

Google

Exam Questions Associate-Cloud-Engineer

Google Cloud Certified - Associate Cloud Engineer



NEW QUESTION 1

Your company has a single sign-on (SSO) identity provider that supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) integration with service providers. Your company has users in Cloud Identity. You would like users to authenticate using your company's SSO provider. What should you do?

- A. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with Google as an identity provider to access custom SAML apps.
- B. In Cloud Identity, set up SSO with a third-party identity provider with Google as a service provider.
- C. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Mobile & Desktop Apps.
- D. Obtain OAuth 2.0 credentials, configure the user consent screen, and set up OAuth 2.0 for Web Server Applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://support.google.com/cloudidentity/answer/6262987?hl=en&ref_topic=7558767

NEW QUESTION 2

Your coworker has helped you set up several configurations for gcloud. You've noticed that you're running commands against the wrong project. Being new to the company, you haven't yet memorized any of the projects. With the fewest steps possible, what's the fastest way to switch to the correct configuration?

- A. Run gcloud configurations list followed by gcloud configurations activate .
- B. Run gcloud config list followed by gcloud config activate.
- C. Run gcloud config configurations list followed by gcloud config configurations activate.
- D. Re-authenticate with the gcloud auth login command and select the correct configurations on login.

Answer: C

Explanation:

as gcloud config configurations list can help check for the existing configurations and activate can help switch to the configuration.

gcloud config configurations list lists existing named configurations

gcloud config configurations activate activates an existing named configuration

Obtains access credentials for your user account via a web-based authorization flow. When this command completes successfully, it sets the active account in the current configuration to the account specified. If no configuration exists, it creates a configuration named default.

NEW QUESTION 3

Your company has embraced a hybrid cloud strategy where some of the applications are deployed on Google Cloud. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunnel connects your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud with your company's on-premises network. Multiple applications in Google Cloud need to connect to an on-premises database server, and you want to avoid having to change the IP configuration in all of your applications when the IP of the database changes. What should you do?

- A. Configure Cloud NAT for all subnets of your VPC to be used when egressing from the VM instances.
- B. Create a private zone on Cloud DNS, and configure the applications with the DNS name.
- C. Configure the IP of the database as custom metadata for each instance, and query the metadata server.
- D. Query the Compute Engine internal DNS from the applications to retrieve the IP of the database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Forwarding zones Cloud DNS forwarding zones let you configure target name servers for specific private zones. Using a forwarding zone is one way to implement outbound DNS forwarding from your VPC network. A Cloud DNS forwarding zone is a special type of Cloud DNS private zone. Instead of creating records within the zone, you specify a set of forwarding targets. Each forwarding target is an IP address of a DNS server, located in your VPC network, or in an on-premises network connected to your VPC network by Cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect.

<https://cloud.google.com/nat/docs/overview>

DNS configuration Your on-premises network must have DNS zones and records configured so that Google domain names resolve to the set of IP addresses for either private.googleapis.com or restricted.googleapis.com. You can create Cloud DNS managed private zones and use a Cloud DNS inbound server policy, or you can configure on-premises name servers. For example, you can use BIND or Microsoft Active Directory DNS.

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

You have a developer laptop with the Cloud SDK installed on Ubuntu. The Cloud SDK was installed from the Google Cloud Ubuntu package repository. You want to test your application locally on your laptop with Cloud Datastore. What should you do?

- A. Export Cloud Datastore data using gcloud datastore export.
- B. Create a Cloud Datastore index using gcloud datastore indexes create.

- C. Install the google-cloud-sdk-datastore-emulator component using the apt get install command.
- D. Install the cloud-datastore-emulator component using the gcloud components install command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

➤ The Datastore emulator provides local emulation of the production Datastore environment. You can use the emulator to develop and test your application locallyRef: <https://cloud.google.com/datastore/docs/tools/datastore-emulator>

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Installing Jenkins

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

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

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

Machine type selection for Jenkins deployment.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

- A. Deploy the application on GKE, and add a HorizontalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
- B. Deploy the application on GKE, and add a VerticalPodAutoscaler to the deployment.
- C. Create a GKE cluster with autoscaling enabled on the node 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 9

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Your 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 10

