

Professional-Cloud-Architect Dumps

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP)

<https://www.certleader.com/Professional-Cloud-Architect-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Mountkirk Games wants to set up a real-time analytics platform for their new game. The new platform must meet their technical requirements. Which combination of Google technologies will meet all of their requirements?

- A. Container Engine, Cloud Pub/Sub, and Cloud SQL
- B. Cloud Dataflow, Cloud Storage, Cloud Pub/Sub, and BigQuery
- C. Cloud SQL, Cloud Storage, Cloud Pub/Sub, and Cloud Dataflow
- D. Cloud Dataproc, Cloud Pub/Sub, Cloud SQL, and Cloud Dataflow
- E. Cloud Pub/Sub, Compute Engine, Cloud Storage, and Cloud Dataproc

Answer: B

Explanation:

A real time requires Stream / Messaging so Pub/Sub, Analytics by Big Query.

Ingest millions of streaming events per second from anywhere in the world with Cloud Pub/Sub, powered by Google's unique, high-speed private network. Process the streams with Cloud Dataflow to ensure reliable, exactly-once, low-latency data transformation. Stream the transformed data into BigQuery, the cloud-native data warehousing service, for immediate analysis via SQL or popular visualization tools.

From scenario: They plan to deploy the game's backend on Google Compute Engine so they can capture streaming metrics, run intensive analytics.

Requirements for Game Analytics Platform

- Dynamically scale up or down based on game activity
- Process incoming data on the fly directly from the game servers
- Process data that arrives late because of slow mobile networks
- Allow SQL queries to access at least 10 TB of historical data
- Process files that are regularly uploaded by users' mobile devices
- Use only fully managed services

References: <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/big-data/stream-analytics/>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

For this question, refer to the TerramEarth case study.

The TerramEarth development team wants to create an API to meet the company's business requirements. You want the development team to focus their development effort on business value versus creating a custom framework. Which method should they use?

- A. Use Google App Engine with Google Cloud Endpoint
- B. Focus on an API for dealers and partners.
- C. Use Google App Engine with a JAX-RS Jersey Java-based framewor
- D. Focus on an API for the public.
- E. Use Google App Engine with the Swagger (open API Specification) framewor
- F. Focus on an API for the public.
- G. Use Google Container Engine with a Django Python containe
- H. Focus on an API for the public.

- I. Use Google Container Engine with a Tomcat container with the Swagger (Open API Specification) framework
J. Focus on an API for dealers and partners.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/about-cloud-endpoints?hl=en_US&_ga=2.21787131.-1712523

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/architecture-overview> <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/test>

Develop, deploy, protect and monitor your APIs with Google Cloud Endpoints. Using an Open API Specification or one of our API frameworks, Cloud Endpoints gives you the tools you need for every phase of API development.

From scenario: Business Requirements

Decrease unplanned vehicle downtime to less than 1 week, without increasing the cost of carrying surplus inventory

Support the dealer network with more data on how their customers use their equipment to better position new products and services

Have the ability to partner with different companies – especially with seed and fertilizer suppliers in the fast-growing agricultural business – to create compelling joint offerings for their customers.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/certification/guides/cloud-architect/casestudy-terramearth>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart has built a version of their application on Google Cloud Platform that serves traffic to Asia. You want to measure success against their business and technical goals. Which metrics should you track?

- A. Error rates for requests from Asia
- B. Latency difference between US and Asia
- C. Total visits, error rates, and latency from Asia
- D. Total visits and average latency for users in Asia
- E. The number of character sets present in the database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

For this question, refer to the JencoMart case study.

JencoMart has decided to migrate user profile storage to Google Cloud Datastore and the application servers to Google Compute Engine (GCE). During the migration, the existing infrastructure will need access to Datastore to upload the data. What service account key-management strategy should you recommend?

- A. Provision service account keys for the on-premises infrastructure and for the GCE virtual machines (VMs).
- B. Authenticate the on-premises infrastructure with a user account and provision service account keys for the VMs.
- C. Provision service account keys for the on-premises infrastructure and use Google Cloud Platform (GCP) managed keys for the VMs
- D. Deploy a custom authentication service on GCE/Google Container Engine (GKE) for the on-premises infrastructure and use GCP managed keys for the VMs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Migrating data to Google Cloud Platform

Let's say that you have some data processing that happens on another cloud provider and you want to transfer the processed data to Google Cloud Platform. You can use a service account from the virtual machines on the external cloud to push the data to Google Cloud Platform. To do this, you must create and download a service account key when you create the service account and then use that key from the external process to call the Cloud Platform APIs.

References:

https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-service-accounts#migrating_data_to_google_cloud_platform

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 4)

Dress4win has end to end tests covering 100% of their endpoints.

They want to ensure that the move of cloud does not introduce any new bugs.

Which additional testing methods should the developers employ to prevent an outage?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

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

- A. Store image files in a Google Cloud Storage bucket
- B. Use Google Cloud Datastore to maintain metadata that maps each customer's ID and their image files.
- C. Store image files in a Google Cloud Storage bucket
- D. Add custom metadata to the uploaded images in Cloud Storage that contains the customer's unique ID.
- E. Use a distributed file system to store customers' image
- F. As storage needs increase, add more persistent disks and/or node

- G. Assign each customer a unique ID, which sets each file's owner attribute, ensuring privacy of images.
- H. Use a distributed file system to store customers' image
- I. As storage needs increase, add more persistent disks and/or node
- J. Use a Google Cloud SQL database to maintain metadata that maps each customer's ID to their image files.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 4)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dataflow is for processing both the Batch and Stream.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization requires that metrics from all applications be retained for 5 years for future analysis in possible legal proceedings. Which approach should you use?

