhanced and Premium. Basic Support is included with your Google Cloud subscription which cover only Case, phone, and chat support for billing issues only

Reference link- <https://cloud.google.com/support>

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 2)

Considering Google Cloud Storage different Options which of the following is / are correct on the basis of their real world use cases?

- A. Cloud Storage : Images, Large Media, files , backups.
- B. Google Cloud BigTable : AdTech, Financial and IoT Data.
- C. Cloud SQL : User Credentials, customer orders.
- D. All of the Above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Datastore is the best for semi-structured application data that is used in app engines' applications. Bigtable is best for analytical data with heavy read/write events like AdTech, Financial or IoT data. Cloud Storage is best for structured and unstructured, binary or object data like images, large media files and backups. SQL is best for web frameworks and in existing applications like storing user credentials and customer orders. Cloud Spanner is best for large scale database applications that are larger than two terabytes; for example, for financial trading and e-commerce use cases. As I mentioned at the beginning of the module, depending on your application, you might use one or several of these services to get the job done.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 2)

Cloud SQL is a fully-managed relational database service for MySQL, PostgreSQL and SQL serv-ers, keeping Cloud SQL Google Cloud Service in mind, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. Data inside cloud SQL is automatically Encrypted.
- B. Cloud SQL automatically ensures your databases are reliable, secure, and scala-ble so that your business continues to run without disruption.
- C. With DMS (Database Migration Service) it becomes very easy to Migration of Pro-duction Database.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud SQL

Fully managed relational database service for MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server. Run the exact same relational databases you know with their rich extension collections, configuration flags and developer ecosystem, but without the hassle of self management.

- Reduce maintenance cost with fully managed MySQL, PostgreSQL and SQL Server databases.
- Ensure business continuity with reliable and secure services backed by 24/7 SRE team.
- Automate database provisioning, storage capacity management, and other time-consuming tasks.
- Database observability made easy for developers with Cloud SQL Insights.
- Easy integration with existing apps and Google Cloud services like GKE and BigQuery. Key features:

Fully managed

Cloud SQL automatically ensures your databases are

reliable, secure, and scalable so that your business

continues to run without disruption. Cloud SQL automates all your backups, replication, encryption patches, and capacity increases—while ensuring greater than 99.95% availability, anywhere in the world.

Integrated

Access Cloud SQL instances from just about any application. Easily connect from App Engine, Compute Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine, and your workstation. Open up analytics possibilities by using BigQuery to directly query your Cloud SQL databases.

Reliable

Easily configure replication and backups to protect your data. Go further by enabling automatic failover to make your database highly available. Your data is automatically encrypted, and Cloud SQL is SSAE 16, ISO 27001, and PCI DSS compliant and supports HIPAA compliance.

Easy migrations to Cloud SQL

Database Migration Service (DMS) makes it easy to migrate your production databases to Cloud SQL with minimal downtime. This serverless offering eliminates the manual hassle of provisioning, managing, and monitoring migration-specific resources. DMS leverages the native replication capabilities of MySQL and PostgreSQL to maximize the fidelity and reliability of your migration. And it's available additional charge for native like-to-like migrations to Cloud SQL.

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your customer has a reporting tool that is only occasionally used by the leadership team. Usage of it is frequent - once a week, once a month, or once the quarter. They want to run this application in a cost-effective manner. What are the compute options available on Google Cloud which would be suitable? (Choose Two answer)

- A. Cloud Run
- B. Cloud App Engine Standard
- C. Compute Engine
- D. Kubernetes Engine

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Since the use of the tool is infrequent/intermittent, you can choose to compute options that are serverless. Both Cloud Run and Cloud App Engine Standard are serverless options that can shut down to zero. Since cost-effectiveness is a requirement, this will not cost anything during the periods it is not used.

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your Coustomer's Organization has decided to move to the cloud. They currently run VMs on-promise but their goal on Google cloud is to run containers, primarily on Google Kuber-nete's Engine. They have a lease for their private data center for another year that they have already paid for. What could be strategy they could adopt in migrating?

