

Associate-Cloud-Engineer Dumps

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer

<https://www.certleader.com/Associate-Cloud-Engineer-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

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 Computer Admin.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

You have experimented with Google Cloud using your own credit card and expensed the costs to your company. Your company wants to streamline the billing process and charge the costs of your projects to their monthly invoice. What should you do?

- A. Grant the financial team the IAM role of €Billing Account User€ on the billing account linked to your credit card.
- B. Set up BigQuery billing export and grant your financial department IAM access to query the data.
- C. Create a ticket with Google Billing Support to ask them to send the invoice to your company.
- D. Change the billing account of your projects to the billing account of your company.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

You have an object in a Cloud Storage bucket that you want to share with an external company. The object contains sensitive data. You want access to the content to be removed after four hours. The external company does not have a Google account to which you can grant specific user-based access privileges. You want to use the most secure method that requires the fewest steps. What should you do?

- A. Create a signed URL with a four-hour expiration and share the URL with the company.
- B. Set object access to 'public' and use object lifecycle management to remove the object after four hours.
- C. Configure the storage bucket as a static website and furnish the object's URL to the company.
- D. Delete the object from the storage bucket after four hours.
- E. Create a new Cloud Storage bucket specifically for the external company to access.
- F. Copy the object to that bucket.
- G. Delete the bucket after four hours have passed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Signed URLs are used to give time-limited resource access to anyone in possession of the URL, regardless of whether they have a Google account.

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>

NEW QUESTION 6

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

- A. Use the command gcloud auth login and point it to the private key

- B. Use the command `gcloud auth activate-service-account` and point it to the private key
- C. Place the private key file in the installation directory of the Cloud SDK and rename it to "credentials ison"
- D. Place the private key file in your home directory and rename it to "GOOGLE_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 7

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 8

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

You need to create a custom VPC with a single subnet. The subnet's range must be as large as possible. Which range should you use?

- A. .00.0.0/0
- B. 10.0.0.0/8
- C. 172.16.0.0/12
- D. 192.168.0.0/16

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/vpc/docs/vpc#manually_created_subnet_ip_ranges

NEW QUESTION 10

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: B

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 10

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

For analysis purposes, you need to send all the logs from all of your Compute Engine instances to a BigQuery dataset called platform-logs. You have already installed the Stackdriver Logging agent on all the instances. You want to minimize cost. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

Your existing application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) consists of multiple pods running on four GKE n1-standard-2 nodes. You need to deploy additional pods requiring n2-highmem-16 nodes without any downtime. What should you do?

- A. Use gcloud container clusters upgrad
- B. Deploy the new services.
- C. Create a new Node Pool and specify machine type n2-highmem-16. Deploy the new pods.
- D. Create a new cluster with n2-highmem-16 node
- E. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.
- F. Create a new cluster with both n1-standard-2 and n2-highmem-16 node
- G. Redeploy the pods and delete the old cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/deployment>

NEW QUESTION 21

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 26

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 30

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: C

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 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 resourceManager.projects.get resourceManager.projects.list storage.buckets.* storage.objects.*`

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 36

You are asked to set up application performance monitoring on Google Cloud projects A, B, and C as a single pane of glass. You want to monitor CPU, memory, and disk. What should you do?

- A. Enable API and then share charts from project A, B, and C.
- B. Enable API and then give the metrics.reader role to projects A, B, and C.
- C. Enable API and then use default dashboards to view all projects in sequence.
- D. Enable API, create a workspace under project A, and then add project B and C.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings/multiple-projects> <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/workspaces>

NEW QUESTION 40

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 45

You have a number of applications that have bursty workloads and are heavily dependent on topics to decouple publishing systems from consuming systems. Your company would like to go serverless to enable developers to focus on writing code without worrying about infrastructure. Your solution architect has already identified Cloud Pub/Sub as a suitable alternative for decoupling systems. You have been asked to identify a suitable GCP Serverless service that is easy to use with Cloud Pub/Sub. You want the ability to scale down to zero when there is no traffic in order to minimize costs. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you suggest?

