



Google

Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

NEW QUESTION 1

You recently discovered that your developers are using many service account keys during their development process. While you work on a long term improvement, you need to quickly implement a process to enforce short-lived service account credentials in your company. You have the following requirements:

- All service accounts that require a key should be created in a centralized project called pj-sa.
- Service account keys should only be valid for one day.

You need a Google-recommended solution that minimizes cost. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Google Cloud documentation, you can use organization policy constraints to control the creation and expiration of service account keys. The constraints are:

➤ `constraints/iam.allowServiceAccountKeyCreation`: This constraint allows you to specify which projects or folders can create service account keys. You can set the value to true or false, or use a condition to apply the constraint to specific service accounts. By setting this constraint to false for the organization and adding an exception for the pj-sa project, you can prevent developers from creating service account keys in other projects.

➤ `constraints/iam.serviceAccountKeyMaxLifetime`: This constraint allows you to specify the maximum lifetime of service account keys. You can set the value to a duration in seconds, such as 86400 for one day. By setting this constraint to 86400 for the organization, you can ensure that all service account keys expire after one day.

These constraints are recommended by Google Cloud as best practices to minimize the risk of service account key misuse or compromise. They also help you reduce the cost of managing service account keys, as you do not need to implement a custom solution to rotate or delete them.

References:

- 1: Associate Cloud Engineer Certification Exam Guide | Learn - Google Cloud
- 5: Create and delete service account keys - Google Cloud
- Organization policy constraints for service accounts

NEW QUESTION 2

You will have several applications running on different Compute Engine instances in the same project. You want to specify at a more granular level the service account each instance uses when calling Google Cloud APIs. What should you do?

- A. When creating the instances, specify a Service Account for each instance
- B. When creating the instances, assign the name of each Service Account as instance metadata
- C. After starting the instances, use `gcloud compute instances update` to specify a Service Account for each instance
- D. After starting the instances, use `gcloud compute instances update` to assign the name of the relevant Service Account as instance metadata

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/service-accounts#associating_a_service_account_to_an_instance

NEW QUESTION 3

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

- A. Upload the data to BigQuery using the `bq` command line tool.
- B. Upload the data to Cloud Storage using the `gsutil` command line tool.
- C. Upload the data into Cloud SQL using the import function in the console.
- D. Upload the data into Cloud Spanner using the import function in the console.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Installing Jenkins

In this section, you use Cloud Marketplace to provision a Jenkins instance. You customize this instance to use the agent image you created in the previous section.

Go to the Cloud Marketplace solution for Jenkins. Click Launch on Compute Engine.

Change the Machine Type field to 4 vCPUs 15 GB Memory, n1-standard-4.

Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.

Click Deploy and wait for your Jenkins instance to finish being provisioned. When it is finished, you will see: Jenkins has been deployed.

https://cloud.google.com/solutions/using-jenkins-for-distributed-builds-on-compute-engine#installing_jenkins

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-folders>

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Authorizing with a service account

`gcloud auth activate-service-account` authorizes access using a service account. As with `gcloud init` and `gcloud auth login`, this command saves the service account credentials to the local system on successful completion and sets the specified account as the active account in your Cloud SDK configuration.

https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/authorizing#authorizing_with_a_service_account

NEW QUESTION 12

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-and-managing-service-accounts>

If an application uses third-party or custom identities and needs to access a resource, such as a BigQuery dataset or a Cloud Storage bucket, it must perform a transition between principals. Because Google Cloud APIs don't recognize third-party or custom identities, the application can't propagate the end-user's identity to BigQuery or Cloud Storage. Instead, the application has to perform the access by using a different Google identity.

NEW QUESTION 16

You deployed an LDAP server on Compute Engine that is reachable via TLS through port 636 using UDP. You want to make sure it is reachable by clients over that port. What should you do?

- A. Add the network tag `allow-udp-636` to the VM instance running the LDAP server.
- B. Create a route called `allow-udp-636` and set the next hop to be the VM instance running the LDAP server.
- C. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance
- D. Create a firewall rule to allow ingress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.
- E. Add a network tag of your choice to the instance running the LDAP server
- F. Create a firewall rule to allow egress on UDP port 636 for that network tag.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A tag is simply a character string added to a `tags` field in a resource, such as Compute Engine virtual machine (VM) instances or instance templates. A tag is not a separate resource, so you cannot create it separately. All resources with that string are considered to have that tag. Tags enable you to make firewall rules and routes applicable to specific VM instances.