You want to send and consume Cloud Pub/Sub messages from your App Engine application. The Cloud Pub/Sub API is currently disabled. You will use a service account to authenticate your application to the API. You want to make sure your application can use Cloud Pub/Sub. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Cloud Pub/Sub API in the API Library on the GCP Console.
- B. Rely on the automatic enablement of the Cloud Pub/Sub API when the Service Account accesses it.
- C. Use Deployment Manager to deploy your applicatio
- D. Rely on the automatic enablement of all APIs used by the application being deployed.
- E. Grant the App Engine Default service account the role of Cloud Pub/Sub Admi
- F. Have your application enable the API on the first connection to Cloud Pub/Sub.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Quickstart: using the Google Cloud Console

This page shows you how to perform basic tasks in Pub/Sub using the Google Cloud Console. Note: If you are new to Pub/Sub, we recommend that you start with the interactive tutorial. Before you begin

Set up a Cloud Console project. Set up a project

Click to:

Create or select a project.

Enable the Pub/Sub API for that project.

You can view and manage these resources at any time in the Cloud Console. Install and initialize the Cloud SDK.

Note: You can run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console without installing the Cloud SDK. To run the gcloud tool in the Cloud Console, use Cloud Shell .

<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/quickstart-console>

NEW QUESTION 14

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

While a folder can contain multiple folders or resources, a given folder or resource can have exactly one parent.

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

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

You deployed an App Engine application using gcloud app deploy, but it did not deploy to the intended project. You want to find out why this happened and where the application deployed. What should you do?