- A. Cloud Run for Anthos
- B. Cloud Run
- C. App Engine Standard
- D. Cloud Functions.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud Functions is Google Cloud's event-driven serverless compute platform that lets you run your code locally or in the cloud without having to provision servers. Cloud Functions scales up or down, so you pay only for compute resources you use. Cloud Functions have excellent integration with Cloud Pub/Sub, lets you scale down to zero and is recommended by Google as the ideal serverless platform to use when dependent on Cloud Pub/Sub."If you're building a simple API (a small set of functions to be accessed via HTTP or Cloud Pub/Sub), we recommend using Cloud Functions."Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/serverless-options>

NEW QUESTION 50

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 55

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 dont 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 60

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 65

You are monitoring an application and receive user feedback that a specific error is spiking. You notice that the error is caused by a Service Account having insufficient permissions. You are able to solve the problem but want to be notified if the problem recurs. What should you do?

- A. In the Log Viewer, filter the logs on severity 'Error' and the name of the Service Account.
- B. Create a sink to BigQuery to export all the log
- C. Create a Data Studio dashboard on the exported logs.
- D. Create a custom log-based metric for the specific error to be used in an Alerting Policy.
- E. Grant Project Owner access to the Service Account.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

stopped. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/creating-instance-with-custom-machine-type>

NEW QUESTION 71

You need to set up a policy so that videos stored in a specific Cloud Storage Regional bucket are moved to Coldline after 90 days, and then deleted after one year from their creation. How should you set up the policy?

- A. Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete action
- B. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 275 days (365 - 90)
- C. Use Cloud Storage Object Lifecycle Management using Age conditions with SetStorageClass and Delete action
- D. Set the SetStorageClass action to 90 days and the Delete action to 365 days.
- E. Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 275 days (365-90).
- F. Use gsutil rewrite and set the Delete action to 365 days.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/lifecycle#setstorageclass-cost>

The object's time spent set at the original storage class counts towards any minimum storage duration that applies for the new storage class.

NEW QUESTION 74

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/create-enable-service-accounts-for-instances#best_practices

NEW QUESTION 76

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

- A. Coldline Storage
- B. Nearline Storage

- C. Regional Storage
- D. Multi-Regional Storage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Since we have a requirement to access data once a quarter and want to go with the most cost-efficient option, we should select Coldline Storage.

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

Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Price (Per Gb Per Month)*
Multi-Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.95% availability • Geo-redundant 	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.026 per GB/Month
Regional Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.9% availability • Low cost per GB stored • Data storage in a small region 	Keeps information that is frequently accessed around the globe, such as videos, gaming, and mobile applications	\$0.02 per GB/Month
Storage Nearline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.0% availability • Very low cost per GB • Data fetching costs • Higher per-task costs • 30-day minimum storage duration 	Keeps data that is not accessed is often ideal for data backups	\$0.01 per GB/Month
Storage Cold line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.0% availability • Lowest cost per GB • Data fetching costs • Higher per-task costs • 90-day minimum storage duration 	Keeps information that is infrequently ideal for disaster recovery or archived data	\$0.007 per GB/Month

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NEW QUESTION 79

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 Console
- 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 80

You need to manage a Cloud Spanner Instance for best query performance. Your instance in production runs in a single Google Cloud region. You need to improve performance in the shortest amount of time. You want to follow Google best practices for service configuration. What should you do?

- A. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45% If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance.
- B. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 45% Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage

- C. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65%. If you exceed this threshold, add nodes to your instance.
- D. Create an alert in Cloud Monitoring to alert when the percentage of high priority CPU utilization reaches 65%. Use database query statistics to identify queries that result in high CPU usage, and then rewrite those queries to optimize their resource usage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/cpu-utilization#recommended-max>

NEW QUESTION 82

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 threshold.
- 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 threshold.
- 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 threshold.
- 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 83

You are developing a financial trading application that will be used globally. Data is stored and queried using a relational structure, and clients from all over the world should get the exact identical state of the data. The application will be deployed in multiple regions to provide the lowest latency to end users. You need to select a storage option for the application data while minimizing latency. What should you do?

- A. Use Cloud Bigtable for data storage.
- B. Use Cloud SQL for data storage.
- C. Use Cloud Spanner for data storage.
- D. Use Firestore for data storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Keywords, Financial data (large data) used globally, data stored and queried using relational structure (SQL), clients should get exact identical copies (Strong Consistency), Multiple region, low latency to end user, select storage option to minimize latency.