NEW QUESTION 19

Your VMs are running in a subnet that has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240. The current subnet has no more free IP addresses and you require an additional 10

IP addresses for new VMs. The existing and new VMs should all be able to reach each other without additional routes. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

A team of data scientists infrequently needs to use a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster that you manage. They require GPUs for some long-running, non-restartable jobs. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

- A. Enable node auto-provisioning on the GKE cluster.
- B. Create a VerticalPodAutscaler for those workloads.
- C. Create a node pool with preemptible VMs and GPUs attached to those VMs.
- D. Create a node pool of instances with GPUs, and enable autoscaling on this node pool with a minimum size of 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

auto-provisioning = Attaches and deletes node pools to cluster based on the requirements. Hence creating a GPU node pool, and auto-scaling would be better
<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/node-auto-provisioning>

NEW QUESTION 25

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

A company wants to build an application that stores images in a Cloud Storage bucket and wants to generate thumbnails as well as resize the images. They want to use a google managed service that can scale up and scale down to zero automatically with minimal effort. You have been asked to recommend a service. Which GCP service would you suggest?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated with low confidence



Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform. It automatically scales based on the load and requires no additional configuration. You pay only for the resources used.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/functions>

While all other options i.e. Google Compute Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine, Google App Engine support autoscaling, it needs to be configured explicitly based on the load and is not as trivial as the scale up or scale down offered by Google's cloud functions.

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Storage Admin (roles/storage.admin) Grants full control of buckets and objects.

When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.

firebase.projects.get resource manager.projects.get resource manager.projects.list storage.buckets.* storage.objects.*

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

This role grants full control of buckets and objects. When applied to an individual bucket, control applies only to the specified bucket and objects within the bucket.

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

NEW QUESTION 35

You are deploying an application to App Engine. You want the number of instances to scale based on request rate. You need at least 3 unoccupied instances at all times. Which scaling type should you use?

- A. Manual Scaling with 3 instances.
- B. Basic Scaling with min_instances set to 3.
- C. Basic Scaling with max_instances set to 3.
- D. Automatic Scaling with min_idle_instances set to 3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

The sales team has a project named Sales Data Digest that has the ID acme-data-digest You need to set up similar Google Cloud resources for the marketing team but their resources must be organized independently of the sales team. What should you do?

- A. Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team for acme data digest
- B. Create a Project Lien on acme-data digest and then grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team
- C. Create another project with the ID acme-marketing-data-digest for the Marketing team and deploy the resources there
- D. Create a new project named Meeting Data Digest and use the ID acme-data-digest Grant the Project Editor role to the Marketing team.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50

You need to run an important query in BigQuery but expect it to return a lot of records. You want to find out how much it will cost to run the query. You are using on-demand pricing. What should you do?

- A. Arrange to switch to Flat-Rate pricing for this query, then move back to on-demand.
- B. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes rea
- C. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- D. Use the command line to run a dry run query to estimate the number of bytes returne
- E. Then convert that bytes estimate to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.
- F. Run a select count (*) to get an idea of how many records your query will look throug
- G. Then convert that number of rows to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

You need to create a Compute Engine instance in a new project that doesn't exist yet. What should you do?

- A. Using the Cloud SDK, create a new project, enable the Compute Engine API in that project, and then create the instance specifying your new project.
- B. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Console, use the Cloud SDK to create the instance, and then use the `--project` flag to specify a new project.
- C. Using the Cloud SDK, create the new instance, and use the `--project` flag to specify the new project. Answer yes when prompted by Cloud SDK to enable the Compute Engine API.
- D. Enable the Compute Engine API in the Cloud Consol
- E. Go to the Compute Engine section of the Console to create a new instance, and look for the Create In A New Project option in the creation form.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/projects/create> Quickstart: Creating a New Instance Using the Command Line Before you begin

- * 1. In the Cloud Console, on the project selector page, select or create a Cloud project.
- * 2. Make sure that billing is enabled for your Google Cloud project. Learn how to confirm billing is enabled for your project.

To use the gcloud command-line tool for this quickstart, you must first install and initialize the Cloud SDK:

- * 1. Download and install the Cloud SDK using the instructions given on Installing Google Cloud SDK.
- * 2. Initialize the SDK using the instructions given on Initializing Cloud SDK.

To use gcloud in Cloud Shell for this quickstart, first activate Cloud Shell using the instructions given on Starting Cloud Shell.

<https://cloud.google.com/ai-platform/deep-learning-vm/docs/quickstart-cli#before-you-begin>

NEW QUESTION 56

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 64

You have a single binary application that you want to run on Google Cloud Platform. You decided to automatically scale the application based on underlying infrastructure CPU usage. Your organizational policies require you to use virtual machines directly. You need to ensure that the application scaling is operationally efficient and completed as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster, and use horizontal pod autoscaling to scale the application.
- B. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group with autoscaling configured.
- C. Create an instance template, and use the template in a managed instance group that scales up and down based on the time of day.
- D. Use a set of third-party tools to build automation around scaling the application up and down, based on Stackdriver CPU usage monitoring.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Managed instance groups offer autoscaling capabilities that let you automatically add or delete instances from a managed instance group based on increases or decreases in load (CPU Utilization in this case). Autoscaling helps your apps gracefully handle increases in traffic and reduce costs when the need for resources is lower. You define the autoscaling policy and the autoscaler performs automatic scaling based on the measured load (CPU Utilization in this case). Autoscaling works by adding more instances to your instance group when there is more load (upscaling), and deleting instances when the need for instances is lowered (downscaling). Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/autoscaler>

NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 71

You are setting up a Windows VM on Compute Engine and want to make sure you can log in to the VM via RDP. What should you do?