- A. Check the app.yaml file for your application and check project settings.
- B. Check the web-application.xml file for your application and check project settings.
- C. Go to Deployment Manager and review settings for deployment of applications.
- D. Go to Cloud Shell and run gcloud config list to review the Google Cloud configuration used for deployment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
C:\GCP\appeng>gcloud config list [core]
account = xxx@gmail.com
disable_usage_reporting = False
project = my-first-demo-xxxx
```

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/troubleshoot-gce-deployment>

NEW QUESTION 32

Your company is moving from an on-premises environment to Google Cloud Platform (GCP). You have multiple development teams that use Cassandra environments as backend databases. They all need a development environment that is isolated from other Cassandra instances. You want to move to GCP quickly and with minimal support effort. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Build an instruction guide to install Cassandra on GCP. * 2. Make the instruction guide accessible to your developers.
- B. * 1. Advise your developers to go to Cloud Marketplace. * 2. Ask the developers to launch a Cassandra image for their development work.
- C. * 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it. * 2. Use the snapshot to create instances for your developers.
- D. * 1. Build a Cassandra Compute Engine instance and take a snapshot of it. * 2. Upload the snapshot to Cloud Storage and make it accessible to your developers. * 3. Build instructions to create a Compute Engine instance from the snapshot so that developers can do it themselves.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://medium.com/google-cloud/how-to-deploy-cassandra-and-connect-on-google-cloud-platform-with-a-few->
<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/databases/open-source-cassandra-now-managed-on-google-cloud> <https://cloud.google.com/marketplace>
You can deploy Cassandra as a Service, called Astra, on the Google Cloud Marketplace. Not only do you get a unified bill for all GCP services, your Developers can now create Cassandra clusters on Google Cloud in minutes and build applications with Cassandra as a database as a service without the operational overhead of managing Cassandra.

NEW QUESTION 34

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/best-practices-for-using-and-managing-service-accounts>
If an application uses third-party or custom identities and needs to access a resource, such as a BigQuery dataset or a Cloud Storage bucket, it must perform a transition between principals. Because Google Cloud APIs don't recognize third-party or custom identities, the application can't propagate the end-user's identity to BigQuery or Cloud Storage. Instead, the application has to perform the access by using a different Google identity.

NEW QUESTION 39

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 42

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/compute/networks/subnets/expand-ip-range>

gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range - expand the IP range of a Compute Engine subnetwork gcloud compute networks subnets expand-ip-range NAME --prefix-length=PREFIX_LENGTH [--region=REGION] [GCLOUD_WIDE_FLAG ...]

NEW QUESTION 50

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 compan
- D. Delete the object from the storage bucket after four hours.
- E. Create a new Cloud Storage bucket specifically for the external company to acces
- F. Copy the object to that bucke
- 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 53

You have files in a Cloud Storage bucket that you need to share with your suppliers. You want to restrict the time that the files are available to your suppliers to 1 hour. You want to follow Google recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket
- B. Create a JSON key for the service account
- C. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -m 1h gs:///*`.
- D. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket
- E. Create a JSON key for the service account
- F. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -d 1h gs://**`.
- G. Create a service account with just the permissions to access files in the bucket
- H. Create a JSON key for the service account
- I. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -p 60m gs://`.
- J. Create a JSON key for the Default Compute Engine Service Account
- K. Execute the command `gsutil signurl -t 60m gs://***`

Answer: B

Explanation:

This command correctly specifies the duration that the signed url should be valid for by using the `-d` flag. The default is 1 hour so omitting the `-d` flag would have also resulted in the same outcome. Times may be specified with no suffix (default hours), or with `s` = seconds, `m` = minutes, `h` = hours, `d` = days. The max duration allowed is 7d. Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil/commands/signurl>

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

➤ roles/monitoring.viewer provides read-only access to get and list information about all monitoring data and configurations. This role provides monitoring access and fits our requirements. roles/monitoring.viewer. is the right answer.

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

NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Best practices for persistent disk snapshots

You can create persistent disk snapshots at any time, but you can create snapshots more quickly and with greater reliability if you use the following best practices.

Creating frequent snapshots efficiently

Use snapshots to manage your data efficiently.

Create a snapshot of your data on a regular schedule to minimize data loss due to unexpected failure. Improve performance by eliminating excessive snapshot downloads and by creating an image and reusing it. Set your snapshot schedule to off-peak hours to reduce snapshot time.

Snapshot frequency limits

Creating snapshots from persistent disks

You can snapshot your disks at most once every 10 minutes. If you want to issue a burst of requests to snapshot your disks, you can issue at most 6 requests in 60 minutes.

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

NEW QUESTION 59

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 64

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 69

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

You installed the Google Cloud CLI on your workstation and set the proxy configuration. However, you are worried that your proxy credentials will be recorded in the gcloud CLI logs. You want to prevent your proxy credentials from being logged. What should you do?

- A. Configure username and password by using gcloud configure set proxy/username and gcloud configure set proxy/ proxy/password commands.
- B. Encode username and password in sha256 encoding, and save it to a text file
- C. Use filename as a value in the gcloud configure set core/custom_ca_certs_file command.
- D. Provide values for CLOUDSDK_USERNAME and CLOUDSDK_PASSWORD in the gcloud CLI tool configure file.
- E. Set the CLOUDSDK_PROXY_USERNAME and CLOUDSDK_PROXY PASSWORD properties by using environment variables in your command line tool.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 82

Your company has workloads running on Compute Engine and on-premises. The Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is connected to your WAN over a Virtual Private Network (VPN). You need to deploy a new Compute Engine instance and ensure that no public Internet traffic can be routed to it. What should you do?

- A. Create the instance without a public IP address.
- B. Create the instance with Private Google Access enabled.
- C. Create a deny-all egress firewall rule on the VPC network.
- D. Create a route on the VPC to route all traffic to the instance over the VPN tunnel.

Answer: A

Explanation:

VMs cannot communicate over the internet without a public IP address. Private Google Access permits access to Google APIs and services in Google's production infrastructure.

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

NEW QUESTION 83

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: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 86

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 89

You've deployed a microservice called myapp1 to a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp1-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp1
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp1
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: main-container
          image: gcr.io/my-company-repo/myapp1:1.4
          env:
            - name: DB_PASSWORD
              value: "t0ugh2guess!"
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
```

You need to refactor this configuration so that the database password is not stored in plain text. You want to follow Google-recommended practices. What should you do?

- A. Store the database password inside the Docker image of the container, not in the YAML file.
- B. Store the database password inside a Secret objec
- C. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB_PASSWORD environment variable from the Secret.
- D. Store the database password inside a ConfigMap objec
- E. Modify the YAML file to populate the DB_PASSWORD environment variable from the ConfigMap.
- F. Store the database password in a file inside a Kubernetes persistent volume, and use a persistent volume claim to mount the volume to the container.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/config-connector/docs/how-to/secrets#gcloud>

NEW QUESTION 93

Your company uses Cloud Storage to store application backup files for disaster recovery purposes. You want to follow Google's recommended practices. Which storage option should you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 98

You are building an application that processes data files uploaded from thousands of suppliers. Your primary goals for the application are data security and the expiration of aged data. You need to design the application to:

- Restrict access so that suppliers can access only their own data.
- Give suppliers write access to data only for 30 minutes.
- Delete data that is over 45 days old.