- A. Grant the security team access to the logs in each Project.
- B. Configure Stackdriver Monitoring for all Projects, and export to BigQuery.
- C. Configure Stackdriver Monitoring for all Projects with the default retention policies.
- D. Configure Stackdriver Monitoring for all Projects, and export to Google Cloud Storage.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Overview of storage classes, price, and use cases <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/storage-classes>

Why export logs? <https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/>

StackDriver Quotas and Limits for Monitoring <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/quotas> The BigQuery pricing. <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing>

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Exam Topic 5)

You want to enable your running Google Kubernetes Engine cluster to scale as demand for your application changes.

What should you do?

- A. Add additional nodes to your Kubernetes Engine cluster using the following command:`gcloud container clusters resizeCLUSTER_Name --size 10`
- B. Add a tag to the instances in the cluster with the following command:`gcloud compute instances add-tagsINSTANCE -tags enable-autoscaling max-nodes=10`
- C. Update the existing Kubernetes Engine cluster with the following command:`gcloud alpha container clustersupdate mycluster -enable-autoscaling -min-nodes=1 -max-nodes=10`
- D. Create a new Kubernetes Engine cluster with the following command:`gcloud alpha container clusterscreate mycluster -enable-autoscaling -min-nodes=1 -max-nodes=10`and redeploy your application

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/cluster-autoscaler> To enable autoscaling for an existing node pool, run the following command:
gcloud container clusters update [CLUSTER_NAME] --enable-autoscaling --min-nodes 1 --max-nodes 10
--zone [COMPUTE_ZONE] --node-pool default-pool

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has just recently activated Cloud Identity to manage users. The Google Cloud Organization has been configured as wed. The security learn needs to secure protects that will be part of the Organization. They want to prohibit IAM users outside the domain from gaining permissions from now on. What should they do?

- A. Configure an organization policy to restrict identities by domain
- B. Configure an organization policy to block creation of service accounts
- C. Configure Cloud Scheduler o trigger a Cloud Function every hour that removes all users that don't belong to the Cloud identity domain from all projects.
- D. Create a technical user (e g . crawler@yourdomain com), and give it the protect owner role at root organization level Write a bash script that• Lists all me IAM rules of all projects within the organization• Deletes all users that do not belong to the company domainCreate a Compute Engine instance m a project within the Organization and configure gcloud to be executed with technical user credentials Configure a cron job that executes the bash script every hour.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company creates rendering software which users can download from the company website. Your company has customers all over the world. You want to minimize latency for all your customers. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. How should you store the files?

- A. Save the files in a Multi-Regional Cloud Storage bucket.
- B. Save the files in a Regional Cloud Storage bucket, one bucket per zone of the region.
- C. Save the files in multiple Regional Cloud Storage buckets, one bucket per zone per region.
- D. Save the files in multiple Multi-Regional Cloud Storage buckets, one bucket per multi-region.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/locations#location-mr>

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 5)

You deploy your custom java application to google app engine. It fails to deploy and gives you the following stack trace:

```
Java.lang.SecurityException : SHA1 digest

At com.google.appengine.runtime.Request.pr

At

Sun.security.util.ManifestEntryVerifier.ver

At java . net . URLClassLoader . defineCla

At sun . reflect . GeneratedMethodAccessors

At

Sun.reflect . DelegatingMethodAccesorImpl.

At java . lang . reflect . MThod . invoke
```

- A. Recompile the CLoakedServlet class using and MD5 hash instead of SHA1
- B. Digitally sign all of your JAR files and redeploy your application.
- C. Upload missing JAR files and redeploy your application

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

- A. Search for Create VM entry in the Stackdriver alerting console.
- B. Navigate to the Activity page in the Home section
- C. Set category to Data Access and search for Create VM entry.
- D. In the logging section of the console, specify GCE Network as the logging section
- E. Search for the Create Insert entry.
- F. Connect to the GCE instance using project SSH Key
- G. Identify previous logins in system logs, and match these with the project owners list.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 5)

You set up an autoscaling instance group to serve web traffic for an upcoming launch. After configuring the instance group as a backend service to an HTTP(S) load balancer, you notice that virtual machine (VM) instances are being terminated and re-launched every minute. The instances do not have a public IP address. You have verified the appropriate web response is coming from each instance using the curl command. You want to ensure the backend is configured correctly. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that a firewall rule exists to allow source traffic on HTTP/HTTPS to reach the load balancer.
- B. Assign a public IP to each instance and configure a firewall rule to allow the load balancer to reach the instance public IP.
- C. Ensure that a firewall rule exists to allow load balancer health checks to reach the instances in the instance group.
- D. Create a tag on each instance with the name of the load balancer
- E. Configure a firewall rule with the name of the load balancer as the source and the instance tag as the destination.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

The best practice when configuring a health check is to check health and serve traffic on the same port. However, it is possible to perform health checks on one port, but serve traffic on another. If you do use two different ports, ensure that firewall rules and services running on instances are configured appropriately. If you run health checks and serve traffic on the same port, but decide to switch ports at some point, be sure to update both the backend service and the health check. Backend services that do not have a valid global forwarding rule referencing it will not be health checked and will have no health status.