- A. After the VM has been created, use your Google Account credentials to log in into the VM.
- B. After the VM has been created, use gcloud compute reset-windows-password to retrieve the login credentials for the VM.
- C. When creating the VM, add metadata to the instance using 'windows-password' as the key and a password as the value.
- D. After the VM has been created, download the JSON private key for the default Compute Engine service account.
- E. Use the credentials in the JSON file to log in to the VM.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can generate Windows passwords using either the Google Cloud Console or the gcloud command-line tool. This option uses the right syntax to reset the windows password.

`gcloud compute reset-windows-password windows-instance`

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/windows/creating-passwords-for-windows-instances#gc>

NEW QUESTION 75

You need to create a custom IAM role for use with a GCP service. All permissions in the role must be suitable for production use. You also want to clearly share with your organization the status of the custom role. This will be the first version of the custom role. What should you do?

- A. Use permissions in your role that use the 'supported' support level for role permission
- B. Set the rolestage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
- C. Use permissions in your role that use the 'supported' support level for role permission
- D. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.
- E. Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permission
- F. Set the role stage to ALPHA while testing the role permissions.
- G. Use permissions in your role that use the 'testing' support level for role permission
- H. Set the role stage to BETA while testing the role permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When setting support levels for permissions in custom roles, you can set to one of SUPPORTED, TESTING or NOT_SUPPORTED.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/custom-roles-permissions-support>

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

<https://cloud.google.com/hybrid-connectivity>.

So,

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

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Data Access audit logs Data Access audit logs contain API calls that read the configuration or metadata of resources, as well as user-driven API calls that create, modify, or read user-provided resource data.

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/audit#data-access>

NEW QUESTION 85

You are assigned to maintain a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster named dev that was deployed on Google Cloud. You want to manage the GKE configuration using the command line interface (CLI). You have just downloaded and installed the Cloud SDK. You want to ensure that future CLI commands by default address this specific cluster. What should you do?

- A. Use the command gcloud config set container/cluster dev.
- B. Use the command gcloud container clusters update dev.
- C. Create a file called gke.default in the ~/.gcloud folder that contains the cluster name.
- D. Create a file called defaults.json in the ~/.gcloud folder that contains the cluster name.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To set a default cluster for gcloud commands, run the following command: gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Shared VPC allows an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, so that they can communicate with each other securely and efficiently using internal IPs from that network. When you use Shared VPC, you designate a project as a host project and attach one or more other service projects to it. The VPC networks in the host project are called Shared VPC networks. Eligible resources from service projects can use subnets in the Shared VPC network

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

"For example, an existing instance in a service project cannot be reconfigured to use a Shared VPC network, but a new instance can be created to use available subnets in a Shared VPC network."

NEW QUESTION 91

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

What is Google Cloud Memorystore?

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

NEW QUESTION 99

You have developed a containerized web application that will serve Internal colleagues during business hours. You want to ensure that no costs are incurred outside of the hours the application is used. You have just created a new Google Cloud project and want to deploy the application. What should you do?

- A. Deploy the container on Cloud Run for Anthos, and set the minimum number of instances to zero
- B. Deploy the container on Cloud Run (fully managed), and set the minimum number of instances to zero.
- C. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with autoscaling
- D. and set the value min_instances to zero in the app.yaml
- E. Deploy the container on App Engine flexible environment with manual scaling, and set the value instances to zero in the app.yaml

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/kuberun/docs/architecture-overview#components_in_the_default_installation

NEW QUESTION 102

You used the gcloud container clusters command to create two Google Cloud Kubernetes (GKE) clusters prod-cluster and dev-cluster.

- prod-cluster is a standard cluster.
- dev-cluster is an auto-pilot cluster.

When you run the kubectl get nodes command, you only see the nodes from prod-cluster Which commands should you run to check the node status for dev-

cluster?

- A.

```
gcloud container clusters get-credentials dev-cluster
kubectl get nodes
```
- B.

```
gcloud container clusters update -generate-password dev-cluste
kubectl get nodes
```
- C.

```
kubectl config set-context dev-cluster
kubectl cluster-info
```
- D.

```
kubectl config set-credentials dev-cluster
kubectl cluster-info
```

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110

You are configuring service accounts for an application that spans multiple projects. Virtual machines (VMs) running in the web-applications project need access to BigQuery datasets in crm-databases-proj. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to give access to the service account in the web-applications project. What should you do?