You have a very short development cycle, and you need to make sure that the application requires minimal maintenance. Which two strategies should you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Build a lifecycle policy to delete Cloud Storage objects after 45 days.
- B. Use signed URLs to allow suppliers limited time access to store their objects.
- C. Set up an SFTP server for your application, and create a separate user for each supplier.
- D. Build a Cloud function that triggers a timer of 45 days to delete objects that have expired.
- E. Develop a script that loops through all Cloud Storage buckets and deletes any buckets that are older than 45 days.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

(A) Object Lifecycle Management Delete

The Delete action deletes an object when the object meets all conditions specified in the lifecycle rule.

Exception: In buckets with Object Versioning enabled, deleting the live version of an object causes it to become a noncurrent version, while deleting a noncurrent version deletes that version permanently.

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

(B) Signed URLs

This page provides an overview of signed URLs, which you use 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 103

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/pubsub#integrating-pubsub>

* 1. Create a service account. 2. Give the Cloud Run Invoker role to that service account for your Cloud Run application. 3. Create a Cloud Pub/Sub subscription that uses that service account and uses your Cloud Run application as the push endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To set a default cluster for `gcloud` commands, run the following command: `gcloud config set container/cluster CLUSTER_NAME`
<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/managing-clusters?hl=en>

NEW QUESTION 107

You have deployed multiple Linux instances on Compute Engine. You plan on adding more instances in the coming weeks. You want to be able to access all of these instances through your SSH client over the Internet without having to configure specific access on the existing and new instances. You do not want the Compute Engine instances to have a public IP. What should you do?

- A. Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy (or HTTPS resources)
- B. Configure Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy for SSH and TCP resources.
- C. Create an SSH keypair and store the public key as a project-wide SSH Key
- D. Create an SSH keypair and store the private key as a project-wide SSH Key

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 109

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 114

You need to configure optimal data storage for files stored in Cloud Storage for minimal cost. The files are used in a mission-critical analytics pipeline that is used continually. The users are in Boston, MA (United States). What should you do?

- A. Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
- B. Configure regional storage for the region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class
- C. Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Nearline storage class
- D. Configure dual-regional storage for the dual region closest to the users Configure a Standard storage class

Answer: B

Explanation:

Keywords: - continually -> Standard - mission-critical analytics -> dual-regional

NEW QUESTION 117

You have an application running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) with cluster autoscaling enabled. The application exposes a TCP endpoint. There are several replicas of this application. You have a Compute Engine instance in the same region, but in another Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), called gce-network, that has no overlapping IP ranges with the first VPC. This instance needs to connect to the application on GKE. You want to minimize effort. What should you do?

- A. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Set the service's externalTrafficPolicy to Cluster.3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.
- B. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type NodePort that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Create a Compute Engine instance called proxy with 2 network interfaces, one in each VPC.3. Use iptables on this instance to forward traffic from gce-network to the GKE nodes.4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of proxy in gce-network as endpoint.
- C. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Add an annotation to this service: cloud.google.com/load-balancer-type: Internal3. Peer the two VPCs together.4. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.
- D. 1. In GKE, create a Service of type LoadBalancer that uses the application's Pods as backend.2. Add a Cloud Armor Security Policy to the load balancer that whitelists the internal IPs of the MIG's instances.3. Configure the Compute Engine instance to use the address of the load balancer that has been created.

Answer: A

Explanation:

performs a peering between the two VPC's (the statement makes sure that this option is feasible since it clearly specifies that there is no overlapping between the ip ranges of both vpc's), deploy the LoadBalancer as internal with the annotation, and configure the endpoint so that the compute engine instance can access the application internally, that is, without the need to have a public ip at any time and therefore, without the need to go outside the google network. The traffic, therefore, never crosses the public internet.