- A. Jump and Ramp.
- B. Improve and Move.
- C. Rip and Replace.
- D. Left and Shift.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since they have already paid for data center for another year. They have the time and resources to work with, They can make the change to their workloads locally/on-promise Improve and Migrate Move to Google Cloud later on.

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are a database manager working for a new product that will need millions of reading and writing from the database, with zero downtime, key-value i.e. NoSQL features, no manual steps should be required to ensure consistency, repair data, synchronize writes and deletes, Which of the following database you choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud BigTable Key features

High throughput at low latency

Bigtable is ideal for storing very large amounts of data in a key-value store and supports high read and write throughput at low latency for fast access to large amounts of data. Throughput scales linearly—you can increase QPS (queries per second) by adding Bigtable nodes. Bigtable is built with proven infrastructure that powers Google products used by billions such as Search and Maps.

Cluster resizing without downtime

Scale seamlessly from thousands to millions of reads/writes per second. Bigtable throughput can be dynamically adjusted by adding or removing cluster nodes without restarting, meaning you can increase the size of a Bigtable cluster for a few hours to handle a large load, then reduce the cluster's size again—all without any downtime.

Flexible, automated replication to optimize any workload

Write data once and automatically replicate where needed with eventual consistency—giving you control for high availability and isolation of reading and write workloads. No manual steps are needed to ensure consistency, repair data, or synchronize writes and deletes. Benefit from a high availability SLA of 99.999% for instances with multi-cluster routing across 3 or more regions (99.9% for single-cluster instances).

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization is altering their gaming product so that it is compatible with cloud technology. What can they expect when moving from traditional technology to cloud technology?

- A. No change to existing responsibilities
- B. A shift toward OpEx
- C. A shift toward using structured data
- D. Increased hardware maintenance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 3)

How would a global organization benefit from managing their data with Cloud Spanner?

- A. Cloud Spanner is optimized for cold storage
- B. Cloud Spanner replicates data across regions in real time
- C. Cloud Spanner is optimized to ingest unstructured data
- D. Cloud Spanner visualizes and analyzes data in real time

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spanner is Google's scalable, multi-version, globally-distributed, and synchronously-replicated database.

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to transform multiple types of structured and unstructured data in the cloud from various sources. The data must be readily accessible for analysis and insights.

Which cloud data storage system should the organization use?

- A. Relational database
- B. Private data center
- C. Data field
- D. Data warehouse

Answer: D

Explanation:

It supports real-time insights. A data warehouse is an enterprise system used for the analysis and reporting of structured and semi-structured data from multiple sources,

<https://cloud.google.com/learn/what-is-a-data-warehouse>

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 3)

When an organization adopts cloud technology, how does their total cost of ownership (TCO) shift?

- A. Away from cost management toward capital expenditure

- B. Away from operational expenditure toward cost management
- C. Away from capital expenditure toward operational expenditure
- D. Away from operational expenditure toward capital expenditure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization is making a strategic change to customer support in response to feedback. They plan to extend their helpline availability hours. Why is the organization making this change?

- A. Users expect professional expertise
- B. Users require personalization
- C. Users expect always-on services
- D. Users require regional access

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Exam Topic 3)

How does Google Cloud ensure that customer data remains secure and private when at rest?

- A. By aggregating training data for customers within each industry
- B. By automatically locking files containing suspicious code
- C. By auditing platform privacy practices against industry standards
- D. By providing privacy reviews for critical customer applications

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google Cloud commitment to keep the data secure and private:

- * 1. Org owns the data and not Google
- * 2. Google does not sell data to 3rd parties
- * 3. All customer data is encrypted by default
- * 4. Google Cloud guards insider against your data
- * 5. No backdoor access to any govt. entity
- * 6. Google's privacy practices are audited against international standards

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 3)

Why should an organization consider the total cost of ownership (TCO) when moving from on-premises to the cloud?

- A. To evaluate error budget
- B. To understand service level availability
- C. To evaluate return on investment
- D. To calculate required compute power

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to build an entirely new infrastructure and applications in the cloud. Which application modernization approach should the organization use?