- A. Give "project owner" for web-applications appropriate roles to crm-databases- proj
- B. Give "project owner" role to crm-databases-proj and the web-applications project.
- C. Give "project owner" role to crm-databases-proj and bigquery.dataViewer role to web-applications.
- D. Give bigquery.dataViewer role to crm-databases-proj and appropriate roles to web-applications.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

G. Migrate the workload.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 117

You manage an App Engine Service that aggregates and visualizes data from BigQuery. The application is deployed with the default App Engine Service account. The data that needs to be visualized resides in a different project managed by another team. You do not have access to this project, but you want your application to be able to read data from the BigQuery dataset. What should you do?

- A. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Job User.
- B. Ask the other team to grant your default App Engine Service account the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
- C. In Cloud IAM of your project, ensure that the default App Engine service account has the role of BigQuery Data Viewer.
- D. In Cloud IAM of your project, grant a newly created service account from the other team the role of BigQuery Job User in your project.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The resource that you need to get access is in the other project. roles/bigquery.dataViewer BigQuery Data Viewer

When applied to a table or view, this role provides permissions to: Read data and metadata from the table or view.

This role cannot be applied to individual models or routines. When applied to a dataset, this role provides permissions to:

Read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. Read data and metadata from the dataset's tables.

When applied at the project or organization level, this role can also enumerate all datasets in the project. Additional roles, however, are necessary to allow the running of jobs.

NEW QUESTION 119

You recently received a new Google Cloud project with an attached billing account where you will work. You need to create instances, set firewalls, and store data in Cloud Storage. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Use the gcloud CLI services enable cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com command to enable all resources.
- B. Use the gcloud services enable compute.googleapis.com command to enable Compute Engine and the gcloud services enable storage-api.googleapis.com command to enable the Cloud Storage APIs.
- C. Open the Google Cloud console and enable all Google Cloud APIs from the API dashboard.
- D. Open the Google Cloud console and run gcloud init --project <project-id> in a Cloud Shell.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding IAM custom roles

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

Basic concepts

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 124

You are performing a monthly security check of your Google Cloud environment and want to know who has access to view data stored in your Google Cloud Project. What should you do?

- A. Enable Audit Logs for all APIs that are related to data storage.
- B. Review the IAM permissions for any role that allows for data access.
- C. Review the Identity-Aware Proxy settings for each resource.
- D. Create a Data Loss Prevention job.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 127

You are designing an application that uses WebSockets and HTTP sessions that are not distributed across the web servers. You want to ensure the application runs properly on Google Cloud Platform. What should you do?

- A. Meet with the cloud enablement team to discuss load balancer options.
- B. Redesign the application to use a distributed user session service that does not rely on WebSockets and HTTP sessions.
- C. Review the encryption requirements for WebSocket connections with the security team.
- D. Convert the WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing has native support for the WebSocket protocol when you use HTTP or HTTPS, not HTTP/2, as the protocol to the backend. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https#websocket_proxy_support
- We don't need to convert WebSocket code to use HTTP streaming or Redesign the application, as WebSocket support is offered by Google HTTP(S) Load Balancing. Reviewing the encryption requirements is a good idea but it has nothing to do with WebSockets.

NEW QUESTION 131

You are storing sensitive information in a Cloud Storage bucket. For legal reasons, you need to be able to record all requests that read any of the stored data. You want to make sure you comply with these requirements. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Identity Aware Proxy API on the project.
- B. Scan the bucket using the Data Loss Prevention API.
- C. Allow only a single Service Account access to read the data.
- D. Enable Data Access audit logs for the Cloud Storage API.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Logged information Within Cloud Audit Logs, there are two types of logs: Admin Activity logs: Entries for operations that modify the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. Data Access logs: Entries for operations that modify objects or read a project, bucket, or object. There are several sub-types of data access logs: ADMIN_READ: Entries for operations that read the configuration or metadata of a project, bucket, or object. DATA_READ: Entries for operations that read an object. DATA_WRITE: Entries for operations that create or modify an object. <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/audit-logs#types>

NEW QUESTION 132

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 136

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/audit-logging>

NEW QUESTION 143

You are building a multi-player gaming application that will store game information in a database. As the popularity of the application increases, you are concerned about delivering consistent performance. You need to ensure an optimal gaming performance for global users, without increasing the management complexity. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud SQL database with cross-region replication to store game statistics in the EU, US, and APAC regions.
- B. Use Cloud Spanner to store user data mapped to the game statistics.
- C. Use BigQuery to store game statistics with a Redis on Memorystore instance in the front to provide global consistency.
- D. Store game statistics in a Bigtable database partitioned by username.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 148

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 150

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 152

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a backend database. The application has a very predictable traffic pattern. You want to automatically scale up or down the number of Spanner nodes depending on traffic. What should you do?

- A. Create a cron job that runs on a scheduled basis to review stackdriver monitoring metrics, and then resize the Spanner instance accordingly.
- B. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to oncall SRE emails when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds the threshol
- C. SREs would scale resources up or down accordingly.
- D. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to Google Cloud Support email when Cloud Spanner CPU exceeds your threshol
- E. Google support would scale resources up or down accordingly.
- F. Create a Stackdriver alerting policy to send an alert to webhook when Cloud Spanner CPU is over or under your threshol
- G. Create a Cloud Function that listens to HTTP and resizes Spanner resources accordingly.