<https://medium.com/pablo-perez/k8s-externaltrafficpolicy-local-or-cluster-40b259a19404> <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/internal-load-balancing>

clients in a VPC network connected to the LoadBalancer network using VPC Network Peering can also access the Service
<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/service-parameters>

NEW QUESTION 118

You created a Kubernetes deployment by running `kubectl run nginx image=nginx labels=app=prod`. Your Kubernetes cluster is also used by a number of other deployments. How can you find the identifier of the pods for this nginx deployment?

- A. `kubectl get deployments --output=pods`
- B. `gcloud get pods --selector="app=prod"`
- C. `kubectl get pods -l "app=prod"`
- D. `gcloud list gke-deployments -filter={pod }`

Answer: C

Explanation:

This command correctly lists pods that have the label `app=prod`. When creating the deployment, we used the label `app=prod` so listing pods that have this label retrieve the pods belonging to nginx deployments. You can list pods by using Kubernetes CLI `kubectl get pods`.

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/>

Ref: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/list-all-running-container-images/#list-containe>

NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 123

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 126

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 128

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 INTO dataset.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 130

You need to reduce GCP service costs for a division of your company using the fewest possible steps. You need to turn off all configured services in an existing GCP project. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, click Shut down and then enter the project ID.
- B. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Project Owners IAM role for this project.* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.
- C. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrator IAM role for this project.* 2. Locate the project in the GCP console, enter the project ID and then click Shut down.
- D. * 1. Verify that you are assigned the Organizational Administrators IAM role for this project.* 2. Switch to the project in the GCP console, locate the resources and delete them.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/tutorials/gcloud> <https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/creating-managing-projects>

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

You can shut down projects using the Cloud Console. When you shut down a project, this immediately happens: All billing and traffic serving stops, You lose access to the project, The owners of the project will be notified and can stop the deletion within 30 days, The project will be scheduled to be deleted after 30 days. However, some resources may be deleted much earlier.

NEW QUESTION 131

You are managing a project for the Business Intelligence (BI) department in your company. A data pipeline ingests data into BigQuery via streaming. You want the users in the BI department to be able to run the custom SQL queries against the latest data in BigQuery. What should you do?

- A. Create a Data Studio dashboard that uses the related BigQuery tables as a source and give the BI team view access to the Data Studio dashboard.
- B. Create a Service Account for the BI team and distribute a new private key to each member of the BI team.
- C. Use Cloud Scheduler to schedule a batch Dataflow job to copy the data from BigQuery to the BI team's internal data warehouse.
- D. Assign the IAM role of BigQuery User to a Google Group that contains the members of the BI team.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When applied to a dataset, this role provides the ability to read the dataset's metadata and list tables in the dataset. When applied to a project, this role also provides the ability to run jobs, including queries, within the project. A member with this role can enumerate their own jobs, cancel their own jobs, and enumerate datasets within a project. Additionally, allows the creation of new datasets within the project; the creator is granted the BigQuery Data Owner role (roles/bigquery.dataOwner) on these new datasets.

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

NEW QUESTION 134

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 137

You significantly changed a complex Deployment Manager template and want to confirm that the dependencies of all defined resources are properly met before committing it to the project. You want the most rapid feedback on your changes. What should you do?

- A. Use granular logging statements within a Deployment Manager template authored in Python.
- B. Monitor activity of the Deployment Manager execution on the Stackdriver Logging page of the GCP Console.
- C. Execute the Deployment Manager template against a separate project with the same configuration, and monitor for failures.
- D. Execute the Deployment Manager template using the `--preview` option in the same project, and observe the state of interdependent resources.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

Your company's infrastructure is on-premises, but all machines are running at maximum capacity. You want to burst to Google Cloud. The workloads on Google Cloud must be able to directly communicate to the workloads on-premises using a private IP range. What should you do?

- A. In Google Cloud, configure the VPC as a host for Shared VPC.
- B. In Google Cloud, configure the VPC for VPC Network Peering.
- C. Create bastion hosts both in your on-premises environment and on Google Cloud.
- D. Configure both as proxy servers using their public IP addresses.
- E. Set up Cloud VPN between the infrastructure on-premises and Google Cloud.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

"Cloud Interconnect provides low latency, high availability connections that enable you to reliably transfer data between your on-premises and Google Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks."

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

"HA VPN is a high-availability (HA) Cloud VPN solution that lets you securely connect your on-premises network to your VPC network through an IPsec VPN connection in a single region."