References: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/load-balancing/http/backend-service>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has sensitive data in Cloud Storage buckets. Data analysts have Identity Access Management (IAM) permissions to read the buckets. You want to prevent data analysts from retrieving the data in the buckets from outside the office network. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Create a VPC Service Controls perimeter that includes the projects with the buckets.* 2. Create an access level with the CIDR of the office network.
- B. * 1. Create a firewall rule for all instances in the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network for source range.* 2. Use the Classless Inter-domain Routing (CIDR) of the office network.
- C. * 1. Create a Cloud Function to remove IAM permissions from the buckets, and another Cloud Function to add IAM permissions to the buckets.* 2. Schedule the Cloud Functions with Cloud Scheduler to add permissions at the start of business and remove permissions at the end of business.
- D. * 1. Create a Cloud VPN to the office network.* 2. Configure Private Google Access for on-premises hosts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For all Google Cloud services secured with VPC Service Controls, you can ensure that: Resources within a perimeter are accessed only from clients within authorized VPC networks using Private Google Access with either Google Cloud or on-premises. <https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview> <https://cloud.google.com/vpc-service-controls/docs/overview>. You create a service control across your VPC and any cloud bucket or any project resource to restrict access. Anything outside of it can't access the resources within service control perimeter

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company's test suite is a custom C++ application that runs tests throughout each day on Linux virtual machines. The full test suite takes several hours to complete, running on a limited number of on premises servers reserved for testing. Your company wants to move the testing infrastructure to the cloud, to reduce the amount of time it takes to fully test a change to the system, while changing the tests as little as possible. Which cloud infrastructure should you recommend?

- A. Google Compute Engine unmanaged instance groups and Network Load Balancer
- B. Google Compute Engine managed instance groups with auto-scaling
- C. Google Cloud Dataproc to run Apache Hadoop jobs to process each test
- D. Google App Engine with Google Stackdriver for logging

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Google Compute Engine enables users to launch virtual machines (VMs) on demand. VMs can be launched from the standard images or custom images created by users.

Managed instance groups offer autoscaling capabilities that allow you to automatically add or remove instances from a managed instance group based on increases or decreases in load. Autoscaling helps your applications gracefully handle increases in traffic and reduces cost when the need for resources is lower.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company acquired a healthcare startup and must retain its customers' medical information for up to 4 more years, depending on when it was created. Your corporate policy is to securely retain this data, and then delete it as soon as regulations allow. Which approach should you take?

- A. Store the data in Google Drive and manually delete records as they expire.
- B. Anonymize the data using the Cloud Data Loss Prevention API and store it indefinitely.
- C. Store the data using the Cloud Storage and use lifecycle management to delete files when they expire.
- D. Store the data in Cloud Storage and run a nightly batch script that deletes all expired data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

What actions will meet your company's needs?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company wants to try out the cloud with low risk. They want to archive approximately 100 TB of their log data to the cloud and test the analytics features available to them there, while also retaining that data as a long-term disaster recovery backup. Which two steps should they take? Choose 2 answers

- A. Load logs into Google BigQuery.
- B. Load logs into Google Cloud SQL.
- C. Import logs into Google Stackdriver.
- D. Insert logs into Google Cloud Bigtable.
- E. Upload log files into Google Cloud Storage.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your architecture calls for the centralized collection of all admin activity and VM system logs within your project.

How should you collect these logs from both VMs and services?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is running its application workloads on Compute Engine. The applications have been deployed in production, acceptance, and development environments. The production environment is business-critical and is used 24/7, while the acceptance and development environments are only critical during office hours. Your CFO has asked you to optimize these environments to achieve cost savings during idle times. What should you do?

- A. Create a shell script that uses the gcloud command to change the machine type of the development and acceptance instances to a smaller machine type outside of office hour
- B. Schedule the shell script on one of the production instances to automate the task.
- C. Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger a Cloud Function that will stop the development and acceptance environments after office hours and start them just before office hours.
- D. Deploy the development and acceptance applications on a managed instance group and enable autoscaling.
- E. Use regular Compute Engine instances for the production environment, and use preemptible VMs for the acceptance and development environments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/it-ops/best-practices-for-optimizing-your-cloud-costs>

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

- A. Create an aggregated export on the Production folde
- B. Set the log sink to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project
- C. Create an aggregated export on the Organization resourc
- D. Set the tog sink to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project.
- E. Create log exports in the production project
- F. Set the log sinks to be a Cloud Storage bucket in an operations project.
- G. Create tog exports in the production project
- H. Set the tog sinks to be BigQuery datasets in the production projects and grant IAM access to the operations team to run queries on the datasets

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is planning to perform a lift and shift migration of their Linux RHEL 6.5+ virtual machines. The virtual machines are running in an on-premises VMware environment. You want to migrate them to Compute Engine following Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Define a migration plan based on the list of the applications and their dependencies.* 2. Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine individually with Migrate for Compute Engine.
- B. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Create images of all disk
- C. Import disks on Compute Engine.* 3. Create standard virtual machines where the boot disks are the ones you have imported.
- D. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Define a migration plan, prepare a Migrate for Compute Engine migration RunBook, and execute the migration.
- E. * 1. Perform an assessment of virtual machines running in the current VMware environment.* 2. Install a third-party agent on all selected virtual machine
- F. 3.Migrate all virtual machines into Compute Engine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The framework illustrated in the preceding diagram has four phases:

- Assess. In this phase, you assess your source environment, assess the workloads that you want to migrate to Google Cloud, and assess which VMs support each workload.
- Plan. In this phase, you create the basic infrastructure for Migrate for Compute Engine, such as provisioning the resource hierarchy and setting up network access.
- Deploy. In this phase, you migrate the VMs from the source environment to Compute Engine.
- Optimize. In this phase, you begin to take advantage of the cloud technologies and capabilities.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-vms-migrate-for-compute-engine-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 5)

You write a Python script to connect to Google BigQuery from a Google Compute Engine virtual machine. The script is printing errors that it cannot connect to BigQuery. What should you do to fix the script?

- A. Install the latest BigQuery API client library for Python
- B. Run your script on a new virtual machine with the BigQuery access scope enabled
- C. Create a new service account with BigQuery access and execute your script with that user
- D. Install the bq component for gcloud with the command `gcloud components install bq`.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The error is most like caused by the access scope issue. When create new instance, you have the default Compute engine default service account but most serves access including BigQuery is not enable. Create an instance Most access are not enabled by default You have default service account but don't have the permission (scope) you can stop the instance, edit, change scope and restart it to enable the scope access. Of course, if you Run your script on a new virtual machine with the BigQuery access scope enabled, it also works

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts>

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are migrating third-party applications from optimized on-premises virtual machines to Google Cloud. You are unsure about the optimum CPU and memory options. The application have a consistent usage patterns across multiple weeks. You want to optimize resource usage for the lowest cost. What should you do?

- A. Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machin
- B. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party applicatio
- C. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console
- D. Create an App Engine flexible environment, and deploy the third party application using a Docker file and a custom runtim
- E. Set CPU and memory options similar to your application's current on-premisesvirtual machine in the app.yaml file.
- F. Create an instance template with the smallest available machine type, and use an image of the third party application taken from the current on-premises virtual machin
- G. Create a managed instance group that uses average CPU to autoscale the number of instances in the grou
- H. Modify the average CPU utilization threshold to optimize the number of instances running.
- I. Create multiple Compute Engine instances with varying CPU and memory option
- J. Install the cloud monitoring agent and deploy the third-party application on each of the
- K. Run a load test with high traffic levels on the application and use the results to determine the optimal settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create a Compute engine instance with CPU and Memory options similar to your application's current on-premises virtual machine. Install the cloud monitoring agent, and deploy the third party application. Run a load with normal traffic levels on third party application and follow the Rightsizing Recommendations in the Cloud Console

<https://cloud.google.com/migrate/compute-engine/docs/4.9/concepts/planning-a-migration/cloud-instance-rights>

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 5)

A development manager is building a new application He asks you to review his requirements and identify what cloud technologies he can use to meet them. The application must

- * 1. Be based on open-source technology for cloud portability
- * 2. Dynamically scale compute capacity based on demand
- * 3. Support continuous software delivery
- * 4. Run multiple segregated copies of the same application stack
- * 5. Deploy application bundles using dynamic templates
- * 6. Route network traffic to specific services based on URL

Which combination of technologies will meet all of his requirements?

- A. Google Container Engine, Jenkins, and Helm
- B. Google Container Engine and Cloud Load Balancing

- C. Google Compute Engine and Cloud Deployment Manager
D. Google Compute Engine, Jenkins, and Cloud Load Balancing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Helm for managing Kubernetes

Kubernetes can base on the URL to route traffic to different location (path) <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/tutorials/http-balancer> eg.apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1beta1

kind: Ingress metadata:

name: fanout-ingress spec:

rules:

- http: paths:

- path: /* backend: serviceName: web servicePort: 8080

- path: /v2/* backend: serviceName: web2 servicePort: 8080

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is developing a web-based application. You need to make sure that production deployments are linked to source code commits and are fully auditable. What should you do?

- A. Make sure a developer is tagging the code commit with the date and time of commit
B. Make sure a developer is adding a comment to the commit that links to the deployment.
C. Make the container tag match the source code commit hash.
D. Make sure the developer is tagging the commits with :latest

Answer: C

Explanation:

From: <https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-for-building-containers> Under: Tagging using the Git commit hash (bottom of page almost)

"In this case, a common way of handling version numbers is to use the Git commit SHA-1 hash (or a short version of it) as the version number. By design, the Git commit hash is immutable and references a specific version of your software.

You can use this commit hash as a version number for your software, but also as a tag for the Docker image built from this specific version of your software. Doing so makes Docker images traceable: because in this case the image tag is immutable, you instantly know which specific version of your software is running inside a given container."

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has just acquired another company, and you have been asked to integrate their existing Google Cloud environment into your company's data center. Upon investigation, you discover that some of the RFC 1918 IP ranges being used in the new company's Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) overlap with your data center IP space. What should you do to enable connectivity and make sure that there are no routing conflicts when connectivity is established?