NEW QUESTION 88

You created a cluster.YAML file containing

- > resources:
- > name: cluster
- > type: container.v1.cluster
- > properties:
- > zone: europe-west1-b
- > cluster:
- > description: My GCP ACE cluster
- > initialNodeCount: 2

You want to use Cloud Deployment Manager to create this cluster in GKE.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

`gcloud deployment-manager deployments create` creates deployments based on the configuration file. (Infrastructure as code). All the configuration related to the artifacts is in the configuration file. This command correctly creates a cluster based on the provided cluster.yaml configuration file.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/deployment-manager/deployments/create>

NEW QUESTION 89

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 90

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 95

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 99

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 application
- 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 cluster
- 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 rule
- G. Configure the DNS name of your application using the public IP of the node HAProxy is running on.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104

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 109

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 114

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 118

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

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 122

You are managing several Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects and need access to all logs for the past 60 days. You want to be able to explore and quickly analyze the log contents. You want to follow Google- recommended practices to obtain the combined logs for all projects. What should you do?

- A. Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select `resource.labels.project_id=""`
- B. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset
- C. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.
- D. Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage
- E. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days.
- F. Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery
- G. Configure the table expiration to 60 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

➤ Navigate to Stackdriver Logging and select `resource.labels.project_id=*`. is not right.

Log entries are held in Stackdriver Logging for a limited time known as the retention period which is 30 days (default configuration). After that, the entries are deleted. To keep log entries longer, you need to export them outside of Stackdriver Logging by configuring log sinks.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/best-practices-for-working-with-google-cloud-audit-logging> ➤ Configure a Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is not right.

While this works, it makes no sense to use Cloud Scheduler job to read from Stackdriver and store the logs in BigQuery when Google provides a feature (export sinks) that does exactly the same thing and works out of the box. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to Cloud Storage. Create a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 60 days. is not right. You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks

Either way, we now have the data in Cloud Storage, but querying logs information from Cloud Storage is harder than Querying information from BigQuery dataset. For this reason, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

➤ Create a Stackdriver Logging Export with a Sink destination to a BigQuery dataset. Configure the table expiration to 60 days. is the right answer.

You can export logs by creating one or more sinks that include a logs query and an export destination. Supported destinations for exported log entries are Cloud Storage, BigQuery, and

Pub/Sub. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export_v2

Sinks are limited to exporting log entries from the exact resource in which the sink was created: a Google Cloud project, organization, folder, or billing account. If it makes it easier to exporting from all projects of an organization, you can create an aggregated sink that can export log entries from all the projects, folders, and billing accounts of a Google Cloud

organization. Ref: https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/aggregated_sinks

Either way, we now have the data in a BigQuery Dataset. Querying information from a Big Query dataset is easier and quicker than analyzing contents in Cloud Storage bucket. As our requirement is to Quickly analyze the log contents, we should prefer Big Query over Cloud Storage.

Also, You can control storage costs and optimize storage usage by setting the default table expiration for newly created tables in a dataset. If you set the property when the dataset is created, any table created in the dataset is deleted after the expiration period. If you set the property after the dataset is created, only new tables are deleted after the expiration period. For example, if you set the default table expiration to 7 days, older data is automatically deleted after 1 week. Ref:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/best-practices-storage>

NEW QUESTION 125

You are migrating a production-critical on-premises application that requires 96 vCPUs to perform its task. You want to make sure the application runs in a similar environment on GCP. What should you do?

- A. When creating the VM, use machine type n1-standard-96.
- B. When creating the VM, use Intel Skylake as the CPU platform.
- C. Create the VM using Compute Engine default setting
- D. Use gcloud to modify the running instance to have 96 vCPUs.
- E. Start the VM using Compute Engine default settings, and adjust as you go based on Rightsizing Recommendations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-types#n1_machine_type

NEW QUESTION 128

Your company runs its Linux workloads on Compute Engine instances. Your company will be working with a new operations partner that does not use Google Accounts. You need to grant access to the instances to your operations partner so they can maintain the installed tooling. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud IAP for the Compute Engine instances, and add the operations partner as a Cloud IAP Tunnel User.
- B. Tag all the instances with the same network tag
- C. Create a firewall rule in the VPC to grant TCP access on port 22 for traffic from the operations partner to instances with the network tag.
- D. Set up Cloud VPN between your Google Cloud VPC and the internal network of the operations partner.
- E. Ask the operations partner to generate SSH key pairs, and add the public keys to the VM instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

IAP controls access to your App Engine apps and Compute Engine VMs running on Google Cloud. It leverages user identity and the context of a request to determine if a user should be allowed access. IAP is a building block toward BeyondCorp, an enterprise security model that enables employees to work from untrusted networks without using a VPN.