Answer: D

Explanation:

As to mexblood1's point, CPU utilization is a recommended proxy for traffic when it comes to Cloud Spanner. See: Alerts for high CPU utilization The following table specifies our recommendations for maximum CPU usage for both single-region and multi-region instances. These numbers are to ensure that your instance has enough compute capacity to continue to serve your traffic in the event of the loss of an entire zone (for single-region instances) or an entire region (for multi-region instances). - <https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization>

NEW QUESTION 155

You are running multiple microservices in a Kubernetes Engine cluster. One microservice is rendering images. The microservice responsible for the image rendering requires a large amount of CPU time compared to the memory it requires. The other microservices are workloads that are optimized for n1-standard

machine types. You need to optimize your cluster so that all workloads are using resources as efficiently as possible. What should you do?

- A. Assign the pods of the image rendering microservice a higher pod priority than the older microservices
- B. Create a node pool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the image rendering microservice Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type nodes for the other microservices
- C. Use the node pool with general-purpose machine type nodes for lite mage rendering microservice Create a nodepool with compute-optimized machine type nodes for the other microservices
- D. Configure the required amount of CPU and memory in the resource requests specification of the imagerendering microservice deployment Keep the resource requests for the other microservices at the default

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/preventing-accidental-vm-deletion>

NEW QUESTION 159

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 162

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 166

Your organization has user identities in Active Directory. Your organization wants to use Active Directory as their source of truth for identities. Your organization wants to have full control over the Google accounts used by employees for all Google services, including your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) organization. What should you do?

- A. Use Google Cloud Directory Sync (GCDS) to synchronize users into Cloud Identity.
- B. Use the cloud Identity APIs and write a script to synchronize users to Cloud Identity.
- C. Export users from Active Directory as a CSV and import them to Cloud Identity via the Admin Console.
- D. Ask each employee to create a Google account using self sign-up
- E. Require that each employee use their company email address and password.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

You want to configure a solution for archiving data in a Cloud Storage bucket. The solution must be cost-effective. Data with multiple versions should be archived after 30 days. Previous versions are accessed once a month for reporting. This archive data is also occasionally updated at month-end. What should you do?

- A. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
- B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data with newer versions after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- C. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
- D. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data from regional storage after 30 days to Nearline Storage.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 176

Your company wants to migrate their on-premises workloads to Google Cloud. The current on-premises workloads consist of:

- A Flask web application
- A backend API
- A scheduled long-running background job for ETL and reporting.

You need to keep operational costs low. You want to follow Google-recommended practices to migrate these workloads to serverless solutions on Google Cloud. What should you do?

- A. Migrate the web application to App Engine and the backend API to Cloud Run. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Compute Engine.
- B. Migrate the web application to App Engine and the backend API to Cloud Run.
- C. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Cloud Run.
- D. Run the web application on a Cloud Storage bucket and the backend API on Cloud Run. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Cloud Run.
- E. Run the web application on a Cloud Storage bucket and the backend API on Cloud Run.
- F. Use Cloud Tasks to run your background job on Compute Engine.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 178

You have a large 5-TB AVRO file stored in a Cloud Storage bucket. Your analysts are proficient only in SQL and need access to the data stored in this file. You want to find a cost-effective way to complete their request as soon as possible. What should you do?

- A. Load data in Cloud Datastore and run a SQL query against it.
- B. Create a BigQuery table and load data in BigQuery.
- C. Run a SQL query on this table and drop this table after you complete your request.
- D. Create external tables in BigQuery that point to Cloud Storage buckets and run a SQL query on these external tables to complete your request.
- E. Create a Hadoop cluster and copy the AVRO file to NFS by compressing it.
- F. Load the file in a Hive table and provide access to your analysts so that they can run SQL queries.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

An external data source is a data source that you can query directly from BigQuery, even though the data is not stored in BigQuery storage.

BigQuery supports the following external data sources: Amazon S3

Azure Storage Cloud Bigtable Cloud Spanner Cloud SQL Cloud Storage

Drive

NEW QUESTION 181

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the most optimal solution. Rather than recreating all nodes, you create a new node pool with GPU enabled. You then modify the pod specification to target particular GPU types by adding node selector to your workloads Pod specification. You still have a single cluster so you pay Kubernetes cluster management fee for just one cluster thus minimizing the

cost. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/gpus> Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/kubern>

Example:

```
> apiVersion: v1
> kind: Pod
> metadata:
> name: my-gpu-pod
> spec:
> containers:
> name: my-gpu-container
> image: nvidia/cuda:10.0-runtime-ubuntu18.04
> command: ["/bin/bash"]
```

- > resources:
- > limits:
- > nvidia.com/gpu: 2
- > nodeSelector:
- > cloud.google.com/gke-accelerator: nvidia-tesla-k80 # or nvidia-tesla-p100 or nvidia-tesla-p4 or nvidia-tesla-v100 or nvidia-tesla-t4

NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 190

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

App engine is a regional service, which means the infrastructure that runs your app(s) is located in a specific region and is managed by Google to be redundantly available across all the zones within that region. Once an app engine deployment is created in a region, it can't be changed. The only way is to create a new project and create an App Engine instance in europe-west3, send all user traffic to this instance and delete the app engine instance in us-central.