- A. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, create a Cloud Router, and apply new IP addresses so there is no overlapping IP space.
B. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, and create a Cloud NAT instance to perform NAT on the overlapping IP space.
C. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, create a Cloud Router, and apply a custom route advertisement to block the overlapping IP space.
D. Create a Cloud VPN connection from the new VPC to the data center, and apply a firewall rule that blocks the overlapping IP space.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To connect two networks together we need (1) either VPN or interconnect and (2) peering. When there is peering, you cannot have conflicting IP addresses. You can use either Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect to securely connect your on-premises network to your VPC network.

(<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#transit-network>) At the time of peering, Google Cloud checks to see if there are any subnet IP ranges that overlap subnet IP ranges in the other network. If there is any overlap, peering is not established. (<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc-peering#considerations>) NAT is used to translate private to public IP and vice versa, however because we are connecting 2 networks together, they become private IPs. So it is not applicable.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your organization has decided to restrict the use of external IP addresses on instances to only approved instances. You want to enforce this requirement across all of your Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). What should you do?

- A. Remove the default route on all VPC
B. Move all approved instances into a new subnet that has a default route to an internet gateway.
C. Create a new VPC in custom mod
D. Create a new subnet for the approved instances, and set a default route to the internet gateway on this new subnet.
E. Implement a Cloud NAT solution to remove the need for external IP addresses entirely.
F. Set an Organization Policy with a constraint on constraints/compute.vmExternallpAcces
G. List the approved instances in the allowedValues list.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address> <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/ip-addresses/reserve-static-external-ip-address#disableexternalip>

you might want to restrict external IP address so that only specific VM instances can use them. This option can help to prevent data exfiltration or maintain network isolation. Using an Organization Policy, you can restrict external IP addresses to specific VM instances with constraints to control use of external IP addresses for your VM instances within an organization or a project.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are building a continuous deployment pipeline for a project stored in a Git source repository and want to ensure that code changes can be verified deploying to production. What should you do?

- A. Use Spinnaker to deploy builds to production using the red/black deployment strategy so that changes can easily be rolled back.
- B. Use Spinnaker to deploy builds to production and run tests on production deployments.
- C. Use Jenkins to build the staging branches and the master branch
- D. Build and deploy changes to production for 10% of users before doing a complete rollout.
- E. Use Jenkins to monitor tags in the repository
- F. Deploy staging tags to a staging environment for testing. After testing, tag the repository for production and deploy that to the production environment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/continuous-deployment-on-kubernetes/blob/master/README.md>

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your operations team currently stores 10 TB of data in an object storage service from a third-party provider. They want to move this data to a Cloud Storage bucket as quickly as possible, following

Google-recommended practices. They want to minimize the cost of this data migration. Which approach should they use?

- A. Use the `gsutil mv` command to move the data
- B. Use the Storage Transfer Service to move the data
- C. Download the data to a Transfer Appliance and ship it to Google
- D. Download the data to the on-premises data center and upload it to the Cloud Storage bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migration-to-google-cloud-transferring-your-large-datasets#transfer-option> <https://cloud.google.com/storage-transfer-service>

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company is using BigQuery as its enterprise data warehouse. Data is distributed over several Google Cloud projects. All queries on BigQuery need to be billed on a single project. You want to make sure that no query costs are incurred on the projects that contain the data. Users should be able to query the datasets, but not edit them.

How should you configure users' access roles?

- A. Add all users to a group
- B. Grant the group the role of BigQuery user on the billing project and BigQuery dataViewer on the projects that contain the data.
- C. Add all users to a group
- D. Grant the group the roles of BigQuery dataViewer on the billing project and BigQuery user on the projects that contain the data.
- E. Add all users to a group
- F. Grant the group the roles of BigQuery jobUser on the billing project and BigQuery dataViewer on the projects that contain the data.
- G. Add all users to a group
- H. Grant the group the roles of BigQuery dataViewer on the billing project and BigQuery jobUser on the projects that contain the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/running-queries>

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 5)

All compute Engine instances in your VPC should be able to connect to an Active Directory server on specific ports. Any other traffic emerging from your instances is not allowed. You want to enforce this using VPC firewall rules.

How should you configure the firewall rules?

- A. Create an egress rule with priority 1000 to deny all traffic for all instance
- B. Create another egress rule with priority 100 to allow the Active Directory traffic for all instances.
- C. Create an egress rule with priority 100 to deny all traffic for all instance
- D. Create another egress rule with priority 1000 to allow the Active Directory traffic for all instances.
- E. Create an egress rule with priority 1000 to allow the Active Directory traffi
- F. Rely on the implied deny egress rule with priority 100 to block all traffic for all instances.
- G. Create an egress rule with priority 100 to allow the Active Directory traffi
- H. Rely on the implied deny egress rule with priority 1000 to block all traffic for all instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/firewalls>

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are working at a financial institution that stores mortgage loan approval documents on Cloud Storage.

Any change to these approval documents must be uploaded as a separate approval file, so you want to ensure that these documents cannot be deleted or overwritten for the next 5 years. What should you do?