- A. Move the application to the cloud, and then change it.
- B. Change their application, and then move it to the cloud.
- C. Invent in greenfield.
- D. Invent in brownfield.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Greenfield approach is a brand-new implementation , where companies then add their needed configurations and customizations. This approach provides a clean slate to start from, does not carry over needless customizations and technical debt, and provides a solid foundation for business process re-engineering. A greenfield deployment is the design, installation and configuration of computer infrastructure where none existed before, for example, in a new office. In contrast, a brownfield deployment is an upgrade or addition to existing infrastructure using legacy components.

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization's web developers and operations personnel use different systems. How will increasing communication between the teams reduce issues caused by silos?

- A. By assigning blame for failures and establishing consequences
- B. By combining job role responsibilities to ensure that everyone has shared access
- C. By increasing data encryption to strengthen workflows
- D. By emphasizing shared ownership of business outcomes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to use BigQuery data analytics to understand their website performance, but wants to move only some data into the cloud. Which environment should the organization use?

- A. Private cloud
- B. On-premises
- C. Multi-cloud
- D. Hybrid cloud

Answer: D

Explanation:

The assumption should be made that there is still a private network involved. Hybrid clouds always include a private cloud and are typically managed as one entity. Multi-clouds always include more than one public cloud service, which often perform different functions.

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 3)

What does Cloud Logging help an organization do?

- A. Analyze live source code and log code updates.
- B. Deploy infrastructure as code.
- C. Analyze logs and accelerate application troubleshooting.
- D. Manage storage of custom VM images.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 3)

How does Cloud SQL help organizations create business insights?

- A. Integrates with business intelligence and analytics platforms
- B. Generates predictions using machine learning models
- C. Generates real-time charts and intelligent analytics
- D. Transforms business data from unstructured to structured

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/using-query-insights>

NEW QUESTION 291

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to digitize and share large volumes of historical text and images. Why is a public cloud a better option than an on-premises solution?

- A. In-house hardware management
- B. Provides physical encryption key
- C. Cost-effective at scale
- D. Optimizes capital expenditure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 3)

Several departments in an organization are working together on a project. The organization wants to customize access to resources for each department. What is the quickest and most efficient way to achieve this?

- A. By mapping IAM roles to job functions for each department
- B. By assigning IAM primitive roles to each employee
- C. By applying least-privilege to roles for each employee
- D. By creating a single shared service account for all departments

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants a cost-effective relational database. Which Google Cloud service should the organization use?

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. BigQuery
- C. Cloud SQL
- D. Dataflow

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to leverage tooling and automation as part of its new DevOps philosophy. Which operational challenge will this resolve?

- A. Repetitive manual tasks that hinder workflows
- B. Time-consuming supervision of creative tasks
- C. Distribution and supply-chain issues
- D. Defective technical equipment that limits innovation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Exam Topic 3)

A manager wants to review Google Cloud data access among their employees. Who is responsible for defining data access policies?

- A. Cloud Identity
- B. Google Cloud Customer Care team
- C. Their organization's IT team
- D. Their organization's end users

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) helps customers to define fine-grained access policies and precisely control access to Google Cloud-hosted data.

NEW QUESTION 304

- (Exam Topic 3)

What does Cloud Debugger help an organization do?

- A. Implement code updates in real time without affecting the service level objective (SLO).
- B. Inspect source code in real time without affecting user downtime.
- C. Manage code and accelerate application development.
- D. Analyze live source code during user downtime.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Debugger is a feature of Google Cloud Platform that lets you inspect the state of an application, at any code location, without stopping or slowing down the running app. Cloud Debugger makes it easier to view the application state without adding logging statements.

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization notices that some of their cloud expenditures are too high. What should the organization do to control costs?

- A. Streamline the hardware procurement process to reduce costs.
- B. Share cost views with the departments to establish more accountability.
- C. Change the cost model from operational expenditure to capital expenditure.
- D. Ensure that all cloud resources are tagged with a single tag.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 3)

Why do organizations often struggle to scale their on-premises application infrastructure?

- A. Scaling compute instances could breach compliance and/or regulation
- B. Increasing compute capacity is time-consuming and costly
- C. Their serverless compute functions struggle to meet the demand
- D. Their multi-cloud architecture is complex and expensive

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which technology allows organizations to run multiple computer operating systems on a single piece of physical hardware?