By default, IAP uses Google identities and IAM. By leveraging Identity Platform instead, you can authenticate users with a wide range of external identity providers, such as:

Email/password

OAuth (Google, Facebook, Twitter, GitHub, Microsoft, etc.) SAML

OIDC

Phone number Custom Anonymous

This is useful if your application is already using an external authentication system, and migrating your users to Google accounts is impractical.

<https://cloud.google.com/iap/docs/using-tcp-forwarding#grant-permission>

NEW QUESTION 133

You are building a new version of an application hosted in an App Engine environment. You want to test the new version with 1% of users before you completely switch your application over to the new version. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a new version of your application in Google Kubernetes Engine instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- B. Deploy a new version of your application in a Compute Engine instance instead of App Engine and then use GCP Console to split traffic.
- C. Deploy a new version as a separate app in App Engine
- D. Then configure App Engine using GCP Console to split traffic between the two apps.
- E. Deploy a new version of your application in App Engine
- F. Then go to App Engine settings in GCP Console and split traffic between the current version and newly deployed versions accordingly.

Answer: D

Explanation:

GCP App Engine natively offers traffic splitting functionality between versions. You can use traffic splitting to specify a percentage distribution of traffic across two or more of the versions within a service. Splitting traffic allows you to conduct A/B testing between your versions and provides control over the pace when rolling out features.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/python/splitting-traffic>

NEW QUESTION 137

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 140

You need to host an application on a Compute Engine instance in a project shared with other teams. You want to prevent the other teams from accidentally causing downtime on that application. Which feature should you use?

- A. Use a Shielded VM.
- B. Use a Preemptible VM.
- C. Use a sole-tenant node.
- D. Enable deletion protection on the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 143

Your organization has strict requirements to control access to Google Cloud projects. You need to enable your Site Reliability Engineers (SREs) to approve requests from the Google Cloud support team when an SRE opens a support case. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add your SREs to roles/iam.roleAdmin role.
- B. Add your SREs to roles/accessapproval approver role.
- C. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/iam roleAdmin role.
- D. Add your SREs to a group and then add this group to roles/accessapproval approver role.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144

You are the organization and billing administrator for your company. The engineering team has the Project Creator role on the organization. You do not want the engineering team to be able to link projects to the billing account. Only the finance team should be able to link a project to a billing account, but they should not be able to make any other changes to projects. What should you do?

- A. Assign the finance team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.
- B. Assign the engineering team only the Billing Account User role on the billing account.
- C. Assign the finance team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.
- D. Assign the engineering team the Billing Account User role on the billing account and the Project Billing Manager role on the organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From this source:

https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/custom-roles#permission_association_and_inheritance

"For example, associating a project with a billing account requires the billing.resourceAssociations.create permission on the billing account and also the resourceManager.projects.createBillingAssignment permission on the project. This is because project permissions are required for actions where project owners control access, while billing account permissions are required for actions where billing account administrators control access. When both should be involved, both permissions are necessary."

NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149

Your company has an existing GCP organization with hundreds of projects and a billing account. Your company recently acquired another company that also has hundreds of projects and its own billing account. You would like to consolidate all GCP costs of both GCP organizations onto a single invoice. You would like to consolidate all costs as of tomorrow. What should you do?