- A. Create a retention policy on the bucket for the duration of 5 year
- B. Create a lock on the retention policy.
- C. Create the bucket with uniform bucket-level access, and grant a service account the role of Object Write
- D. Use the service account to upload new files.
- E. Use a customer-managed key for the encryption of the bucke
- F. Rotate the key after 5 years.
- G. Create the bucket with fine-grained access control, and grant a service account the role of Object Writer. Use the service account to upload new files.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/using-bucket-lock>

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your marketing department wants to send out a promotional email campaign. The development team wants to minimize direct operation management. They project a wide range of possible customer responses, from 100 to 500,000 click-throughs per day. The link leads to a simple website that explains the promotion and collects user information and preferences. Which infrastructure should you recommend? (CHOOSE TWO)

- A. Use Google App Engine to serve the website and Google Cloud Datastore to store user data.
- B. Use a Google Container Engine cluster to serve the website and store data to persistent disk.
- C. Use a managed instance group to serve the website and Google Cloud Bigtable to store user data.
- D. Use a single compute Engine virtual machine (VM) to host a web server, backed by Google Cloud SQL.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

- A. Use Stackdriver Logging to search for the module log entries.

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has a support ticketing solution that uses App Engine Standard. The project that contains the App Engine application already has a Virtual Private Cloud(VPC) network fully connected to the company's on-premises environment through a Cloud VPN tunnel. You want to enable App Engine application to communicate with a database that is running in the company's on-premises environment. What should you do?

- A. Configure private services access
- B. Configure private Google access for on-premises hosts only
- C. Configure serverless VPC access
- D. Configure private Google access

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python3/connecting-vpc> https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/flexible/python/using-third-party-databases#on_premises

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has an application running on a deployment in a GKE cluster. You have a separate cluster for development, staging and production. You have discovered that the team is able to deploy a Docker image to the production cluster without first testing the deployment in development and then staging. You want to allow the team to have autonomy but want to prevent this from happening. You want a Google Cloud solution that can be implemented quickly with minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a Kubernetes admission controller to prevent the container from starting if it is not approved for usage in the given environment
- B. Configure a Kubernetes lifecycle hook to prevent the container from starting if it is not approved for usage in the given environment
- C. Implement a corporate policy to prevent teams from deploying Docker image to an environment unless the Docker image was tested in an earlier environment
- D. Configure the binary authorization policies for the development, staging and production cluster
- E. Create attestations as part of the continuous integration pipeline"

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/prep-kubernetes-engine-for-prod#binary-authorization>

The most common Binary Authorization use cases involve attestations. An attestation certifies that a specific image has completed a previous stage, as described previously. You configure the Binary Authorization policy to verify the attestation before allowing the image to be deployed. At deploy time, instead of redoing activities that were completed in earlier stages, Binary Authorization only needs to verify the attestation. <https://cloud.google.com/binary-authorization/docs/overview>

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

- A. Configure Cloud NAT on the subnet where the instance is hosted
- B. Create an SSH connection to the Cloud NAT IP address to reach the instance.
- C. Add all instances to an unmanaged instance group
- D. Configure TCP Proxy Load Balancing with the instance group as a backend
- E. Connect to the instance using the TCP Proxy IP.
- F. Configure Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) for the instance and ensure that you have the role of IAP-secured Tunnel User
- G. Use the gcloud command line tool to ssh into the instance.
- H. Create a bastion host in the network to SSH into the bastion host from your office location
- I. From the bastion host, SSH into the desired instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company captures all web traffic data in Google Analytics 360 and stores it in BigQuery. Each country has its own dataset. Each dataset has multiple tables. You want analysts from each country to be able to see and query only the data for their respective countries. How should you configure the access rights?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are moving an application that uses MySQL from on-premises to Google Cloud. The application will run on Compute Engine and will use Cloud SQL. You want to cut over to the Compute Engine deployment of the application with minimal downtime and no data loss to your customers. You want to migrate the application with minimal modification. You also need to determine the cutover strategy. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Set up Cloud VPN to provide private network connectivity between the Compute Engine application and the on-premises MySQL server.* 2. Stop the on-premises application.* 3. Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL serve
- B. * 4.Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.* 5. Import the dump into Cloud SQL.* 6. Modify the source code of the application to write queries to both databases and read from its local database.* 7. Start the Compute Engine applicatio
- C. 8.Stop the on-premises application.
- D. * 1. Set up Cloud SQL proxy and MySQL proxy.* 2. Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL serve
- E. * 3. Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.* 4. Import the dump into Cloud SQ
- F. * 5. Stop the on-premises applicatio
- G. * 6. Start the Compute Engine application.
- H. * 1. Set up Cloud VPN to provide private network connectivity between the Compute Engine applicationand the on-premises MySQL serve
- I. * 2. Stop the on-premises application.* 3. Start the Compute Engine application, configured to read and write to the on-premises MySQL serve
- J. * 4. Create the replication configuration in Cloud SQL.* 5. Configure the source database server to accept connections from the Cloud SQL replic
- K. * 6. Finalize the Cloud SQL replica configuration.* 7. When replication has been completed, stop the Compute Engine applicatio
- L. * 8. Promote the Cloud SQL replica to a standalone instance.* 9. Restart the Compute Engine application, configured to read and write to the Cloud SQL standalone instance.
- M. * 1. Stop the on-premises application.* 2. Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL serve
- N. * 3. Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.* 4. Import the dump into Cloud SQL.* 5. Start the application on Compute Engine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

External replica promotion migration In the migration strategy of external replica promotion, you create an external database replica and synchronize the existing data to that replica. This can happen with minimal downtime to the existing database. When you have a replica database, the two databases have different roles that are referred to in this document as primary and replica. After the data is synchronized, you promote the replica to be the primary in order to move the management layer with minimal impact to database uptime. In Cloud SQL, an easy way to accomplish the external replica promotion is to use the automated migration workflow. This process automates many of the steps that are needed for this type of migration.