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

NEW QUESTION 196

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 200

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 201

You are building a product on top of Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). You have a single GKE cluster. For each of your customers, a Pod is running in that cluster, and your customers can run arbitrary code inside their Pod. You want to maximize the isolation between your customers' Pods. What should you do?

- A. Use Binary Authorization and whitelist only the container images used by your customers' Pods.
- B. Use the Container Analysis API to detect vulnerabilities in the containers used by your customers' Pods.
- C. Create a GKE node pool with a sandbox type configured to gvisor
- D. Add the parameter runtimeClassName: gvisor to the specification of your customers' Pods.
- E. Use the cos_containerd image for your GKE node
- F. Add a nodeSelector with the value cloud.google.com/gke-os-distribution: cos_containerd to the specification of your customers' Pods.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 204

Your company publishes large files on an Apache web server that runs on a Compute Engine instance. The Apache web server is not the only application running in the project. You want to receive an email when the egress network costs for the server exceed 100 dollars for the current month as measured by Google Cloud Platform (GCP). What should you do?

- A. Set up a budget alert on the project with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of "email."
- B. Set up a budget alert on the billing account with an amount of 100 dollars, a threshold of 100%, and notification type of "email."
- C. Export the billing data to BigQuery
- D. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to sum the egress network costs of the exported billing data for the Apache web server for the current month and sends an email if it is over 100 dollars
- E. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.
- F. Use the Stackdriver Logging Agent to export the Apache web server logs to Stackdriver Logging. Create a Cloud Function that uses BigQuery to parse the HTTP response log data in Stackdriver for the current month and sends an email if the size of all HTTP responses, multiplied by current GCP egress prices, totals over 100 dollars
- G. Schedule the Cloud Function using Cloud Scheduler to run hourly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://blog.doit-intl.com/the-truth-behind-google-cloud-egress-traffic-6e8f57b5c2f8>

NEW QUESTION 205

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 207

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 212

You need to update a deployment in Deployment Manager without any resource downtime in the deployment. Which command should you use?

- A. `gcloud deployment-manager deployments create --config <deployment-config-path>`
- B. `gcloud deployment-manager deployments update --config <deployment-config-path>`
- C. `gcloud deployment-manager resources create --config <deployment-config-path>`
- D. `gcloud deployment-manager resources update --config <deployment-config-path>`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 217

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 221

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 224

You have deployed an application on a single Compute Engine instance. The application writes logs to disk. Users start reporting errors with the application. You want to diagnose the problem. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to Cloud Logging and view the application logs.
- B. Connect to the instance's serial console and read the application logs.
- C. Configure a Health Check on the instance and set a Low Healthy Threshold value.
- D. Install and configure the Cloud Logging Agent and view the logs from Cloud Logging.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 228

You have production and test workloads that you want to deploy on Compute Engine. Production VMs need to be in a different subnet than the test VMs. All the VMs must be able to reach each other over internal IP without creating additional routes. You need to set up VPC and the 2 subnets. Which configuration meets these requirements?

- A. Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnet
- B. Create each subnet in a different region and with a different CIDR range.
- C. Create a single custom VPC with 2 subnet
- D. Create each subnet in the same region and with the same CIDR range.
- E. Create 2 custom VPCs, each with a single subne
- F. Create each subnet is a different region and with a different CIDR range.
- G. Create 2 custom VPCs, each with a single subne
- H. Create each subnet in the same region and with the same CIDR range.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When we create subnets in the same VPC with different CIDR ranges, they can communicate automatically within VPC. Resources within a VPC network can communicate with one another by using internal (private) IPv4 addresses, subject to applicable network firewall rules
Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc>

NEW QUESTION 230

An external member of your team needs list access to compute images and disks in one of your projects. You want to follow Google-recommended practices when

you grant the required permissions to this user. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 231

Your Dataproc cluster runs in a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network in a single subnet with range 172.16.20.128/25. There are no private IP addresses available in the VPC network. You want to add new VMs to communicate with your cluster using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

- A. Modify the existing subnet range to 172.16.20.0/24.
- B. Create a new Secondary IP Range in the VPC and configure the VMs to use that range.
- C. Create a new VPC network for the VM
- D. Enable VPC Peering between the VMs' VPC network and the Dataproc cluster VPC network.
- E. Create a new VPC network for the VMs with a subnet of 172.32.0.0/16. Enable VPC network Peering between the Dataproc VPC network and the VMs VPC network
- F. Configure a custom Route exchange.