- A. Link the acquired company's projects to your company's billing account.
- B. Configure the acquired company's billing account and your company's billing account to export the billing data into the same BigQuery dataset.
- C. Migrate the acquired company's projects into your company's GCP organizatio
- D. Link the migrated projects to your company's billing account.
- E. Create a new GCP organization and a new billing accoun
- F. Migrate the acquired company's projects and your company's projects into the new GCP organization and link the projects to the new billing account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration#oauth_consent_screen <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/project-migration>

NEW QUESTION 154

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 acces
- C. Most Voted
- D. Review the Identity-Aware Proxy settings for each resource.
- E. Create a Data Loss Prevention job.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://gtseres.medium.com/using-service-accounts-across-projects-in-gcp-cf9473fef8f0>

You create the service account in proj-sa and take note of the service account email, then you go to proj-vm in IAM > ADD and add the service account's email as new member and give it the Compute Storage Admin role.

<https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/access/iam#compute.storageAdmin>

NEW QUESTION 159

You want to select and configure a solution for storing and archiving data on Google Cloud Platform. You need to support compliance objectives for data from one geographic location. This data is archived after 30 days and needs to be accessed annually. What should you do?

- A. Select Multi-Regional Storag
- B. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.
- C. Select Multi-Regional Storag
- D. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- E. Select Regional Storag
- F. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Nearline Storage.
- G. Select Regional Storag
- H. Add a bucket lifecycle rule that archives data after 30 days to Coldline Storage.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Google Cloud Coldline is a new cold-tier storage for archival data with access frequency of less than once per year. Unlike other cold storage options, Nearline has no delays prior to data access, so now it is the leading solution among competitors.

The Real description is about Coldline storage Class: Coldline Storage

Coldline Storage is a very-low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data. Coldline Storage is a better choice than Standard Storage or Nearline Storage in scenarios where slightly lower availability, a 90-day minimum storage duration, and higher costs for data access are acceptable trade-offs for lowered at-rest storage costs.

Coldline Storage is ideal for data you plan to read or modify at most once a quarter. Note, however, that for data being kept entirely for backup or archiving purposes, Archive Storage is more cost-effective, as it offers the lowest storage costs.

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

NEW QUESTION 164

Your company developed a mobile game that is deployed on Google Cloud. Gamers are connecting to the game with their personal phones over the Internet. The game sends UDP packets to update the servers about the gamers' actions while they are playing in multiplayer mode. Your game backend can scale over multiple virtual machines (VMs), and you want to expose the VMs over a single IP address. What should you do?

- A. Configure an SSL Proxy load balancer in front of the application servers.
- B. Configure an Internal UDP load balancer in front of the application servers.
- C. Configure an External HTTP(s) load balancer in front of the application servers.
- D. Configure an External Network load balancer in front of the application servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

cell phones are sending UDP packets and the only that can receive that type of traffic is a External Network TCP/UDP <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network>

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/choosing-load-balancer#lb-decision-tree>

NEW QUESTION 169

You are using Container Registry to centrally store your company's container images in a separate project. In another project, you want to create a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. You want to ensure that Kubernetes can download images from Container Registry. What should you do?

- A. In the project where the images are stored, grant the Storage Object Viewer IAM role to the service account used by the Kubernetes nodes.
- B. When you create the GKE cluster, choose the Allow full access to all Cloud APIs option under 'Access scopes'.
- C. Create a service account, and give it access to Cloud Storage
- D. Create a P12 key for this service account and use it as an imagePullSecrets in Kubernetes.
- E. Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configure the ACLs on each image in Cloud Storage to give read-only access to the default Compute Engine service account. is not right.As mentioned above, Container Registry ignores permissions set on individual objects within the storage bucket so this isnt going to work.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/container-registry/docs/access-control>

NEW QUESTION 173

You have successfully created a development environment in a project for an application. This application uses Compute Engine and Cloud SQL. Now, you need to create a production environment for this application.

The security team has forbidden the existence of network routes between these 2 environments, and asks you to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a new project, enable the Compute Engine and Cloud SQL APIs in that project, and replicate the setup you have created in the development environment.
- B. Create a new production subnet in the existing VPC and a new production Cloud SQL instance in your existing project, and deploy your application using those resources.
- C. Create a new project, modify your existing VPC to be a Shared VPC, share that VPC with your new project, and replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that new project, in the Shared VPC.
- D. Ask the security team to grant you the Project Editor role in an existing production project used by another division of your company.
- E. Once they grant you that role, replicate the setup you have in the development environment in that project.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This aligns with Google's recommended practices. By creating a new project, we achieve complete isolation between development and production environments; as well as isolate this production application from production applications of other departments.

Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/docs/enterprise/best-practices-for-enterprise-organizations#define-hierarchy>

NEW QUESTION 174

Your company has a Google Cloud Platform project that uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Your data science team changes frequently and has few members. You need to allow members of this team to perform queries. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create an IAM entry for each data scientist's user account.2. Assign the BigQuery jobUser role to the group.
- B. 1. Create an IAM entry for each data scientist's user account.2. Assign the BigQuery dataViewer user role to the group.
- C. 1. Create a dedicated Google group in Cloud Identity.2. Add each data scientist's user account to the group.3. Assign the BigQuery jobUser role to the group.
- D. 1. Create a dedicated Google group in Cloud Identity.2. Add each data scientist's user account to the group.3. Assign the BigQuery dataViewer user role to the group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Read the dataset's metadata and to 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.

BigQuery Data Viewer (roles/bigquery.dataViewer)

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.

Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role: Table

View

BigQuery Job User (roles/bigquery.jobUser)

Provides permissions to run jobs, including queries, within the project. Lowest-level resources where you can grant this role:

Project

to run jobs <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/access-control#bigquery.jobUser> databaseUser needs additional role permission to run jobs

<https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/iam#spanner.databaseUser>

NEW QUESTION 177

You need a dynamic way of provisioning VMs on Compute Engine. The exact specifications will be in a dedicated configuration file. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which method should you use?

- A. Deployment Manager
- B. Cloud Composer
- C. Managed Instance Group
- D. Unmanaged Instance Group

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs/configuration/create-basic-configuration>

NEW QUESTION 178

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Predefined roles

The following table describes Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with Cloud Storage and lists the permissions that are contained in each role. Unless otherwise noted, these roles can be applied either to entire projects or specific buckets.

Storage Object Creator (roles/storage.objectCreator) Allows users to create objects. Does not give permission to view, delete, or overwrite objects.

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

NEW QUESTION 181

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 182

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 187

You have a Compute Engine instance hosting an application used between 9 AM and 6 PM on weekdays. You want to back up this instance daily for disaster recovery purposes. You want to keep the backups for 30 days. You want the Google-recommended solution with the least management overhead and the least number of services. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot-schedule: 0 1 * * * * 2. Update your instances' metadata to add the following value: snapshot-retention: 30
- B. * 1. In the Cloud Console, go to the Compute Engine Disks page and select your instance's disk.* 2. In the Snapshot Schedule section, select Create Schedule and configure the following parameters:--Schedule frequency: Daily--Start time: 1:00 AM – 2:00 AM--Autodelete snapshots after 30 days
- C. * 1. Create a Cloud Function that creates a snapshot of your instance's disk.* 2.Create a Cloud Function that deletes snapshots that are older than 30 day
- D. 3.Use Cloud Scheduler to trigger both Cloud Functions daily at 1:00 AM.
- E. * 1. Create a bash script in the instance that copies the content of the disk to Cloud Storage.* 2. Create a bash script in the instance that deletes data older than 30 days in the backup Cloud Storage bucket.* 3. Configure the instance's crontab to execute these scripts daily at 1:00 AM.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating scheduled snapshots for persistent disk This document describes how to create a snapshot schedule to regularly and automatically back up your zonal and regional persistent disks. Use snapshot schedules as a best practice to back up your Compute Engine workloads. After creating a snapshot schedule, you can apply it to one or more persistent disks. <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/scheduled-snapshots>

NEW QUESTION 191

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 195

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 196

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: D

NEW QUESTION 200

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 205

Your development team needs a new Jenkins server for their project. You need to deploy the server using the fewest steps possible. What should you do?

- A. Download and deploy the Jenkins Java WAR to App Engine Standard.