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-mysql-to-cloudsql-concept>

- The best option for migrating your MySQL database is to use an external replica promotion. In this strategy, you create a replica database and set your existing database as the primary. You wait until the two databases are in sync, and you then promote your MySQL replica database to be the primary. This process minimizes database downtime related to the database migration. https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-mysql-to-cloudsql-concept#external_replica_promotion_migrat

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company and one of its partners each have a Google Cloud project in separate organizations. Your company's project (prj-a) runs in Virtual Private Cloud (vpc-a). The partner's project (prj-b) runs in vpc-b. There are two instances running on vpc-a and one instance running on vpc-b. Subnets defined in both VPCs are not overlapping. You need to ensure that all instances communicate with each other via internal IPs minimizing latency and maximizing throughput. What should you do?

- A. Set up a network peering between vpc-a and vpc-b
- B. Set up a VPN between vpc-a and vpc-b using Cloud VPN
- C. Configure IAP TCP forwarding on the instance in vpc-b and then launch the following gcloud command from one of the instances in vpc-a: `gcloud compute start-l4s-tunnel INSTANCE_NAME_IPv4_IPv6 --local-host-port=localhost:22`
- * 1. Create an additional instance in vpc-a* 2. Create an additional instance in vpc-b* 3. Install OpenVPN in newly created instances* 4. Configure a VPN tunnel between vpc-a and vpc-b with the help of OpenVPN

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have developed a non-critical update to your application that is running in a managed instance group, and have created a new instance template with the update that you want to release. To prevent any possible impact to the application, you don't want to update any running instances. You want any new instances that are created by the managed instance group to contain the new update. What should you do?

- A. Start a new rolling restart operation.
- B. Start a new rolling replace operation.
- C. Start a new rolling update
- D. Select the Proactive update mode.
- E. Start a new rolling update
- F. Select the Opportunistic update mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In certain scenarios, an opportunistic update is useful because you don't want to cause instability to the system if it can be avoided. For example, if you have a non-critical update that can be applied as necessary without any urgency and you have a MIG that is actively being autoscaled, perform an opportunistic update so that Compute Engine does not actively tear down your existing instances to apply the update. When resizing down, the autoscaler preferentially terminates instances with the old template as well as instances that are not yet in a RUNNING state.

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 5)

You are migrating your on-premises solution to Google Cloud in several phases. You will use Cloud VPN to maintain a connection between your on-premises systems and Google Cloud until the migration is completed.

You want to make sure all your on-premises systems remain reachable during this period. How should you organize your networking in Google Cloud?

- A. Use the same IP range on Google Cloud as you use on-premises
- B. Use the same IP range on Google Cloud as you use on-premises for your primary IP range and use a secondary range that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises
- C. Use an IP range on Google Cloud that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises
- D. Use an IP range on Google Cloud that does not overlap with the range you use on-premises for your primary IP range and use a secondary range with the same IP range as you use on-premises

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 6)

For this question, refer to the Dress4Win case study. To be legally compliant during an audit, Dress4Win must be able to give insights in all administrative actions that modify the configuration or metadata of resources on Google Cloud.

What should you do?

- A. Use Stackdriver Trace to create a trace list analysis.
- B. Use Stackdriver Monitoring to create a dashboard on the project's activity.
- C. Enable Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy in all projects, and add the group of Administrators as a member.
- D. Use the Activity page in the GCP Console and Stackdriver Logging to provide the required insight.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 6)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 7)

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

Which two actions should you take?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 7)

TerramEarth has about 1 petabyte (PB) of vehicle testing data in a private data center. You want to move the data to Cloud Storage for your machine learning team. Currently, a 1-Gbps interconnect link is available for you. The machine learning team wants to start using the data in a month. What should you do?

- A. Request Transfer Appliances from Google Cloud, export the data to appliances, and return the appliances to Google Cloud.
- B. Configure the Storage Transfer service from Google Cloud to send the data from your data center to Cloud Storage
- C. Make sure there are no other users consuming the 1 Gbps link, and use multi-thread transfer to upload the data to Cloud Storage.
- D. Export files to an encrypted USB device, send the device to Google Cloud, and request an import of the data to Cloud Storage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have broken down a legacy monolithic application into a few containerized RESTful microservices. You want to run those microservices on Cloud Run. You also want to make sure the services are highly available with low latency to your customers. What should you do?

- A. Deploy Cloud Run services to multiple availability zone
- B. Create Cloud Endpoints that point to the service
- C. Create a global HTIP(S) Load Balancing instance and attach the Cloud Endpoints to its backend.
- D. Deploy Cloud Run services to multiple regions Create serverless network endpoint groups pointing to the service
- E. Add the serverless NE Gs to a backend service that is used by a global HTIP(S) Load Balancing instance.
- F. Cloud Run services to multiple region
- G. In Cloud DNS, create a latency-based DNS name that points to the services.
- H. Deploy Cloud Run services to multiple availability zone

- I. Create a TCP/IP global load balance
- J. Add the Cloud Run Endpoints to its backend service.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/multiple-regions>

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 7)

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 8)

For this question, refer to the Mountkirk Games case study. Mountkirk Games wants to migrate from their current analytics and statistics reporting model to one that meets their technical requirements on Google Cloud Platform.