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

NEW QUESTION 143

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 146

Your company uses BigQuery for data warehousing. Over time, many different business units in your company have created 1000+ datasets across hundreds of projects. Your CIO wants you to examine all datasets to find tables that contain an employee_ssn column. You want to minimize effort in performing this task. What should you do?

- A. Go to Data Catalog and search for employee_ssn in the search box.
- B. Write a shell script that uses the bq command line tool to loop through all the projects in your organization.
- C. Write a script that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find the employee_ssn column.
- D. Write a Cloud Dataflow job that loops through all the projects in your organization and runs a query on INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to find employee_ssn column.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/quickstarts/quickstart-web-ui?authuser=4>

NEW QUESTION 151

You need to grant access for three users so that they can view and edit table data on a Cloud Spanner instance. What should you do?

- A. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`
- B. Add the users to the role.
- C. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser`
- D. Add the users to a new group
- E. Add the group to the role.
- F. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-projec`
- G. Add the users to the role.
- H. Run `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.viewer --project my-projec`
- I. Add the users to a new group. Add the group to the role.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Using the `gcloud` tool, execute the `gcloud iam roles describe roles/spanner.databaseUser` command on Cloud Shell. Attach the users to a newly created Google group and add the group to the role.

NEW QUESTION 153

You are running a web application on Cloud Run for a few hundred users. Some of your users complain that the initial web page of the application takes much longer to load than the following pages. You want to follow Google's recommendations to mitigate the issue. What should you do?

- A. Update your web application to use the protocol HTTP/2 instead of HTTP/1.1
- B. Set the concurrency number to 1 for your Cloud Run service.
- C. Set the maximum number of instances for your Cloud Run service to 100.
- D. Set the minimum number of instances for your Cloud Run service to 3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 156

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 on
- C. Set the 'On-host maintenance' to Migrate VM instance
- D. Add the instance template to an instance group.
- E. Create an instance template for the instance
- F. Set 'Automatic Restart' to off
- 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 instance
- 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 so 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 157

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 161

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 162

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 167

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

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

- A. Deploy the application lo Clou
- B. Ru
- C. Use gradual rollouts for traffic spelling.
- D. Deploy the application lo Google Kubemetes Engin
- E. Use Anthos Service Mesh for traffic splitting.
- F. Deploy the application to Cloud function
- G. Saucily the version number in the functions name.
- H. Deploy the application to App Engin
- I. For each new version, create a new service.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 175

You have an application that uses Cloud Spanner as a database backend to keep current state information about users. Cloud Bigtable logs all events triggered by users. You export Cloud Spanner data to Cloud Storage during daily backups. One of your analysts asks you to join data from Cloud Spanner and Cloud Bigtable for specific users. You want to complete this ad hoc request as efficiently as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.
- B. Create a dataflow job that copies data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Spanner for specific users.
- C. Create a Cloud Dataproc cluster that runs a Spark job to extract data from Cloud Bigtable and Cloud Storage for specific users.
- D. Create two separate BigQuery external tables on Cloud Storage and Cloud Bigtabl
- E. Use the BigQuery console to join these tables through user fields, and apply appropriate filters.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"The Cloud Spanner to Cloud Storage Text template is a batch pipeline that reads in data from a Cloud Spanner table, optionally transforms the data via a JavaScript User Defined Function (UDF) that you provide, and writes it to Cloud Storage as CSV text files." <https://cloud.google.com/dataflow/docs/guides/templates/provided-batch#cloudspannertogcstext> "The Dataflow connector for Cloud Spanner lets you read data from and write data to Cloud Spanner in a Dataflow pipeline" <https://cloud.google.com/spanner/docs/dataflow-connector> <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/external-data-sources>

NEW QUESTION 180

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 181

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 185

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 190

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 195

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Example:

```
> apiVersion: v1
> kind: Pod
> metadata:
```

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 200

You create a Deployment with 2 replicas in a Google Kubernetes Engine cluster that has a single preemptible node pool. After a few minutes, you use `kubectl` to examine the status of your Pod and observe that one of them is still in Pending status:

```
$ kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTART    AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-lp86m    0/1     Pending   0          9m
myapp-deployment-58ddb995-qjpkg    1/1     Running   0          9m
```

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The pending Pod's resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster.
- B. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod.
- C. The node pool is configured with a service account that does not have permission to pull the container image used by the pending Pod.
- D. The pending Pod was originally scheduled on a node that has been preempted between the creation of the Deployment and your verification of the Pods' status.
- E. It is currently being rescheduled on a new node.