Answer: A

Explanation:

/25:
CIDR to IP Range Result
CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/25 Netmask 255.255.255.128
Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.127
First IP 172.16.20.128
First IP (Decimal) 2886734976 Last IP 172.16.20.255
Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 128
CIDR 172.16.20.128/25
/24:
CIDR to IP Range Result
CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/24 Netmask 255.255.255.0
Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.255
First IP 172.16.20.0
First IP (Decimal) 2886734848 Last IP 172.16.20.255
Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 256
CIDR 172.16.20.128/24

NEW QUESTION 232

You need to produce a list of the enabled Google Cloud Platform APIs for a GCP project using the gcloud command line in the Cloud Shell. The project name is my-project. What should you do?

- A. Run gcloud projects list to get the project ID, and then run gcloud services list --project <project ID>.
- B. Run gcloud init to set the current project to my-project, and then run gcloud services list --available.
- C. Run gcloud info to view the account value, and then run gcloud services list --account <Account>.
- D. Run gcloud projects describe <project ID> to verify the project value, and then run gcloud services list--available.

Answer: A

Explanation:

`gcloud services list --available` returns not only the enabled services in the project but also services that CAN be enabled.
<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available>
Run the following command to list the enabled APIs and services in your current project: gcloud services list
whereas, Run the following command to list the APIs and services available to you in your current project: gcloud services list --available
<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/services/list#--available>
--available
Return the services available to the project to enable. This list will include any services that the project has already enabled.
To list the services the current project has enabled for consumption, run: gcloud services list --enabled
To list the services the current project can enable for consumption, run: gcloud services list --available

NEW QUESTION 236

Your continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) server can't execute Google Cloud actions in a specific project because of permission issues. You need to validate whether the used service account has the appropriate roles in the specific project. What should you do?

- A. Open the Google Cloud console, and run a query to determine which resources this service account can access.
- B. Open the Google Cloud console, and run a query of the audit logs to find permission denied errors for this service account.
- C. Open the Google Cloud console, and check the organization policies.
- D. Open the Google Cloud console, and check the Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles assigned to the service account at the project or inherited from the folder or organization levels.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer is the most effective way to validate whether the service account used by the CI/CD server has the appropriate roles in the specific project. By checking the IAM roles assigned to the service account, you can see which permissions the service account has and which resources it can access. You can also check if the service account inherits any roles from the folder or organization levels, which may affect its access to the project. You can use the Google Cloud console, the gcloud command-line tool, or the IAM API to view the IAM roles of a service account.

NEW QUESTION 238

Your organization needs to grant users access to query datasets in BigQuery but prevent them from accidentally deleting the datasets. You want a solution that follows Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add users to roles/bigquery user role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.
- B. Add users to roles/bigquery dataEditor role only, instead of roles/bigquery dataOwner.
- C. Create a custom role by removing delete permissions, and add users to that role only.
- D. Create a custom role by removing delete permission
- E. Add users to the group, and then add the group to the custom role.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#custom_roles

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

NEW QUESTION 243

You have created a new project in Google Cloud through the gcloud command line interface (CLI) and linked a billing account. You need to create a new Compute Engine instance using the CLI. You need to perform the prerequisite steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a Cloud Monitoring Workspace.
- B. Create a VPC network in the project.
- C. Enable the compute.googleapis.com API.
- D. Grant yourself the IAM role of Compute Admin.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 245

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 246

You are the team lead of a group of 10 developers. You provided each developer with an individual Google Cloud Project that they can use as their personal sandbox to experiment with different Google Cloud solutions. You want to be notified if any of the developers are spending above \$500 per month on their sandbox environment. What should you do?

- A. Create a single budget for all projects and configure budget alerts on this budget.
- B. Create a separate billing account per sandbox project and enable BigQuery billing export
- C. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per billing account.
- D. Create a budget per project and configure budget alerts on all of these budgets.
- E. Create a single billing account for all sandbox projects and enable BigQuery billing export
- F. Create a Data Studio dashboard to plot the spending per project.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Set budgets and budget alerts Overview Avoid surprises on your bill by creating Cloud Billing budgets to monitor all of your Google Cloud charges in one place. A budget enables you to track your actual Google Cloud spend against your planned spend. After you've set a budget amount, you set budget alert threshold rules that are used to trigger email notifications. Budget alert emails help you stay informed about how your spend is tracking against your budget. 2. Set budget scope Set the budget Scope and then click Next. In the Projects field, select one or more projects that you want to apply the budget alert to. To apply the budget alert to all the projects in the Cloud Billing account, choose Select all.

<https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets#budget-scope>

NEW QUESTION 249

You are assisting a new Google Cloud user who just installed the Google Cloud SDK on their VM. The server needs access to Cloud Storage. The user wants your help to create a new storage bucket. You need to make this change in multiple environments. What should you do?