Which two steps should be part of their migration plan? (Choose two.)

- A. Evaluate the impact of migrating their current batch ETL code to Cloud Dataflow.
- B. Write a schema migration plan to denormalize data for better performance in BigQuery.
- C. Draw an architecture diagram that shows how to move from a single MySQL database to a MySQL cluster.
- D. Load 10 TB of analytics data from a previous game into a Cloud SQL instance, and run test queries against the full dataset to confirm that they complete successfully.
- E. Integrate Cloud Armor to defend against possible SQL injection attacks in analytics files uploaded to Cloud Storage.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data#loading_denormalized_nested_and_repeated_data

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 8)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 8)

Your development team has created a mobile game app. You want to test the new mobile app on Android and iOS devices with a variety of configurations. You need to ensure that testing is efficient and cost-effective.

What should you do?

- A. Upload your mobile app to the Firebase Test Lab, and test the mobile app on Android and iOS devices.
- B. Create Android and iOS VMs on Google Cloud, install the mobile app on the VMs, and test the mobile app.
- C. Create Android and iOS containers on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), install the mobile app on the containers, and test the mobile app.
- D. Upload your mobile app with different configurations to Firebase Hosting and test each configuration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 8)

You are implementing Firestore for Mountkirk Games. Mountkirk Games wants to give a new game programmatic access to a legacy game's Firestore database. Access should be as restricted as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add this SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects
- B. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, add a second SA in the new game's IAM page, and then give the Organization Admin role to both SAs
- C. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, give it the Firebase Admin role, and then migrate the new game to the legacy game's

project.

D. Create a service account (SA) in the legacy game's Google Cloud project, give the SA the Organization Admin rule and then give it the Firebase Admin role in both projects

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. The HRL development team releases a new version of their predictive capability application every Tuesday evening at 3 a.m. UTC to a repository. The security team at HRL has developed an in-house penetration test Cloud Function called Airwolf.

The security team wants to run Airwolf against the predictive capability application as soon as it is released every Tuesday. You need to set up Airwolf to run at the recurring weekly cadence. What should you do?

- A. Set up Cloud Tasks and a Cloud Storage bucket that triggers a Cloud Function.
- B. Set up a Cloud Logging sink and a Cloud Storage bucket that triggers a Cloud Function.
- C. Configure the deployment job to notify a Pub/Sub queue that triggers a Cloud Function.
- D. Set up Identity and Access Management (IAM) and Confidential Computing to trigger a Cloud Function.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 9)

For this question, refer to the Helicopter Racing League (HRL) case study. Your team is in charge of creating a payment card data vault for card numbers used to bill tens of thousands of viewers, merchandise consumers, and season ticket holders. You need to implement a custom card tokenization service that meets the following requirements:

- It must provide low latency at minimal cost.
- It must be able to identify duplicate credit cards and must not store plaintext card numbers.
- It should support annual key rotation.

Which storage approach should you adopt for your tokenization service?

- A. Store the card data in Secret Manager after running a query to identify duplicates.
- B. Encrypt the card data with a deterministic algorithm stored in Firestore using Datastore mode.
- C. Encrypt the card data with a deterministic algorithm and shard it across multiple Memorystore instances.
- D. Use column-level encryption to store the data in Cloud SQL.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Exam Topic 10)

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. EHR has single Dedicated Interconnect connection between their primary data center and Google's network. This connection satisfies EHR's network and security policies:

- On-premises servers without public IP addresses need to connect to cloud resources without public IP addresses
- Traffic flows from production network mgmt. servers to Compute Engine virtual machines should never traverse the public internet.

You need to upgrade the EHR connection to comply with their requirements. The new connection design must support business critical needs and meet the same network and security policy requirements. What should you do?

- A. Add a new Dedicated Interconnect connection
- B. Upgrade the bandwidth on the Dedicated Interconnect connection to 100 G
- C. Add three new Cloud VPN connections
- D. Add a new Carrier Peering connection

Answer: A

Explanation:

The case does not call out the throughput being an issue. However, to achieve 99.99%, you need to have 4 connections as per Google recommendations. However, in the options only A has the option to add an additional Interconnect connection.

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

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 10)

For this question, refer to the EHR Healthcare case study. You need to define the technical architecture for hybrid connectivity between EHR's on-premises

systems and Google Cloud. You want to follow Google's recommended practices for production-level applications. Considering the EHR Healthcare business and technical requirements, what should you do?

- A. Configure two Partner Interconnect connections in one metro (City), and make sure the Interconnect connections are placed in different metro zones.
- B. Configure two VPN connections from on-premises to Google Cloud, and make sure the VPN devices on-premises are in separate racks.
- C. Configure Direct Peering between EHR Healthcare and Google Cloud, and make sure you are peering at least two Google locations.
- D. Configure two Dedicated Interconnect connections in one metro (City) and two connections in another metro, and make sure the Interconnect connections are placed in different metro zones.

Answer: D

Explanation:

based on the requirement of secure and high-performance connection between on-premises systems to Google Cloud
<https://cloud.google.com/network-connectivity/docs/interconnect/tutorials/partner-creating-9999-availability>

NEW QUESTION 200

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