Answer: B

Explanation:

> The pending Pods resource requests are too large to fit on a single node of the cluster. Too many Pods are already running in the cluster, and there are not enough resources left to schedule the pending Pod. is the right answer.
> When you have a deployment with some pods in running and other pods in the pending state, more often than not it is a problem with resources on the nodes. Heres a sample output of this use case. We see that the problem is with insufficient CPU on the Kubernetes nodes so we have to either enable auto-scaling or manually scale up the nodes.

NEW QUESTION 201

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 204

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 208

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 211

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 212

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 213

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

You write a lifecycle management rule in XML and push it to the bucket with `gsutil lifecycle set config-xml-file`. is not right. `gsutil lifecycle set` enables you to set the lifecycle configuration on one or more buckets based on the configuration file provided. However, XML is not a valid

supported type for the configuration file.

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

➤ Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -lr gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days. Repeat this process every morning. is not right. This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

➤ Write a script that runs `gsutil ls -l gs://myapp-gcp-ace-logs/**` to find and remove items older than 90 days. Schedule the script with cron. is not right. This manual approach is error-prone, time-consuming and expensive. GCP Cloud Storage provides lifecycle management rules that let you achieve this with minimal effort.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 215

Your organization uses G Suite for communication and collaboration. All users in your organization have a G Suite account. You want to grant some G Suite users access to your Cloud Platform project. What should you do?

- A. Enable Cloud Identity in the GCP Console for your domain.
- B. Grant them the required IAM roles using their G Suite email address.
- C. Create a CSV sheet with all users' email addresses
- D. Use the `gcloud` command line tool to convert them into Google Cloud Platform accounts.
- E. In the G Suite console, add the users to a special group called `cloud-console-users@yourdomain.com`. Rely on the default behavior of the Cloud Platform to grant users access if they are members of this group.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 219

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 220

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 223

Your company implemented BigQuery as an enterprise data warehouse. Users from multiple business units run queries on this data warehouse. However, you notice that query costs for BigQuery are very high, and you need to control costs. Which two methods should you use? (Choose two.)

- A. Split the users from business units to multiple projects.
- B. Apply a user- or project-level custom query quota for BigQuery data warehouse.
- C. Create separate copies of your BigQuery data warehouse for each business unit.
- D. Split your BigQuery data warehouse into multiple data warehouses for each business unit.
- E. Change your BigQuery query model from on-demand to flat rate
- F. Apply the appropriate number of slots to each Project.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/custom-quotas> https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/pricing#flat_rate_pricing

NEW QUESTION 225

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 229

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 232

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can deploy to a different project by using `–project` flag.

By default, the service is deployed the current project configured via:

`$ gcloud config set core/project PROJECT`

To override this value for a single deployment, use the `–project` flag:

`$ gcloud app deploy ~/my_app/app.yaml –project=PROJECT` Ref: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/app/deploy>

NEW QUESTION 237

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 239

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

- A. Use Cloud Logging filters to create log-based metrics for firewall and instance action

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer is the simplest and most effective way to monitor unexpected firewall changes and instance creation in Google Cloud. Cloud Logging filters allow you to specify the criteria for the log entries that you want to view or export. You can use the Logging query language to write filters based on the LogEntry fields, such as resource.type, severity, or protoPayload.methodName. For example, you can filter for firewall-related events by using the following query:

```
resource.type="gce_subnetwork" logName="projects/PROJECT_ID/logs/compute.googleapis.com%2Ffirewall"
```

You can filter for instance-related events by using the following query: resource.type="gce_instance"

```
logName="projects/PROJECT_ID/logs/compute.googleapis.com%2Factivity_log"
```

You can create log-based metrics from these filters to measure the rate or count of log entries that match the filter. Log-based metrics can be used to create charts and dashboards in Cloud Monitoring, or to set up alerts based on the metric values. For example, you can create an alert policy that triggers when the log-based metric for firewall changes exceeds a certain threshold in a given time interval. This way, you can get notified of any unexpected or malicious changes to your firewall rules.