- B. Create a new Compute Engine instance and install Jenkins through the command line interface.
- C. Create a Kubernetes cluster on Compute Engine and create a deployment with the Jenkins Docker image.
- D. Use GCP Marketplace to launch the Jenkins solution.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 210

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 autoscalin
- 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 214

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 215

You need to configure IAM access audit logging in BigQuery for external auditors. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Add the auditors group to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- B. Add the auditors group to two new custom IAM roles.
- C. Add the auditor user accounts to the 'logging.viewer' and 'bigQuery.dataViewer' predefined IAM roles.
- D. Add the auditor user accounts to two new custom IAM roles.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Because if you directly add users to the IAM roles, then if any users left the organization then you have to remove the users from multiple places and need to revoke his/her access from multiple places. But, if you put a user into a group then its very easy to manage these type of situations. Now, if any user left then you just need to remove the user from the group and all the access got revoked

The organization creates a Google group for these external auditors and adds the current auditor to the group. This group is monitored and is typically granted access to the dashboard application. During normal access, the auditors' Google group is only granted access to view the historic logs stored in BigQuery. If any anomalies are discovered, the group is granted permission to view the actual Cloud Logging Admin Activity logs via the dashboard's elevated access mode. At the end of each audit period, the group's access is then revoked. Data is redacted using Cloud DLP before being made accessible for viewing via the dashboard application. The table below explains IAM logging roles that an Organization Administrator can grant to the service account used by the dashboard, as well as the resource level at which the role is granted.

NEW QUESTION 217

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

- A. Create an instance template for the instance
- B. Set the 'Automatic Restart' to o
- C. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instanc
- D. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- E. Create an instance template for the instance
- F. Set 'Automatic Restart' to of
- G. Set 'On-host maintenance' to Terminate VM instance
- H. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- I. Create an instance group for the instance
- J. Set the 'Autohealing' health check to healthy (HTTP).
- K. Create an instance group for the instanc
- L. Verify that the 'Advanced creation options' setting for 'do not retry machine creation' is set to off.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create an instance template for the instances so VMs have same specs. Set the 'Automatic Restart' to on to VM automatically restarts upon crash. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance. This will take care of VM during maintenance window. It will migrate VM instance making it highly available Add the instance template to an instance group so instances can be managed.

- onHostMaintenance: Determines the behavior when a maintenance event occurs that might cause your instance to reboot.
- [Default] MIGRATE, which causes Compute Engine to live migrate an instance when there is a maintenance event.
- TERMINATE, which stops an instance instead of migrating it.
- automaticRestart: Determines the behavior when an instance crashes or is stopped by the system.
- [Default] true, so Compute Engine restarts an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.
- false, so Compute Engine does not restart an instance if the instance crashes or is stopped.

Enabling automatic restart ensures that compute engine instances are automatically restarted when they crash. And Enabling Migrate VM Instance enables live migrates i.e. compute instances are migrated during system maintenance and remain running during the migration.

Automatic Restart If your instance is set to terminate when there is a maintenance event, or if your instance crashes because of an underlying hardware issue, you can set up Compute Engine to automatically restart the instance by setting the automaticRestart field to true. This setting does not apply if the instance is taken offline through a user action, such as calling sudo shutdown, or during a zone

outage.Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#autorestart>

Enabling the Migrate VM Instance option migrates your instance away from an infrastructure maintenance event, and your instance remains running during the migration. Your instance might experience a short period of decreased performance, although generally, most instances should not notice any difference. This is ideal for instances that require constant uptime and can tolerate a short period of decreased

performance.Ref: https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/instances/setting-instance-scheduling-options#live_

NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 225

You want to configure autohealing for network load balancing for a group of Compute Engine instances that run in multiple zones, using the fewest possible steps. You need to configure re-creation of VMs if they are unresponsive after 3 attempts of 10 seconds each. What should you do?

- Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group.Set the health check to healthy (HTTP).
- Create an HTTP load balancer with a backend configuration that references an existing instance group.Define a balancing mode and set the maximum RPS to 10.
- Create a managed instance grou
- Set the Autohealing health check to healthy (HTTP).
- Create a managed instance grou
- Verify that the autoscaling setting is on.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/network/transition-to-backend-services#console>

➤ In order to enable auto-healing, you need to group the instances into a managed instance group.

Managed instance groups (MIGs) maintain the high availability of your applications by proactively keeping your virtual machine (VM) instances available. An auto-healing policy on the MIG relies on an application-based health check to verify that an application is responding as expected. If the auto-healer determines that an application isnt responding, the managed instance group automatically recreates that instance.