- A. Use a Deployment Manager script to automate creating storage buckets in an appropriate region
- B. Use a local SSD to improve performance of the VM for the targeted workload
- C. Use the gsutil command to create a storage bucket in the same region as the VM
- D. Use a Persistent Disk SSD in the same zone as the VM to improve performance of the VM

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 251

Your management has asked an external auditor to review all the resources in a specific project. The security team has enabled the Organization Policy called Domain Restricted Sharing on the organization node by specifying only your Cloud Identity domain. You want the auditor to only be able to view, but not modify, the resources in that project. What should you do?

- A. Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Viewer role on the project.
- B. Ask the auditor for their Google account, and give them the Security Reviewer role on the project.
- C. Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Viewer role on the project.
- D. Create a temporary account for the auditor in Cloud Identity, and give that account the Security Reviewer role on the project.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using primitive roles The following table lists the primitive roles that you can grant to access a project, the description of what the role does, and the permissions bundled within that role. Avoid using primitive roles except when absolutely necessary. These roles are very powerful, and include a large number of permissions across all Google Cloud services. For more details on when you should use primitive roles, see the Identity and Access Management FAQ. IAM predefined roles are much more granular, and allow you to carefully manage the set of permissions that your users have access to. See Understanding Roles for a list of roles that can be granted at the project level. Creating custom roles can further increase the control you have over user permissions. https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/access-control-proj#using_primitive_roles
<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-custom-roles>

NEW QUESTION 253

You have a managed instance group comprised of preemptible VM's. All of the VM's keep deleting and recreating themselves every minute. What is a possible cause of this behavior?

- A. Your zonal capacity is limited, causing all preemptible VM's to be shutdown to recover capacity.
- B. Try deploying your group to another zone.
- C. You have hit your instance quota for the region.
- D. Your managed instance group's VM's are toggled to only last 1 minute in preemptible settings.
- E. Your managed instance group's health check is repeatedly failing, either to a misconfigured health check or misconfigured firewall rules not allowing the healthcheck to access the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

as the instances (normal or preemptible) would be terminated and relaunched if the health check fails either due to application not configured properly or the instances firewall do not allow health check to happen.
GCP provides health check systems that connect to virtual machine (VM) instances on a configurable, periodic basis. Each connection attempt is called a probe. GCP records the success or failure of each probe.
Health checks and load balancers work together. Based on a configurable number of sequential successful or failed probes, GCP computes an overall health state for each VM in the load balancer. VMs that respond successfully for the configured number of times are considered healthy. VMs that fail to respond successfully for a separate number of times are unhealthy.
GCP uses the overall health state of each VM to determine its eligibility for receiving new requests. In addition to being able to configure probe frequency and health state thresholds, you can configure the criteria that define a successful probe.

NEW QUESTION 256

You need to select and configure compute resources for a set of batch processing jobs. These jobs take around 2 hours to complete and are run nightly. You want to minimize service costs. What should you do?

- A. Select Google Kubernetes Engine
- B. Use a single-node cluster with a small instance type.
- C. Select Google Kubernetes Engine
- D. Use a three-node cluster with micro instance types.
- E. Select Compute Engine
- F. Use preemptible VM instances of the appropriate standard machine type.
- G. Select Compute Engine
- H. Use VM instance types that support micro bursting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 259

You host a static website on Cloud Storage. Recently, you began to include links to PDF files on this site. Currently, when users click on the links to these PDF files, their browsers prompt them to save the file onto their local system. Instead, you want the clicked PDF files to be displayed within the browser window directly, without prompting the user to save the file locally. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud CDN on the website frontend.
- B. Enable 'Share publicly' on the PDF file objects.
- C. Set Content-Type metadata to application/pdf on the PDF file objects.
- D. Add a label to the storage bucket with a key of Content-Type and value of application/pdf.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_Types#importance_of_setting_t

NEW QUESTION 263

Your company set up a complex organizational structure on Google Cloud Platform. The structure includes hundreds of folders and projects. Only a few team members should be able to view the hierarchical structure. You need to assign minimum permissions to these team members and you want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the users to roles/browser role.
- B. Add the users to roles/iam.roleViewer role.
- C. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/browser role.
- D. Add the users to a group, and add this group to roles/iam.roleViewer role.

Answer: C

Explanation:

We need to apply the GCP Best practices. roles/browser Browser Read access to browse the hierarchy for a project, including the folder, organization, and IAM policy. This role doesn't include permission to view resources in the project. <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/understanding-roles>

NEW QUESTION 266

All development (dev) teams in your organization are located in the United States. Each dev team has its own Google Cloud project. You want to restrict access so that each dev team can only create cloud resources in the United States (US). What should you do?

- A. Create a folder to contain all the dev projects Create an organization policy to limit resources in US locations.
- B. Create an organization to contain all the dev project
- C. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to limit the resources in US regions.
- D. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to restrict the resources locations in the U
- E. Apply the policy to all dev projects.
- F. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to restrict the resources locations in all dev project
- G. Apply the policy to all dev roles.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 271

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