Option B is incorrect because it is unnecessarily complex and costly. Installing Kibana on a compute instance requires additional configuration and maintenance. Creating a log sink to forward Cloud Audit Logs to Pub/Sub also incurs additional charges for the Pub/Sub service. Analyzing the logs on Kibana in real time may not be feasible or efficient, as it requires constant monitoring and manual intervention.

Option C is incorrect because Google Cloud firewall rules logging is a different feature from Cloud Audit Logs. Firewall rules logging allows you to audit, verify, and analyze the effects of your firewall rules by creating connection records for each rule that applies to traffic. However, firewall rules logging does not log the insert, update, or delete events for the firewall rules themselves. Those events are logged by Cloud Audit Logs, which record the administrative activities in your Google Cloud project.

Option D is incorrect because it is not a real-time solution. Creating a log sink to forward Cloud Audit Logs to Cloud Storage requires additional storage space and charges. Using BigQuery to periodically analyze log events in the storage bucket also incurs additional costs for the BigQuery service. Moreover, this option does not provide any alerting mechanism to notify you of any unexpected or malicious changes to your firewall rules or instances.

NEW QUESTION 243

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 245

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

/25:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/25 Netmask 255.255.255.128

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.127

First IP 172.16.20.128

First IP (Decimal) 2886734976 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 128

CIDR 172.16.20.128/25

/24:

CIDR to IP Range Result

CIDR Range 172.16.20.128/24 Netmask 255.255.255.0

Wildcard Bits 0.0.0.255

First IP 172.16.20.0

First IP (Decimal) 2886734848 Last IP 172.16.20.255

Last IP (Decimal) 2886735103 Total Host 256

CIDR 172.16.20.128/24

NEW QUESTION 250

You need to manage multiple Google Cloud Platform (GCP) projects in the fewest steps possible. You want to configure the Google Cloud SDK command line interface (CLI) so that you can easily manage multiple GCP projects. What should you do?

- A. * 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- B. * 1. Create a configuration for each project you need to manage.* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project
- C. * 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.* 2. Activate the appropriate configuration when you work with each of your assigned GCP projects.
- D. * 1. Use the default configuration for one project you need to manage.* 2. Use gcloud init to update the configuration values when you need to work with a non-default project.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud> https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/configurations#multiple_configurations

NEW QUESTION 254

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 255

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 258

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Set budgets and budget alerts Overview Avoid surprises on your bill by creating Cloud Billing budgets to monitor all of your Google Cloud charges in one place. A budget enables you to track your actual Google Cloud spend against your planned spend. After you've set a budget amount, you set budget alert threshold rules that are used to trigger email notifications. Budget alert emails help you stay informed about how your spend is tracking against your budget. 2. Set budget scope

Set the budget Scope and then click Next. In the Projects field, select one or more projects that you want to apply the budget alert to. To apply the budget alert to all the projects in the Cloud Billing account, choose Select all.

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

NEW QUESTION 263

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 267

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 270

You have created a code snippet that should be triggered whenever a new file is uploaded to a Cloud Storage bucket. You want to deploy this code snippet. What should you do?

- A. Use App Engine and configure Cloud Scheduler to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.
- B. Use Cloud Functions and configure the bucket as a trigger resource.
- C. Use Google Kubernetes Engine and configure a CronJob to trigger the application using Pub/Sub.
- D. Use Dataflow as a batch job, and configure the bucket as a data source.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Google Cloud Storage Triggers

Cloud Functions can respond to change notifications emerging from Google Cloud Storage. These notifications can be configured to trigger in response to various events inside a bucket—object creation, deletion, archiving and metadata updates.

Note: Cloud Functions can only be triggered by Cloud Storage buckets in the same Google Cloud Platform project.

Event types

Cloud Storage events used by Cloud Functions are based on Cloud Pub/Sub Notifications for Google Cloud Storage and can be configured in a similar way.

Supported trigger type values are: google.storage.object.finalize google.storage.object.delete google.storage.object.archive google.storage.object.metadataUpdate

Object Finalize

Trigger type value: google.storage.object.finalize

This event is sent when a new object is created (or an existing object is overwritten, and a new generation of that object is created) in the bucket.

https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs/calling/storage#event_types

NEW QUESTION 274

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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