- A. Hypervisor
- B. Containers
- C. Serverless computing
- D. Open source

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization needs to search an application's source code to identify a potential issue. The application is distributed across multiple containers. Which Google Cloud product should the organization use?

- A. Google Cloud Console
- B. Cloud Trace
- C. Cloud Monitoring
- D. Cloud Logging

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud Trace is supposed to be the correct answer. It's an application performance management tool. It's a Google solution for monitoring application performance. It is a distributed tracing system that helps developers debug or fix and optimize their code

NEW QUESTION 315

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is an example of structured data that a healthcare facility stores in their system?

- A. X-ray images
- B. Surgery video recordings
- C. Blood pressure history
- D. Physician-written notes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Physical measures like height, weight, blood pressure, blood type, and stage of the disease can be recorded numerically and they are structured.

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Exam Topic 3)

What is logging within the context of cloud technology?

- A. Writing application and operating system events as text
- B. Monitoring network and resource limitations
- C. Tracking source code across an organization
- D. Recording infrastructure and hardware expenditure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Logging is a fully managed service that allows you to store, search, analyze, monitor, and alert on logging data and events from Google Cloud and Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 324

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to upskill their IT staff. How can they do this in a transformational way?

- A. Prioritize training current employees instead of hiring new recruits with cloud experience.
- B. Prioritize giving privileged access to third-party partners and contractors to fill IT knowledge gaps.
- C. Create a culture of self-motivated, isolated learning with official training materials.
- D. Create a culture of continuous peer-to-peer learning with official training materials.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization wants to develop an application that can be personalized to user preferences throughout the year. Why should they build a cloud-native application instead of modernizing their existing on-premises application?

- A. Developers can rely on the cloud provider for all source code
- B. Developers can launch new features in an agile way
- C. IT managers can migrate existing application architecture without needing updates
- D. IT managers can accelerate capital expenditure planning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization is migrating their business applications from on-premises to the cloud. How could this impact their operations and personnel costs?

- A. Reduced on-premises infrastructure management costs
- B. Increased on-premises hardware maintenance costs
- C. Reduced cloud software licensing costs
- D. Increased cloud hardware management costs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 333

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization's developers are growing increasingly frustrated by the limitations of their on-premises infrastructure. How would they benefit from leveraging cloud technology?

- A. They can expect 100% service availability.
- B. They can avoid the limitations of serverless computing.
- C. They can have new tools to innovate and optimize resource usage.
- D. They can optimize maintenance for their on-premises infrastructure.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Google cloud have vast majority of products/tools that you can use to innovate. Additionally, there are products in google that scale automatically based from usage (Ex. App Engine, Cloud Run, etc.)

NEW QUESTION 334

- (Exam Topic 3)

An organization recently launched a virtual customer support agent, generating vast amounts of text and speech data. Why should they use a cloud data warehouse to interpret this data?

- A. To natively visualize both types of data using a dashboard in real time
- B. To ingest and analyze structured and unstructured data at scale, in real time
- C. To secure data transmission between cloud and on-premises environments
- D. To transform data from structured to unstructured

Answer: B

Explanation:

Real-time data ingestion and updates. A simple and universal solution for continually ingesting your enterprise data into popular cloud-based data warehouses in real time.

<https://www.qlik.com/us/cloud-data-migration/cloud-data-warehouse>

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Exam Topic 3)

How would an organization benefit from using Looker?

- A. Optimal identity and access management
- B. Leading serverless warehousing technology
- C. Robust data roll-back accuracy
- D. Advanced business intelligence and analytics

Answer: D

Explanation:

Looker is a business intelligence software and big data analytics platform that helps you explore, analyze and share real-time business analytics easily.

NEW QUESTION 338

- (Exam Topic 3)

A food delivery service needs access to real-time menu information from all partner restaurants. They also need to share customer order information with the restaurants in real time.

What should the organization use?

- A. Site reliability engineering (SRE)
- B. An application programming interface (API)
- C. A customized machine learning model
- D. A multi-regional database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 343

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