It is important to use separate health checks for load balancing and for auto-healing. Health checks for load balancing can and should be more aggressive because these health checks determine whether an instance receives user traffic. You want to catch non-responsive instances quickly, so you can redirect traffic if necessary. In contrast, health checking for auto-healing causes Compute Engine to proactively replace failing instances, so this health check should be more conservative than a load balancing health check.

NEW QUESTION 227

You want to add a new auditor to a Google Cloud Platform project. The auditor should be allowed to read, but not modify, all project items. How should you configure the auditor's permissions?

- Create a custom role with view-only project permission
- Add the user's account to the custom role.
- Create a custom role with view-only service permission
- Add the user's account to the custom role.
- Select the built-in IAM project Viewer rol
- Add the user's account to this role.
- Select the built-in IAM service Viewer rol
- Add the user's account to this role.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 230

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 232

You need to create a new billing account and then link it with an existing Google Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

- A. Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP project
- B. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.
- C. Verify that you are Project Billing Manager for the GCP project
- D. Create a new billing account and link the new billing account to the existing project.
- E. Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing account
- F. Create a new project and link the new project to the existing billing account.
- G. Verify that you are Billing Administrator for the billing account
- H. Update the existing project to link it to the existing billing account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Billing Administrators can not create a new billing account, and the project is presumably already created. Project Billing Manager allows you to link the created billing account to the project. It is vague on how the billing account gets created but by process of elimination

NEW QUESTION 235

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 240

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 for 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 245

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 247

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 role stage 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 250

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 read
- 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 returned
- 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 through
- G. Then convert that number of rows to dollars using the Pricing Calculator.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 255

You recently deployed a new version of an application to App Engine and then discovered a bug in the release. You need to immediately revert to the prior version of the application. What should you do?

- A. Run `gcloud app restore`.
- B. On the App Engine page of the GCP Console, select the application that needs to be reverted and click Revert.
- C. On the App Engine Versions page of the GCP Console, route 100% of the traffic to the previous version.
- D. Deploy the original version as a separate application
- E. Then go to App Engine settings and split traffic between applications so that the original version serves 100% of the requests.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 260

You are using multiple configurations for `gcloud`. You want to review the configured Kubernetes Engine cluster of an inactive configuration using the fewest possible steps. What should you do?

- A. Use `gcloud config configurations describe` to review the output.
- B. Use `gcloud config configurations activate` and `gcloud config list` to review the output.
- C. Use `kubectl config get-contexts` to review the output.
- D. Use `kubectl config use-context` and `kubectl config view` to review the output.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 264

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you initially click on Monitoring(Stackdriver Monitoring) it creates a workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project from which it was clicked.

Now if you change the project and again click onto Monitoring it would create an another workspace(a stackdriver account) linked to the changed ACTIVE(CURRENT) Project, we don't want this as this would not consolidate our result into a single dashboard(workspace/stackdriver account).

If you have accidentally created two diff workspaces merge them under Monitoring > Settings > Merge Workspaces > MERGE.

If we have only one workspace and two projects we can simply add other GCP Project under Monitoring > Settings > GCP Projects > Add GCP Projects.

<https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings/multiple-projects>

Nothing about groups <https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/settings?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 268

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 271

Your projects incurred more costs than you expected last month. Your research reveals that a development GKE container emitted a huge number of logs, which resulted in higher costs. You want to disable the logs quickly using the minimum number of steps. What should you do?

- A. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE container resource.
- B. 1. Go to the Logs ingestion window in Stackdriver Logging, and disable the log source for the GKE Cluster Operations resource.
- C. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Logging.
- D. 1. Go to the GKE console, and delete existing clusters.2. Recreate a new cluster.3. Clear the option to enable legacy Stackdriver Monitoring.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/api/v2/resource-list> GKE Containers have more log than GKE Cluster Operations:

-GKE Containe:

cluster_name: An immutable name for the cluster the container is running in. namespace_id: Immutable ID of the cluster namespace the container is running in.

instance_id: Immutable ID of the GCE instance the container is running in. pod_id: Immutable ID of the pod the container is running in.

container_name: Immutable name of the container. zone: The GCE zone in which the instance is running. VS

-GKE Cluster Operations

project_id: The identifier of the GCP project associated with this resource, such as "my-project". cluster_name: The name of the GKE Cluster.

location: The location in which the GKE Cluster is running.

NEW QUESTION 273

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 278

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